# AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(OESTERREICH-UNGARISCHE MONARCHIE.)

# Reigning Emperor and King.

Franz Josef I., Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary, born August 18, 1830, the son of Archduke Franz Karl, second son of the late Emperor Franz I. of Austria, and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. Proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdieation of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of the crown by his father, December 2, 1848; crowned King of Hungary, and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution, June 8, 1867. Married April 24, 1854, to Empress Elisabeth, born December 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian in Bavaria.

# Children of the Emperor.

I. Archduchess Gisela, born July 12, 1856; married April 20, 1873, to Prince Leopold, second son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, born February 9, 1846 (see page 130).

II. Archduke Rudolf, heir-apparent, general in the service of Austria, born August 21, 1858; married May 10, 1881, to Princess Stéphanie, second daughter of King Leopold II., of Belgium, born May 21, 1864.

III. Archduchess Maria Valeria, born April 22, 1868.

# Brothers of the Emperor.

I. Archduke Karl Ludwig, field-marshal-lieutenant in the Imperial army, born July 30, 1833; married, in first nuptials, November 4, 1856, to Princess Margaret, born May 24, 1840, daughter of the late King Johann of Saxony; widower, September 15, 1858; married, in second nuptials, October 21, 1862, to Princess Annunciata, born March 24, 1843, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples; widower, May 4, 1871; merried, in third nuptials, July 23, 1873, to Princess Maria, born August 24, 1855, daughter of the late Prince Miguel of Braganza, Regent of Portugal. Offspring of the second and third unions are six children:-1. Franz, born December 18, 1863. 2. Otto, born April 21, 1865. 3. Ferdinand, born December 27, 1868. 4. Margaret, born May 13, 1870. 5. Marie, born July 31, 1876. 6. Elizabeth, born July 7, 1878.

II. Archduke Ludwig, major-general in the Imperial army, born May 15, 1842.

#### Aunts of the Emperor.

I. Empress Anna, born Sept. 19, 1803; married Feb. 27, 1831, to Archduke Ferdinand, subsequently, from March 2, 1835, to Dec. 2, 1848, Emperor Ferdinand IV.; widow, June 29, 1875.

II. Princess Maria Clementina, born March 1, 1798; married, July 28, 1816, to Leopoldo, Prince of Salerno, royal Prince of Naples; widow, March 10, 1851.

#### Cousins of the Emperor.

I. Archduke Albrecht, born Aug. 3, 1817, son of the late Archduke Karl, field-marshal-general; field-marshal and commander-inchief of the army of the Empire, 1868-69; married, May 1, 1844. to Princess Hildegarde of Bavaria, who died April 2, 1864. Offspring of the union is one daughter, Maria Theresa, born July 15, 1845, and married, Jan. 18, 1865, to Prince Philipp of Württem-

berg (see page 138).

II. Archduchess Elisabeth, born Jan. 17, 1831; married, April 18, 1854, to Archduke Karl Ferdinand, brother of the preceding Archduke Albrecht; widow, November 20, 1874. Offspring of the union are four children:-1. Friedrich, born June 4, 1856, and married Oct. 8, 1878, to Isabella, daughter of Duke Rudolf of Croy-Dülmen, born Feb. 27, 1856. 2. Karl, born Sept. 5, 1860. 3. Eugen Eerdinand, born May 21, 1863. 4. Marie Christina, born July 21, 1858; married Nov. 29, 1879, to Alfonso XII., King of Spain.

III. Archduke Wilhelm, inspector-general of the artillery, born

April 21, 1827, brother of the two preceding archdukes.

IV. Archduke Leopold, inspector-general of the Imperial corps of engineers, born June 6, 1823, the son of Archduke Rainer, fifth brother of the Emperor Franz I.

V. Archduke Ernst, commander of the 3rd corps d'armée, born

Aug. 8, 1824, brother of the preceding Archduke Leopold.

VI. Archduke Sigismund, commander of the 45th regiment of Imperial infantry, born Jan. 7, 1826, brother of the two preceding archdukes.

VII. Archduke Rainer, administrator of the Imperial academy of sciences, born Jan. 11, 1827, brother of the three preceding archdukes; married, February 21, 1852, to Archduchess Marie Caroline, daughter of the late Archduke Karl of Austria.

VIII. Archduke Heinrich, major-general in the Imperial army,

born May 9, 1828, brother of the four preceding archdukes; married, Feb. 4, 1868, to Leopoldine Hoffmann, elevated Countess

Waldeck, born November 29, 1842.

Besides the above, there are nineteen other Archdukes and Archduchesses of Austria, members of the formerly reigning branches of Tuscany and of Modena. Head of both branches—since the death

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FAW C.E Dir Orl Ch of NO of Archduke Francisco, ex-duke of Modena, October 20, 1875—is Archduke Ferdinand, born June 10, 1835, nominal Grand Duke of

Tuscany from July 21, 1859, to March 22, 1860.

The Imperial family of Austria descend from Rudolf von Habsburg, a German Count, born 1218, who was elected Kaiser of the Holy Roman Empire in 1276. The male line died out in 1740 with Emperor Karl VI., whose only daughter, Maria Theresa, gave her hand to Duke Franz of Tuscany, afterwards Kaiser Franz I. of Germany, of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Habsburg-Lorraine. Maria Theresa was succeeded, in 1780, by her son Joseph II., who, dying in 1790, left the Crown to his brother Leopold II., at whose death, in 1792, his son Franz I. ascended the throne, who reigned till 1835, and having been married four times, left a large family, the members of which and their descendants form the present Imperial House. Franz was the first sovereign who assumed the title of Emperor, or 'Kaiser,' of Austria, after having been compelled by Napoleon to renounce the Imperial Crown of Germany, for more than five centuries in the Habsburg family. The assumption of the title of Kaiser of Austria took place on August 11, 1804. Franz I. was succeeded by his son, the Emperor Ferdinand IV., on whose abdication, Dec. 2, 1848, the Crown fell to his nephew the present Emperor-King Franz Josef I.

The present Emperor-King has a civil list of 9,300,000 florins, or 930,000%: one moiety of this sum, 4,650,000 florins, or 465,000%, is paid to him as Emperor of Austria, out of the revenue of German-Austria, and the other moiety as King of Hungary, out of the

revenue of Hungary.

The following is a list of the sovereigns of Austria-Hungary, from the date of the conquest of the Duchy of Austria by Rudolf of Habsburg, founder of the dynasty:-

		-	•				
Rudolf I.	7 A	Iouse o	f Habsburg.				
Albert I.		1282	Matthias				
*Friedrich III.		1291	Ferdinand II.		•		1611
*Albert II.		1308	Ferdinand III.	•	•		1619
*Rudolf II.	٠	1313	Leopold I.	•	* , .		1637
*Albert III.		1358	Joseph I.	•		•	1657
*Albert IV.	• • •	1365	Karl II.	•		•,	1705
Albert V (Albert T		1395	*Maria Theresa	•	•	٠	1711
Albert V. (Albert II Friedrich IV. (Friedrich IV.)	of Germany	1404		•	*	•	1740
Germany)	irich III. of		House of He	2 . 7	7		
Maximilian I.	• • •	1439	House of Ha	osourg.	Lorro	tine	
Karl I. (Karl V. of		1493	Joseph II.				1000
			Leopold II.	•		:	1780
Maximilian II	•	1556	Franz I. (Franz	II. of	Com	*	1790
Rudolf III. (Rudolf	IT of C.	1564	man /		Ger		3 700
many).	ar. or Ger-	7.500	*Ferdinand IV.		•		1792
	* **	1576	*Franz Josef I.				1835 1848
							1049

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ALIER Vicar Titula 1888. FARID HAZE HAR 1919 Puni The average reign of the above twenty-six sovereigns of the House of Habsburg, who ruled over Austria for nearly six centuries—filling likewise, with the exception of those marked by an asterisk, the throne of Germany (see page 94), and crowned Kings of Hungary since Ferdinand I.—comprises a term of twenty-two years.

# Constitution and Government.

Since the year 1867, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy forms a bipartite state, consisting of a German, or 'Cisleithan,' monarchy, and a Magyar, or 'Transleithan,' kingdom, the former officially designated as Austria, and the latter as Hungary. Each of the two countries has its own parliament, ministers, and government, while the connecting ties between them consist in the person of the hereditary sovereign, in a common army, navy, and diplomacy, and in a controlling body known as the Delegations. The Delegations form a parliament of 120 members, one-half of whom are chosen by and represent the legislature of Austria, and the other half that of Hungary, the Upper House of each returning 20, and the Lower House 40 delegates. On subjects affecting the common affairs (Gemeinsame Angelegenheiten), the Delegations have a decisive vote, and their resolutions require neither the confirmation nor approbation of the representative assemblies in which they have their source. The ordinary mode of procedure for the Delegations is to sit and vote in two chambers, the 60 deputies of Austria Proper forming the one, and the 60 of Hungary the other. But it is provided that if no agreement can be arrived at in this manner, the two bodies must meet together, and, without further debate, give their final vote, which is binding for the whole Empire. The jurisdiction of the Delegations is limited to Foreign Affairs and War. Each of these has its own executive department, the finances of the two being in charge of a third. The departments thus formed are :-

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House for the Whole Empire.—Count G. Kálnoky de Köröspatak, born at Letourtz, December 29, 1832; entered the diplomatic service, 1854; Secretary of Legation at Berlin, 1856-57, and at London, 1857-61; Ambassador at Rome, 1879-80; and at St. Petersburg, 1880-81. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House for the Whole Empire, November 21, 1881.

2. The Ministry of War for the Whole Empire.—Lieutenant Field-Marshal Count Bylandt-Rheydt; President of the Technical Committee in the Administration of the Army, 1870-76; appointed Minister of War for the Whole Empire, June 21, 1876.

3. The Ministry of Finance for the Whole Empire.—Baron

Josef von Szlavy, born at Raab, Hungary, 1818; educated at the Theresianum school, Vienna, for the career of engineer, 1830-35; took part in the Hungarian revolution under Kossuth, 1848-9, and condemned to five years' imprisonment, but early pardoned. Appointed Minister of Finance for the Whole Empire, April 15, 1880.

The above ministers are responsible for the discharge of their

official functions to the Delegations.

# German-Austria, or Austria Proper.

The first constitution of Austria, called also Cisleithania, originated in an Imperial diploma, dated Oct. 20, 1860, followed by an ordinance, or 'Patent,' of February 26, 1861. These decrees laid the basis of a Charter, which, after a suspension from 1865 to 1867, was put in force in December, 1867, with modifications rendered necessary by the recognition of the independence of Hungary. The main features of this Constitution are a double Legislature, consisting, first, of the Provincial Diets, representing the various states of the monarchy, and secondly, a Central Diet, called the Reichsrath, or Council of the Empire. There are seventeen Provincial Diets, namely, for Bohemia, Dalmatia, Galicia, Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bukowina, Moravia, Silesia, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Gorizia, Istria, and Trieste. The Diets of all these provinces are formed in nearly the same manner, only differing in the number of deputies. Each consists of only one assembly, composed, 1st, of the archbishop and bishops of the Roman Catholic and Oriental Greek churches and the chancellors of universities; 2nd, of the representatives of great estates, elected by all landowners paying not less than 100 florins, or 10%, taxes; 3rd, of the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights; 4th, of the representatives of boards of commerce and trade-guilds, chosen by the respective members; and 5th, of the representatives of rural communes, elected by deputies called 'Wahlmanner,' returned by all inhabitants who pay a small amount of direct taxation. The Provincial Diets are competent to make laws concerning local administration, particularly those affecting county taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, church and charitable institutions, and public works.

The Reichsrath, or Parliament of the western part of the Empire, consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House (Herrenhaus) is formed, 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family who are of age, thirteen in number in 1880; 2nd, of a number of nobles—fifty-four in the present Reichsrath—possessing large landed property, in whose families the dignity is hereditary; 3rd, of the archbishops, ten in number, and bishops, seven in number, who are of princely title, inherent to their episcopal

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seat; and 4th, of any other life-members nominated by the emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or who have rendered signal services to Church or State-one hundred and four in 1880. The Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus) consists, under a law passed April 2, 1873, of 353 members, elected by the direct vote of all citizens who are of age and possessed of a small property qualification. The constituencies which elect the representatives for the Austrian Reichsrath are divided into four classes. These are, first, the rural districts, where the peasantry and small landholders are the electors; secondly, the towns; third, the chambers of commerce in the cities and large towns; and fourth, the large landed proprietors. The elections are not held simultaneously, but at dates varying for each province, according to the discretion of the Government. The duration of the Lower House of the Reichsrath is for the term of six years. In case of dissolution, new elections must take place within six months. The emperor nominates the presidents and vice-presidents of both Chambers of the Reichsrath, the remaining functionaries being chosen by the members of the two Houses. It is incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the Reichsrath annually. The rights which, in consequence of the diploma of Oct. 20, 1860, and the 'Patent' of Feb. 26, 1861, are conferred upon the Reichsrath, are as follows: -1st, Consent to all laws relating to military duty; 2nd, Co-operation in the legislature on trade and commerce, customs, banking, posting, telegraph, and railway matters; 3rd, Examination of the estimates of the income and expenditure of the State; of the bills on taxation, public loans, and conversion of the funds; and general control of the public debt. To give validity to bills passed by the Reichsrath, the consent of both Chambers is required, as well as the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws on subjects within the competence of the Reichsrath.

The executive of Austria Proper consists of the following eight departments:

1. The Ministry of the Interior. — Count Edward Taaffe, born at Vienna, February 23, 1833; entered the State service, 1857; Provincial Governor of Salzburg, 1863-67; Minister of the Interior, 1867-70; Provincial Governor of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, 1871-79. Appointed Minister of the Interior and President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, August 19, 1879.

2. The Ministry of Public Education, Justice, and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Baron S. Conrad D'Eybesfeld, formerly Governor of the province of Lower Austria. Appointed Minister of Public Education, Justice, and Ecclesiastical Affairs, February 17, 1880.

3. The Ministry of Finance.—Privy Councillor Dr. J. Dukajewski. Appointed Minister of Finance, June 26, 1880.

4. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Count Julius Falkenhayn, born at Vienna, February 20, 1829; entered the army 1848, and retired 1858; editor of the journal 'Vaterland,' 1859-76. Appointed Minister of Agriculture, August 19, 1879.

5. The Ministry of Commerce.—Chevalier A. Kermer d'Auenrode.

Appointed Minister of Commerce, June 26, 1880.

6. The Ministry of National Defence (Landesvertheidigung).-Major-General Count S. Von Welsersheimb. Appointed Minister of National Defence, June 25, 1880.

Besides the six ministers, heads of departments, there are two 'ministers without portfolio,' taking part in the deliberations of the

cabinet, but not exercising special functions.

The responsibility of ministers for acts committed in the discharge of their official functions was established by a bill which passed the Reichsrath in July, 1867, and received the sanction of the emperor on the 21st of December, 1870.

# Hungary.

The constitution of the eastern part of the Empire, or the Kingdom of Hungary, including Hungary Proper, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, dates from the foundation of the kingdom, about 895. There exists no charter, or constitutional code, but in place of it are fundamental statutes, published at long intervals of time. The principal of them, the 'Bulla Aurea' of King Andrew II., was granted in 1222, and defined the form of Government as an Aristocratic Monarchy. The Hungarian Constitution has been repeatedly suspended and partially disregarded, until, at the end of the armed struggle of 1849, it was decreed to be forfeited by the rebellion of the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860; and the present sovereign, on the 8th of June 1867, swore to maintain the Constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary.

The legislative power rests conjointly in the King and the Diet, or Reichstag. The latter consists of an Upper and a Lower House, the first known as the House of Magnates, and the second as the House of Representatives. The House of Magnates was composed, in the session of 1879, of 705 members, namely 3 Princes of the reigning house; 48 Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches; 652 Peers and dignitaries of Hungary; and 2 deputies of Croatia.

The Lower House, or House of Representatives of Hungary, is composed of representatives of the nation, elected by the vote of all citizens, of full age, who pay direct taxes to the amount of eight gulden, or 16s., per annum. No distinction is made, either as regards

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FA C 4 N O electors or representatives, on account of race or religion. New elections must take place every three years. By the electoral law in force in the session of 1880, the House of Representatives consisted of 445 members, of whom 411 were deputies of Hungarian towns and districts, and 34 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia.

The executive of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting of a president and nine departments, namely:—

The Presidency of the Council.—Colomann Tisza de Boros-Yenö; appointed President of the Council of Ministers, February 25, 1877.

- 1. The Ministry of Finance.—Count Gyula Szapary, appointed December 6, 1878.
- 2. The Ministry of National Defence (Landesvertheidigung).—Béla Szende de Keresztes, appointed February 26, 1877.
- 3. The Ministry near the King's person (ad latus).—Baron Bela d'Orczy; appointed August 12, 1879.
- 4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Colomann *Tisza* de Boros-Yenö, President of the Council; appointed December 6, 1878.
- 5. The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship.—Dr. August de Trefort, appointed February 26, 1877.
- 6. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Theodor Pauler, Minister of Justice, 1872-75; re-appointed December 6, 1878.
- 7. The Ministry of Communications and Public Works.—Thomas *Péchy* de Pécs-Ujfalu, appointed February 26, 1877.
- 8. The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.—Baron de Kemény, appointed December 6, 1878.
- 9. The Ministry for Croatia and Slavonia.—Count de Bedekovich, appointed February 26, 1877.

The sovereign of Hungary, though acknowledged Emperor of Austria-Hungary, is styled 'King' in all public acts.

#### Church and Education.

The State religion of Austria is the Roman Catholic, but there is complete toleration for all dissenters from it, of whatever form of belief. According to the returns of the last census, rather more than 66 per cent. of the inhabitants of the Empire are Roman Catholics, while of the remainder 11 per cent. are Greek Catholics; 10 per cent. Evangelical Protestants, and 9 per cent. Byzantine Greeks. The following table shows the numbers, in thousands, of the various religious denominations, and the relative percentage of each, in Austria and in Hungary, as well as in the whole Empire.

	Austria		Hung	ary	Whole Empire	
	Numbers in 000	percent.	Numbers in 000	percent.	Numbers in 000	percent
Roman Catholics. Greek Catholics Evangl. Protestants. Byzantine Greeks lews Linitarians Catholic Armenians Other Sects	15,766 2,303 351 490 683 	80·4 11·7 1·7 2·5 3·5 — 0·2	7,502 1,588 3,133 2,579 552 54 5	48·6 10·2 20·4 16·7 3·6 0·3 0·1 0·1	23,265 3,861 3,495 3,166 1,121 55 13 8	66·4 11·0 10·0 9·0 3·2 0·2 0·1 0·1
Total	19,603	100	15,416	100	34,984	100

The ecclesiastical hierarchy of Austria comprises 11 Roman Catholic archbishops—of Vienna, Salzburg, Görz, Prag, Olmütz, Lemberg, Zara, Gran, Erlau, Kalocsa, and Agram; 2 Greek Catholic archbishops—at Lemberg and Blasendorf; 1 Greek Byzantine archbishop, and 1 Catholic Armenian archbishop. The Roman Catholic Church has further 57 bishops, with chapters and consistories, and 43 abbots of ancient endowed monasteries, in Austria, Styria, Illyria, Bohemia, and Moravia. Hungary has 22 abbots with endowments, 124 titular abbots, 41 endowed, 29 titular prebendaries, and 3 college foundations. Transylvania has 3 titular abbots, and upwards of 150 monasteries and convents; and Galicia 70 monasteries. The Greek United Church has I archbishop and 1 bishop in Galicia, and 5 bishops in Hungary. The Armenian Catholic Church has an archbishop at Lemberg. The Archbishop of Carlowitz is head of the Greek Church, with 10 bishops and 60 protopopas, or deans. Very extensive powers, secured by a special Concordate with the Pontifical government, were formerly possessed by the Roman Catholic clergy in Cisleithan Austria, but the whole of these were swept away in 1867 and 1868, by a series of laws enacted by the Reichsrath, the last and most important of which-passed in April 1868-established civil marriage, and the perfect equality of

The extent of landed property in Austria belonging to the Roman Catholic Church is very considerable. Though reduced in number within the last half century, there are still nearly 300 abbeys, and above 500 convents in the Empire. The Protestants have no churches endowed by the state, the clergy being chosen and supported by their congregations.

Education until very recently was in a greatly backward state in Austria, the bulk of the agricultural population, constituting two-thirds of the inhabitants of the Empire, being almost entirely illite-

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There are eight universities in the Empire, at Vienna, Prague, Pesth, Graz, Innsbruck, Cracow, Czernowitz, and Lemberg. In the summer of 1879, the university of Vienna had 246 teachers and 3,975 students; the university of Pesth 127 teachers and 1,979 students; and the university of Prague 129 teachers and 1,592 students. None of the other universities, at the same period, had over 800 students.

# Revenue and Expenditure.

In accordance with the political constitution of the Austrian Empire, which recognises three distinct parliaments, there are also three distinct budgets: the first, that of the Delegations, for the whole Empire; the second, that of the Reichsrath, for Austria; and the third, that of the Hungarian diet, for the kingdom of Hungary. By an agreement, or so-called 'Compromise,' entered into, in February 1868, between the governments and legislatures of Austria and Hungary, the former has to pay seventy and the latter thirty per cent. towards the 'common expenditure of the Empire,' not including the interest of the national debt.

# The Whole Empire.

The budget estimates for the 'common affairs of the Empire,' were as follows for the year 1880:—

Sources of Direct Revenue	Florins	1
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  Ministry of War	4,159,490 123,653,060 8,709,780 889,550 125,500 137,537,380	415,949 12,365,306 870,978 88,955 12,550 13,753,738

Branches of Expenditure	Florins	£
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  Ministry of War  Ministry of Finance  Affairs  Army  Marine	4,159,490 129,312,420	415,949 12,931,242
Board of Control . Total	1,889,550 125,500 135,486,960	188,955 12,550 13,548,696

Not included in the sources of direct revenue, given in the first table, is the surplus from customs, apportioned to meet the expenditure for the common affairs of the Empire. The receipts were set down at 11,000,000 florins, or 1,100,000L, in the budget for 1879. The receipts from all other sources amounted as will be seen to 4,699,296 florins, or 469,929L. After deducting the special receipts of the common ministries and the surplus of the customs revenue, in all 15,699,296 florins, or 1,569,921L, there remained a sum of 98,031,871 florins, or 9,803,187L, to be provided for, of which 70 per cent. by Austria and 30 per cent. by Hungary.

In the financial accounts for the year 1879, the ordinary expenditure was estimated at 169,896,751 florins, or 16,989,6751, and the extraordinary expenditure at 22,688,393 florins, or 2,268,8391, being a total of 192,565,144 florins, or 19,258,5141. The direct receipts, from customs, amounted, in 1880, to 97,331,364 florins, or 9,733,1361, and from other sources to 5,815,125 florins, or 581,5121, leaving a deficit of 89,438,655 florins, or 8,943,8651, to be covered by contributions from Austria Proper to the amount of 59,625,720 florins, or 5,962,5771, and from Hungary to the amount of 29,812,885 florins, or 2,981,2881.

# Austria Proper.

The accounts of actual revenue and expenditure of Austria Proper are only published after the lapse of a number of years, and are very intricate. They show generally large deficits, and, in recent years, a growing expenditure. The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure were as follows in the eight years from 1874 to 1881:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881	38,980,000 37,308,989 37,894,194 37,663,781 39,979,516 39,256,514 39,909,577 40,964,599	£ 38,730,000 38,223,104 40,386,987 40,556,947 42,312,170 47,116,365 41,271,291 46,311,226

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The principal sources of revenue were given as follows in the financial estimates for the year 1881:—

Sources of Revenue			Florins	£
Direct taxes Customs' duties Salt monopoly Tobacco monopoly Stamps Judicial fees State lottery Excise (Verzehrungsteuer) State domains and railways Post and telegraphs Miscellaneous receipts			91,550,000 27,900,760 19,283,300 62,385,000 16,800,000 31,800,000 20,222,000 76,753,000 6,477,046 20,995,000 34,948,198	9,155,000 2,790,076 1,928,330 6,238,500 1,680,000 3,180,000 2,022,000 7,675,300 647,704 2,099,500 3,494,819
Total revenue of 1881			409,645,994	40,964,599

The principal branches of expenditure were given as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1881:—

Branches of Expenditure	Florins	£
Imperial household Imperial Cabinet Chancery Reichsrath Council of Ministers Ministry of the Interior  National Defence Public Education and Worship Agriculture Finance Justice Commerce Board of Control Interest on public debt Pensions and grants Disleithan portion of the Common Expenditure of the Empire, including War	4,650,000 70,600 1,466,960 904,160 17,864,924 9,532,407 15,921,542 11,573,605 93,137,758 20,963,736 29,888,660 154,000 135,944,473 36,746,100	465,000 7,060 146,696 90,416 1,786,492 953,240 1,592,154 1,157,360 9,313,775 2,096,373 2,988,866 15,400 13,594,447 3,674,610
and Poteigh Amairs	83.293,379	8,329,337
Total expenditure of 1881 .	463,112,304	46,311,226

The largest branch of expenditure, as will be seen from the above table, is the interest on the public debt, the burthen of which falls mainly on the Cisleithan part of the monarchy. This debt has grown up gradually since the middle of the last century. It amounted

in 1789, to 349,000,000 florins, or 34,900,000l., and had risen to 825,000,000 florins, or 82,500,0001., in 1815; to 987,000,000 florins, or 98,700,000%, in 1820; to 1,084,000,000 florins, or 108,400,000%, in 1830; to 1,250,000,000 florins, or 125,000,000%, in 1848; and to 3,009,804,134 florins, or 300,980,413/., in 1868. The war against Prussia and Italy, in the summer of 1866, increased the public debt by about 300,000,000 florins, or 30,000,000/.; but, on the other hand, freed Austria from the Lombardo-Venetian Debt, which, by the terms of the Peace of Prague, of August 23, 1866, was transferred to the kingdom of Italy.

The following table gives the total amount of the public debt of Austria-including the debt of the Whole Empire, but exclusive of

the special debt of Hungary—on the 1st of July 1881:-

	-	Florins	£
Consolidated debt—bearing interest without interest Floating debt Annuities		2,914,358,160 116,768,481 119,018,664 14,298,701	291,435,816 11,676,848 11,901,866 1,429,870
Total.	•   .	3,164,444,006	316,444.400

The last addition to the Consolidated Debt of Austria Proper, made in 1877, was a foreign loan of 70,000,000 florins, or 7,000,000l., contracted with the Anglo-Austrian Bank of London, the Wiener Bankverein of Vienna, and the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas

Recent deficits were mainly covered by a floating debt, bearing interest in paper money, not inserted in the preceding statement. In a return dated January 1, 1881, the floating debt was estimated at 4.1,999,067 florins, or 41,199,906L, the total comprising 84,261,298 florins, or 8,426,1291. of hypothecary notes, and 327,737,769 florins, or 32,773,7761. of bank notes. At the end of October 1879, the total amount of the floating debt was estimated, after official statements, at 670,000,000 florins, or 67,000,0001.

The total annual interest on the debt amounted, in 1881, to 114,498,340 florins, or 11,449,834l. To this sum, Hungary had to contribute 30,169,000 florins, or 3,016,9001., according to an agreement come to in May 1868 by the Delegations and the governments of the Austrian and Hungarian parts of the monarchy, by which the latter has to pay 30 per cent. towards the charges of the common debt. The agreement was renewed with some modifications in 1877. Subsequent to May 1868, all loans were contracted separately by either Austria or Hungary.

#### Hungary.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of Hungary were as follows in each of the six years from 1876 to 1881:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
-31-31	£	Æ
1876	22,542,468	24,074,205
1877	21,833,949	23,341,042
1878	21,984,611	23,936,143
1879	22,220,860	25,643,638
1880	23,635,029	25,366,966
1881	26,441,471	28,718,009

The financial estimates for the year 1881 gave the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	Florins	£
Direct taxes Indirect taxes and monopolies State domains, mines, and railways Post and telegraphs Miscellaneous receipts	84,396,530 92,769,215 51,313,539 8,383,200 27,552,231	8,439,653 9,276,022 5,131,353 838,320 2,755,223
Total revenue of 1881	264,414,715	26,141,471

Branches of Expenditure	Florins	£
Royal Household	4,650,000	465,000
Royal Cabinet Chancery	70,592	7.059
Diet of the Kingdom	1,300,301	130,030
Ministry 'ad latus'	50,563	5.056
" of Finance	42,991,600	4,299,160
" " the Interior	7,617,764	761,776
", "War .	6.484.000	648,400
" " Education and Worship	4,525,930	452,593
" " Justice	9,973,767	997,376
" " Public Works	25,882,713	2,588,271
" ,, Agriculture and Commerce .	8,243,838	824,383
Public Debt and Pensions	58, 444, 147	5,844,414
Guaranteed Interest to Private Railways.	10,718,000	1,071,800
Transleithan Portion of the Common Ex-		.,.,.,,,,,
penditure of the Empire	61,021,136	6,102,113
Miscellaneous Expenses	45,205,745	4,520,574
Total expenditure of 1881 .	287,180,096	28,718,009

The accounts of actual revenue and expenditure since the year 1867 showed large and annually increasing deficits, which gave rise to the creation of a vast special debt of Hungary. It amounted, at the end of December 1878, to 434,000,000 florins, or 43,400,000 The debt consists of six foreign loans, the first, for 60,000,000 florins, or 6,000,0001, contracted, in 1868; the second, of 24,000,000

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florins, or 2,400,000l., issued in 1870; the third, of 40,000,000 florins, or 4,000,000%, contracted in 1872; the fourth, for 150,000,000 florins, or 15,000,000l., issued in 1873-74; the fifth, for 80,000,000 florins, or 8,000,0001.; and the sixth, also of 80,000,000 florins, or 8,000,000l., issued in 1877-78.

# Army and Navy.

### 1. ARMY.

According to the returns of the Minister of War for the whole Empire, the monarchy Austria possessed, at the commencement of 1880, a standing army numbering 239,615 men on the peace-footing, and 771,556 on the war-footing, composed as follows:-

Description of Troops		Num ber
Infantry:	Peace	3 / 117
80 moring		
80 regiments of the line, each composed of 3 field battalions, 2 reserve, and 1 depot battalion . 14 Military frontier regiments, 6 of 3, and 8 of 4 battalions	110,70	2 150.00
battalione battalione	,,,,,,	2 458,930
regiment of 'Kaiser-jäger,' of Tyrol, and 33 bet.	12,307	90,026
companies of ambulance and hospital service	20,251 $1,180$	2,200
Ottotte I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Andread - Street Land - Control of the land	0,070
- AUGUREUIS OF Checkens - 20 - 2	144,440	571,092
Artillery -		
12 regiments of field-artillery, each of 14 battories	35,793	58,794
14 battalions of fortress and mountain artillery	$\frac{17,880}{7,778}$	43,836
Engineers and Train: Total of artillery 2 regiments of 'Genic,' each of 4 battalions 1 regiment of pioneers of 5 bettalians.	25,658	18,938
54 squadrons of Fuhrwesen, or train	4,662 2,803 2,401	13,240 7,747
Total of engineers and train	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	24,147
Military instruction	9,866	45, 134
Topographical survey Commissariat and clothing departments Sanitary department	2,234	2,234
Sanitary department	3,705	128
Arsenals, military stores	1,291	7,200
Army studs	3,000	6,200
Wilitary - 7	5.800	4,500
	7,700	5,800
Total of miscellaneous establishments	210	7,700
Total standing army	,858 ; 615 77	33,762

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The general staff of the army on active service, in June 1879, comprised 2 field-marshals, 23 generals of infantry (Feldzeugmeister) and generals of cavalry; 56 generals of division, and 110 generals of brigade. There were besides, on the non-active list, 7 generals of infantry and generals of cavalry, 81 generals of division, and 188 generals of brigade.

By the terms of the 'Compromise' come to between Austria and Hungary, on which was based a law of army organisation, passed December 5, 1868, the military forces of the whole Empire are divided into the Standing army, the Landwehr, or militia, and the Landsturm. Under the law of 1868, the total strength of the armed forces, including marine troops, is fixed, for a term of ten years, at 800,000 men, to which number Austria Proper has to contribute 470,368, and Hungary 319,632 men. The regiments of the Standing army are under the control of the Minister of War of the Empire, and the Landwehr under the control of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers of Landesvertheidigung. All orders relating to great concentrating movements of troops must emanate from the Emperor-King.

The Standing army is formed, after the model of Prussia, on the system of universal liability to arms. The term of service is ten years, three of which the soldier must spend in active service, after which he is enrolled for the remaining seven years in the army of reserve, with further liability to serve two years in the Landwehr.

Austria-Hungary has 25 fortresses of the first rank, namely, Comorn, Carlsburg, Temesvar, Peterwardein, Eszek, Brod, Carlstadt, Castelnuovo, Arad, Munkács, Cracow, Gradisca, Olmütz, Leopoldstadt, Prague, Brixen, Theresienstadt, Kulstein, Linz, Salzburg, Buda, Ragusa, Zara, Cattaro, and Pola. The last-named is the chief naval fortress of the empire.—(Official Communication.)

#### 2. NAVY.

The naval forces of Austria-Hungary consisted, at the end of the year 1880, of 14 ironclads, and 37 other steamers, the majority of the latter of small dimensions, constructed chiefly for coast defence. There were, besides, at the same date, 10 sailing ships. The following table gives the list of the 14 armour-clad ships, in similar arrangement as that describing the British ironclad navy. The columns of the table exhibit, after the name of each vessel, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons. Two partly armoured frigates, called the Radetzky and Laudon, built on the composite system, are not included in the list.

Names of Ironclads	Armour	G	uns	Indicated Horse-	Displace- ment, or
Antillos III Zionomas	water-line	Number	Weight	power	tonnage
First-class:—	Inches				Tons.
Custozza	91	8	18-ton	6,000	7.060
Tegethoff.	13	6	25-ton	8,000	7,390
Erzherzog Albrecht .	8.5	8	18-ton	4,300	5.940
Lissa	61	12	12-ton	3,550	6.680
Kaiser	64	10	18-ton	3,550	5.810
Ferdinand Max .	5	14	10-ton	2,902	5,140
Habsburg	5	14	10-ton	2,902	5,140
Kaiser Max	44	12	61-ton	1,710	5,140
Don Juan d'Austria .	41	12	63-ton	1,710	- 3.550
Prinz Eugen	41	12	61-ton	1.710	3,550
Second-class:-		1	-		
Salamander	43	10	64-ton	1,418	3,110
Third-class :-		1	-		
Leitha	14	2	43-ton	314	310
Maros	1½ 1½	2	41-ton	314	310
		ì	-		

The ten ironclads of the first class are sea-going cruisers, while the two of the second class are used for ordinary station service, and the two of the third class for coast defence. The Custozza, first in the list of sea-going cruisers, launched in 1872, is a broadside ironclad, 302 feet in length, and 58 feet in extreme breadth, armed with Krupp guns. Likewise a broadside ship, but with an armoured citadel, and addition of the latest improvements, is the second ironclad, the Tegethoff, 287 feet long, and 71 feet broad. The Tegethoff, constructed in 1876–78 at the 'Stabilimento Technico.' Trieste, having a belt of steel 13 inches thick, and armed with six 11-inch Krupp guns, weighing 25 tons, is considered the strongest ironclad for aggressive warfare. The ship third in the list, the Erzherzog Albrecht, launched in 1872, is 275 feet in length, and 54 in extreme breadth, also armed with Krupp guns.

The navy of Austria was commanded in June 1880, by 1 admiral, 2 vice-admirals, 5 rear-admirals, 16 captains of ships-of-the-line, 17 captains of frigates, 18 captains of corvettes, 117 lieutenants, and 232 ensigns and cadets, and manned by 5,771 sailors. The navy is recruited partly by a general levy from the seafaring population of the empire and partly by voluntary enlistment. The

term of service in the navy is eight years.

Austria has two harbours of war, Pola and Trieste. Pola, the chief naval port, is strongly fortified, both towards sea and land, and has been recently enlarged, so as to be able to accommodate the entire feet, while Trieste is the great storehouse and arsenal of the Imperial navy.—(Official Communication.)

# Area and Population.

The Austrian Empire—exclusive of the Turkish provinces annexed in 1878, but as yet not formally incorporated with it—has an area of 240,942 English square miles, with a population at the last census, December 31, 1880, of 37,754,972, or 159 per square mile. At the preceding census the population was 35,884,389. The increase during the period, embracing eleven years, amounted to 8.5 per cent. for the German monarchy, but only to 1.24 per cent. for Hungary.

The following table gives the area, and total number of inhabitants, of the various provinces of the Empire, after the returns of the census of December 31, 1869, and the census of December 31,

1880:-

	Area:	Popu	lation
Provinces of the Empire	English square miles	Dec. 31, 1863	Dec. 31, 1880
German Monarchy:-	*		E C NO COM SAME DI GENERAL PROPERTY A
Lower Austria (Unter der Ens) .	7.654	1,990.708	2.330,621
Upper Austria (Ober der Ens) .	4,631	736.557	759.620
Salzburg	2,767	153,159	163,570
Styria (Steiermark)	8,670	1,137,090	1,213,597
Carinthia (Kärnten)	4,005	337.694	348,730
Carniola (Krain)	3,856	446.334	481,243
Coast land (Küstenland)	3,084	600,525	647,834
Tyrol and Vorarlberg .	11,324	885,789	912.549
Bohemia (Böhmen)	20,060	5,140,544	5.560.819
Moravia (Mähren)	8,583	2,017,274	2.153,406
Silesia (Schlesien)	1,987	513,352	565,475
Galicia (Galizien)	30,307	5.444,683	5,958,907
Bukowina	4,035	513,404	571.671
Dalmatia (Dalmatien)	4,940	456,961	476,101
Total, German Monarchy	115,903	20,374,974	22,144,243
Kingdom of Hungary:— Hungary Proper	0 . 0 . 0	77 700 000	The strategy sign of college being a sign
Croatia and Slavonia	87,043	11,530,397	11,744,471
Transylvania (Siebenbürgen)	16,773	1,846,150	1,732,261
Town of Fiume	21,215	2,115,024	2,116,132
Town of Traine	8	17,844	17,865
Total, Hungary	125,039	15,509,415	15,610,729
Total, Austria-Hungary .	240,942	35,884,389	37,754,972

It was decided at the Congress of Berlin, by Art. 23 of the Treaty signed July 13, 1878, that 'the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary.'\* According to a census taken on June 16, 1879, these new provinces had the following area and population:—

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Provinces		Area: English square miles	Population, 1879
Bosnia Herzegovina Novi-Bazar	•	16,417 4,308 3,522	\$62,202 207,970 142,000
Total	•	24,247	1,212,172

Of the total number of inhabitants in Bosnia and Herzegovina 448,613 are Mahommedans, 496,761 Greek-Orthodox, 209,391 Roman Catholics, 3,426 are Jews, and the rest belong to different faiths.

Practically belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, though not incorporated with it by any treaty, is the small principality of Liechtenstein, enclosed in the Austrian province of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, with an area of 68 English square miles, and a population of 8,320 in 1871. The inhabitants of the principality pay no taxes, nor are they liable to military service.

The increase of population in Austria-Hungary has not been large in recent years, owing to a very high rate of mortality among the population. The following table exhibits the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births, in both Austria Proper and the kingdom of Hungary, for a quinquennial period—in Austria for the five years 1876 to 1880, and in Hungary for the five years 1875 to 1879—according to the latest official returns:—

Austria Proper.

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1876	874,623	634,363	176,148	240,260
1877	851,747	677,748	161,337	173,999
1878	854,752	683,661	164,233	171,091
1879	878,035	652,491	169,088	226,544
1880	850,009	676,287	167,200	173,722

## Hungary.

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1875	606,956	499,031	147,027	107,925
1876	623,849	478,684	135,011	145,165
1877	595,984	499,343	125,064	96,641
1878 *	592,854	520,975	129,346	72,879
1879	724,428	566,366	162,188	158,062

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There are only eleven towns with over 50,000 inhabitants in Austria-Hungary, namely, seven in Austria Proper, and four in Hungary. The capital of Austria, Vienna, had 726,105 inhabitants, according to the census taken December 31, 1880, the same not including the suburbs. Of the other large towns of Austria Proper, Prague had 162,318; Trieste, 144,437; Lemberg, 110,250; Gratz, 97,727; Brünn, 82,665; and Cracow, 66,095 inhabitants at the general census of 1880. At the same date, the four largest towns of Hungary were: Buda-Pesth, with 359,821; Szegedin, with 50,983; Holdmezii-Vásárhély, 74,094; and Maria-Theresiopel, with 61,655 inhabitants. More than two-thirds of the population of the monarchy are engaged in agriculture. There is, however, a constantly increasing tendency towards concentration of the population in the larger towns.

At the last census, the Germans constituted 38 per cent. of the inhabitants in the German or Cisleithan part of the Empire, and nearly 20 per cent. in the Hungarian or Transleithan part. The people of the Slavonian races formed 49 per cent. of the population in the Cisleithan, and 16 per cent. in the Transleithan division. The race third in numbers, the Magyars, constituted 38 per cent. of the population of the kingdom of Hungary, and not quite the per cent. of that of the German or Cisleithan part of the Empire.

#### Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Austria-Hungary, comprising imports and exports of merchandise, but not builton, for the whole of the empire, except the province of Dalmatia—not within the Imperial line of oustoms—was as follows in each of the ten years 1870 to 1879:—

Years	Imi	orts	Exports			
- 11	Florins	£	Florins	l c		
1870	435,959,181	43,595,918	395,413,828	39,541,382		
1871	540,750,111	54,075,011	467,583,098	46,758,309		
1872	613,726,357	61,372,635	387.963.537	38,796,353		
1873	583,082,315	58,308,231	423.610.701	42,361,070		
1874	568,703,609	56,870,360	449,266,774	44.926.677		
1875	552,548,869	55.254.886	504,467,261	50.446,726		
1876	516,964,350	51,696,435	509,658,721	50,965,872		
1877	555,227,048	55,522,705	662,032,209	66,203,221		
1878	579,547,828	57,954,782	698,302,513	69,830,251		
1879	551,400,000	55,140,000	675.100.000	67,510,000		

Nearly two-thirds of the whole commerce of the Austrian Empire, both as regards imports and exports, is carried on with Germany. The next important market for Austria is Turkey, the importations of which into the Empire average 3,000,000*l*. in value, and the

exports to which are above 5,000,000*l*. sterling. Turkey is followed in the commercial rank list, but at a long distance, by Italy and Russia.

The commercial intercourse of Austria with the United Kingdom is comparatively small; and it appears in the official returns even smaller than it is in reality, owing to the geographical position of the Empire, which necessitates the transit of many Austrian goods destined for the British market, and vice versā, through other countries, as the exports, or imports, of which they come to figure. In the Board of Trade returns, therefore, only the direct exports and imports to and from Great Britain and Ireland, by way of the Austrian seaboard, Trieste, Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia, are given. The declared real value of these direct exports and imports in the ten years from 1871 to 1880 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Austria- Hungary to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Austria		
The state of the s	£	£		
1871	1,238,428	1,588,352		
1872	911,607	1,471,113		
1873	869,433	1,484,320		
1874	799,544	1,063,649		
1875	1,318,889	897,069		
1876	855,798	784,634		
1877	1,540,980	1,041,603		
1878	1,665,857	763,034		
1879	1,685,602	799,085		
1880	1,430,949	593,561		

The staple article exported to the United Kingdom from Austria is corn and flour, the total value of which, in the year 1880, amounted to 1,151,625l. This comprised barley, valued 2,867l.; wheat, valued 2,459l., and wheat flour, valued 1,146,299l. It will be seen from the preceding table, that the total exports from Austria to Great Britain have been nearly stationary since the year 1871, while the value of the imports of British produce into Austria-Hungary has been greatly on the decline, the British imports of 1880 being much less than one-half in amount of those of 1871.

The principal imports of British and Irish produce into Austria are cotton manufactures and iron, the former of the value of 177,851*l.*, and the latter of 51,864*l.* in 1880. Among the minor articles of British imports are oil-seed, coals, and woollen goods.

The total length of railways in the Empire open for traffic and under construction, was as follows on the 1st of January 1879:—

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		Open for Traffic	In Construction
Austria Proper Kingdom of Hungary .	•	English miles 7,009 4,246	Euglish miles 1,684 946
Whole Empire		11,255	2,630

The work of the Post Office in Austria-Hungary was as follows in the year 1880:—

		1	Austria	Hungary
		1		attings for the consequent of a stranger state only a service and a stranger of the stranger o
			Number	Number
Letters		. !	238,507,000	74,218,000
Post Cards			43,934,400	13,623,000
Patterns and Parcels			6,553,000	1.976,000
Newspapers and Books			75,318,350	26.032,892

On the 1st of January 1880, there were 4,025 Post Offices in Austria Proper, and 2,301 in the kingdom of Hungary.

The Telegraph, in Austria-Hungary, carried 8,370,241 messages, of which 579,202 were official, in the year 1880. On the 1st of January 1881, there were in Austria Proper 21,735 English miles, and in Hungary 9,032 English miles of telegraph lines. The length of wires at the same date was 56,862 miles in Austria Proper, and 32,380 miles in Hungary. The number of telegraph stations was 2,254 in Austria Proper, and 980 in Hungary.

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Austria-Hungary. It gives the number, tonnage, and crews of all the vessels belonging to subjects of the monarchy on the 1st of January 1880:—

	Number of Vessels	Tonunge	Crews
Sea-going steamers (16,655 horse-power) . Coasting steamers (1,133 horse-power) . Sailing vess., incl. coasters and fishing smacks	75 38 8,079	62,101 1,869 267,468	2,341 $245$ $24,742$
Total	8,192	331,438	27,328

Of great importance for the commerce of the Empire is the 'Gesellschaft des Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Lloyd,' established at Trieste in 1833. The company, which owned on the 1st of January 1879, a fleet of 69 steamers, of 56,138 tons, mainly Clyde-built, and superintended by British engineers, absorbs the

greater part of the trade of Austria with the East, through the Suez Canal, being subsidized, at the rate of 1,730,000 florins, or 173,000l. per annum, by the Imperial Government.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador-Count A. Károlyi de Nagy-Károly, Ambassador to the German Empire from December 1871 to December 1878. Accredited Ambassador to Great Britain, February 4, 1879.

Councillor of Embassy-Count Hengelmüller von Hengervar.

Secretaries-Baron von Biegeleben; Count von Lützow.

Naval Attaché-Captain Count O. Cassini.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ambassador-Right Hon. Sir Henry George Elliot, G.C.B., born in 1810; Envoy to Denmark, 1858-59; to the Two Sicilies, 1859-60; and to Italy, 1863-67. Ambassador to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, 1867-77. Appointed Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, December 31, 1877. Seeretaries—Hugh Fraser; Hon. John Ashburnham; G. E. Welby.

Military Attache-Lieut. Col. Hon. E. H. Primrose.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Austria, and the British equivalents, are as follows :-

The Florin, or Gulden, of 100 Neu-Kreuzer, = 2s. The Golden Crown of 8 Florins = 16s.

The legal standard in the Empire is silver, and the Florin, divided into 100 'New' Kreuzer, the unit of money. Practically the chief medium of exchange is a paper currency, consisting of banknotes of all denominations, from 1,000 florins down to 1 florin, convertible only at a large discount into gold.

#### WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

The	Centner	=	100	Pfund		-	123½ lbs. avoirdupois.	
25	Eimer		٠.			-	14.94 wine gallons.	
,,	Joch					=	1.43 acre.	
"	Metze					=	- c marginal personal	
"	Klafter					==	67 cubic feet.	
,,,	Meile =	24,	000	Austrian	ı feet	=	8,297 yards, or about 43 miles.	

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#### BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

Reigning King.

Leopold II., born April 9, 1835, the son of King Leopold I., former Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Princess Louise, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French; ascended the throne at the death of his father, Dec. 10, 1865; married Aug. 22, 1853, to Queen Marie Henriette, born Aug. 23, 1836, the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria.

Children of the King.

I. Princess Louise, born Feb. 18, 1858; married February 4, 1875, to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born March 28, 1844, eldest son of Prince August, cousin of the reigning duke, and of Princess Clementine of Orléans, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French.

II. Princess Stephanie, born May 21, 1864; married to Archduke Rudolf, only son of the Emperor of Austria and King of

Hungary, May 10, 1881.

III. Princess Clémentine, born July 30, 1872.

Brother and Sister of the King.

I. Philippe, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837; lieutenant-general in the service of Belgium; married April 25, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohenzellern-Sigmaringen, born November 17, 1845. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Prince Baudouin, born June 3, 1869. 2. Princess Henriette, born Nov. 30, 1870. 3. Princess Josephine, born Oct. 18, 1872. 4. Prince Albert, born April 8, 1875.

II. Princess Charlotte, born June 7, 1840; married July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of

Mexico July 10, 1863; widow June 19, 1867.

King Leopold II. has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs, or 132,000l. The kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent state in 1830, having previously been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on the 4th of October, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels on the 25th of August, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg king of the Belgians on the 4th of June 1831; the prince accepted the dignity July 12, and ascended the throne July 21, 1831. It was not until after the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the sovereign of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the kingdom of Belgium.

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#### Constitution and Government.

According to the Charter of 1831, Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Chamber of Representatives, and the The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order The king's person is declared sacred; and his of primogeniture. ministers are held responsible for the acts of the Government. act of the king can have effect unless countersigned by one of his ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The king convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers, and makes rules and orders necessary for the execution of the laws; but he has no power to suspend, or dispense with the execution of the laws themselves. He has the right to declare war, and to conclude treaties of peace, of alliance, and of commerce, communicating the same to the Chambers as far as may be consistent with the interest and safety of the State. Those treaties which may be injurious to the State, or to the individual interests of the people, can only have effect after obtaining the sanction of the Chambers. No surrender, exchange, or addition of territory can be made except when authorised by a law passed by the Chambers. In no case can the secret articles of a treaty be destructive or contrary to the public clauses. sanctions and promulgates the laws. He has the power of remitting or reducing the punishment pronounced by the judges, except in the case of his ministers, to whom he can extend pardon only at the request of one of the Chambers. He has the power of coining money according to law, and also of conferring titles of nobility, but without the power of attaching to them any privileges. default of male heirs, the king may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. On the death of the king, the Chambers assemble without convocation, at latest on the tenth day after his decease. From the date of the king's death to the administration of the oath to his successor, or to the regent, the constitutional powers of the king are exercised in the name of the people, by the ministers assembled in council, and on their own responsibility. The regency can only be conferred upon one person, and no change in the constitution can be made during the regency. The successor to the throne or the regent can only enter upon his duties after having taken an oath in presence of the assembled Chambers to observe the laws and the constitution, to maintain the independence of the nation and the integrity of its territory. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, which is declared to be the age of majority, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority. In the case of a vicency of the throne, the two Chambers, deliberating together, nominate provisionally to the regency. They are then dissolved, and within two

months the new Chambers must assemble, which provide definitively for the succession.

The power of making laws is vested in the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate, the members of both houses being chosen by the people. The sittings are public, and by the decision of the majority either Chamber may form itself into a private committee. No person can at the same time be a member of both Chambers, and no member can retain his seat after obtaining a salaried office under the Government, except on being re-elected. No member can be called to account for any votes or opinions he may have given in the performance of his duties. No member can be prosecuted or arrested during the session without the consent of the Chamber of which he is a member, except in the case of being taken in flagranti crimine. Each Chamber determines the manner of exercising its own powers, and every session nominates its president and vice-president, and forms its bureau. No petition can be presented personally, and every resolution is adopted by the absolute majority. except in some special cases, when two-thirds of the votes of the members are required for its acceptance; in the case of an equality of votes the proposition is thrown out. The Chambers meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the king has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days. and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers.

The Chamber of Representatives is composed of deputies chosen directly by all citizens paying direct taxes to the annual amount of 43 francs, or 1l. 15s. Under this qualification, the electoral lists. at the general election of 1878, contained the names of 119.765 electors, the right of suffrage being with 22 in every thousand of the population, or about one-thirteenth of the adult male population. The number of deputies is fixed according to the population, and cannot exceed one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. the year 1878 they amounted to 136, elected in 48 electoral districts. To be eligible as a member, it is necessary to be a Belgian by birth, or to have received the 'grande naturalisation;' to have attained the age of twenty-five years, and to be resident in Belgium. The members not residing in the town where the Chamber sits receive, during the session, an indemnity of 430 francs. or 171.5s., each per month. The members are elected for four years, one-half going out every two years, except in the case of a dissolution, when a general election takes place. The Chamber has the parliamentary initiative and the preliminary vote in all cases relating to the receipts and expenses of the State and the contingent of the army.

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The Senate is composed of exactly one-half the number of members comprising the Chamber of Representatives, and the senators are elected by the same citizens who appoint the deputies. senators are chosen for eight years; they retire in one moiety every four years; but in case of dissolution the election must comprise the whole number of which the Senate is composed. The qualifications necessary for a senator are, that he must be a Belgian by birth or naturalisation; in full possession of all political and civil rights; resident within the kingdom: at least forty years of age; and paying in direct taxes not less than 84%, sterling, In those provinces where the list of citizens who possess this lastmentioned qualification does not reach to the proportion of one in 6,000 of the population, that list is enlarged by the admission into it of those citizens who pay the greatest amount of direct taxes, so that the list shall always contain at least one person who is eligible to the Senate for every 6,000 inhabitants of the province. The senators do not receive any pay. The presumptive heir to the throne is of right a senator at the age of eighteen, but he has no voice in the proceedings until twenty-five years of age. All the proceedings of the Senate during the time the Chamber of Representatives is not sitting are without force.

The Executive Government consists of seven departments, viz.:-1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Hubert J. W. Frere-Orban. born April 24, 1812; studied law, and entered the journalistic career in 1830; Minister of Finance 1846-47, and again 1848-52, 1857-61, and 1868-70. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council of Ministers, June 20, 1878.

2. The Ministry of Justice.—Jules Bara, born 1830: Minister of Justice, 1865-70. Re-appointed Minister of Justice, June 20, 1878.

3. The Ministry of Public Works .- M. Sainctelette, appointed September 9, 1879.

4. The Ministry of War.—General Gratry, appointed Nov. 7, 1880.

5. The Ministry of the Interior. G. Rolin Jacquemyns, appointed June 20, 1878.

6. The Ministry of Finance.-Charles Granz, appointed September 9, 1879.

7. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Professor Van Humbeeck.

appointed September 9, 1879. Besides the above responsible heads of departments, there are a number of 'Ministres d'Etat,' without portfolio, who form a privy

council called together on special occasions by the sovereign. acting ministers, as such, do not form part of the privy council.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic religion is professed by nearly the entire population of Belgium. The Protestants do not amount to 13,000.

while the Jews number less than 1,500. Full religious liberty is granted by the constitution, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury. The amount thus granted in recent annual budgets was 4,568,200 frames, or 182,728l., to Roman Catholics; 69,336 frames, or 2,772l., to Protestants, and 11,220 frames, or 448l., to Jews.

The kingdom is divided into six Roman Catholic dioceses, namely, the Archbishopric of Malines and the Bishoprics of Bruges, Ghent, Liége, Namur, and Tournay. The archbishopric has three vicars-general and a chapter of twelve canons, and each of the bishoprics two vicars-general and a chapter of eight canons. In each diocese is an ecclesiastical seminary. There are few endowments, and the clergy derive their maintenance chiefly from fees and voluntary gifts. The salaries paid by the State are comparatively small, being 21,000 francs, or 840l. to the archbishop; 16,000 francs, or 640l. to each of the five bishops; 2,000 francs, or 80l. to canons, and from 600 to 800 francs, or 24l. to 32l. to the inferior parish clergy. At the last census, there were 1,322 convents in Belgium, of which number 178, with 2,991 inmates, were for men, and 1,144, with 15,205 inmates, for women.

The Protestant Evangelical Church, to which belong the greater number of the Protestants in the kingdom, is under a synod composed of the clergymen of the body, and a representative from each of the congregations. It sits in Brussels once a year, when each member is required to be present, or to delegate his powers to another member. The English Episcopal Church has eight ministers, and as many chapels, in Belgium—three in Brussels, and one in each of the towns of Antwerp, Bruges, Ostend, Spa, and Ghent. The Jews have a central synagogue in Brussels; three branch synagogues of the first class at Antwerp, Ghent, and Liége, and two of the second class at Arlon and Namur.

There are four universities in the kingdom, three of them with four 'facultés,' or branches of study, and one, Louvain, nursery of the clergy, with five. The following table gives the number of students attending the various 'facultés' in each of the four universities in the session of 1877–78:—

			Students of			
Universities	Theology	Jurispru- dence			Sciences	Total
Brussels . Ghent . Liége . Louvair .	= 134	197 96 198 323	59 37 95 106	242 82 163 296	117 54 174 193	615 269 630 1,052

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h taxation expenditure Education is at present almost entirely the monopoly of the Roman Catholic clergy, and to a great extent in that of the order of the Jesuits. Elementary education is not yet generally diffused among the people, and the existing schools are supported by the communes, the provinces, and the State combined; the Government paying one-sixth, the province one-sixth, and the commune four-sixths of the expenditure. There is no compulsory law of education in Belgium.

It appears from official returns, based upon recent examinations of the National Guards, or Civic Militia of the kingdom, that nearly one-fifth of the grown-up population are unable to read and write. Luxembourg contains the smallest proportion of illiterate persons, and the other provinces come in the following order as regards instruction: Namur, Antwerp, Liege, Brabant, Limbourg, Hainaut, West and East Flanders. In the year 1878, there were 47,957 young men called out for military service, and of this number 8,222 could neither read nor write; 1,957 could read only; 21,509 could simply read and write, and 15,669 possessed a superior education. The sum devoted by the State to public education amounted in 1881 to 18,501,872 francs, or 740,0741.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The public income and expenditure of Belgium in recent years have mostly been balanced, with an occasional surplus. The actual revenue for the year 1878—the last of which the accounts were published, in 1880—amounted to 264,435,260 francs, or 10,577,468*l.*, and the actual expenditure to 272,341,317 francs, or 10,893,652*l.*, leaving a deficit of 17,906,057 francs, or 716,240*l.* 

The gross revenue and expenditure of Belgium, for each of the ten years 1872 to 1881—actual for the first five, and estimated for the left five.

the last five, years—are shown in the subjoined table :-

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	3.	The second of second control of the second control of the second control of the second
1872	7,556,560	7,336,964
1873	7,368,920	6,957,920
1874	9,185,720	9,456,696
1875	11,148,463	11.688.900
1876	10,909,760	10.790.480
1877	10,351,657	10,857,700
1878	10,161,830	9,857,700
1879	10,413,354	10,384,270
1880	11,148,463	11,688,900
1881	11,454,745	11,593,788

The following table gives the details of the budgets for each of the years 1880 and 1881:—

Sources of Revenue	1880	1881
Mikati kanana ang ang kanani kanani ang kanana ang ang kanang pang ang ang kanang kanang di ang ang ang ang an Aga	Francs	Francs
Land taxes	22,467,000	22,876,000
Assessed taxes	15,558,000	15,950,000
Trade licenses	5,745,000	5,850,000
Mines	340,000	400,000
Customs	18,732,500	20,300,000
Succession duties	19,045,000	20,350,000
Excise on foreign wines & spirits	2,730,000	2,730,000
man and the second and the second	16,900,000	17,355,000
	9,373,000	9,373,000
	3,010,000	3,010,000
sugar		
Registration duties and fines .	29,084,000	27,930,000
Domains	2,250,000	2,250,000
Post office	6,519,600	7,243,420
Railways and Telegraphs .	101,252,800	109,608,000
Packet-boats between Dover and		
Ostend	800,000	800,000
Miscellaneous receipts	19,690,160	20,343,219
and the state of t		
Total revenue . {	273,497,060	286,368,639
Total revenue	10,939,882	11,454,745

Branches of Expenditure	1880	1881
7	Francs	Francs
Interest on public debt	79,024,246	88,130,115
Civil list and dotations	4,647,475	5,087,475
Ministry of Justice	16,042,309	1 5,330,868
" Foreign Affairs .	2,133,435	2,133,435
" Interior	9,529,883	9,937,809
" Public Instruction	16,541,122	18,501,872
" Public Works .	86,682,168	86,250,593
" War	44,162,700	44,297,925
Finance	15,380,010	15,432,010
Gendarmene	3,488,200	3,420,600
Miscellaneous expenditure .	1,187,000	1,322,000
m-4-1 T	278,818,548	28 9,84 4,7 02
Total expenditure {	11,152,741	11,593,788

The deficits were to be covered by an increase of taxation.

The following table shows the total amount of the national liabilities of the kingdom on the 1st of January 1880:—

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Description of Debt	Capital
2½ per cent. Old Debt	Francs 219,059,632 122,847,182 141,284,909 65,846,400 58,581,000 77,578,200 56,894,990 283,085,000
4½ ,, Railway Annuities  Total consolidated Debt  Floating Debt (Bons du Trésor)  Total Debt	495,870,230 1,521,947,444 19,400,000 1,541,347,444 £61,653,898

The  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  old debt, and the first series of the  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  debt, represent the share which Belgium had to take in the national liabilities of the Netherlands, after separating from that kingdom. Almost the entire remainder of the debt of Belgium was raised for, and devoted to works of public utility, particularly the construction of state railways. There is a sinking fund attached to all descriptions of the debt, with the exception of the  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  old debt. By a law passed in the session of 1869, the government was authorised to reduce the fixed annual payments out of the sinking fund for the whole of the  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  debt, By another law, passed in 1879, the whole of the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. debt was ordered to be gradually converted into one of 4 per cent.

Army.

The standing army is formed by conscription, to which every able man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable. Substitution is permitted. The legal period of service is eight years, of which, however, two-thirds are allowed, as a rule, on furlough. According to the laws in force, the strength of the army is to be of 100,000 men on the war-footing, and of 40,000 in times of peace. The war-footing is prescribed as follows, rank and file:—

	Men	Horses	Guns
Infantry Cavalry Artillery Engineers and train	74,000 7,903 14,513 2,354	6,572 4,050	152
Total, without officers	98,770	10,622	152

The actual number of soldiers under arms, on the 1st of June

1879, amounted to 40,590 rank and file, comprising 23,983 infantry, 5,339 cavalry, 6,937 artillery, 1,262 engineers, and 3,060 other troops. Besides the standing army, there is a 'Garde Nationale,' numbering 21,600 men, organised, under laws of May 1848 and July 1853, to maintain liberty and order in times of peace, and to defend the independence of the country in time of war. The chief military arsenal of the kingdom is Antwerp, the fortifications of which were greatly strengthened and enlarged in the years 1870–76, at a cost of 72,150,000 francs, or 2,886,000*l*.

By a royal decree passed Oct. 20, 1874, the kingdom was divided into two military circumscriptions, the first embracing the provinces of Antwerp and of West and East Flanders, and the second Brabant,

Hainaut, Liége, Limbourg, Luxembourg, and Namur.

#### Area and Population.

Belgium has an area of 29,455 square kilomètres, or 11,373 English square miles. The kingdom is divided into nine provinces, the area and population of which were as follows at the last decennial census enumeration, taken December 31, 1876, and the estimated population on December 31, 1879:—

Provinces	Area:	Population			
Provinces	Eng. Sq. Miles		Dec. 31, 1879		
Antwerp (Anvers).	1,093	538,381	569.279		
Brabant	1,268	936,062	993,596		
CWood	1,249	684,468	698,761		
Flanders East	1,158	863,458	886,776		
Hainaut	1,437	956,354	982,402		
Liége	1,117	632,228	659,083		
Limbourg	931	205,237	211,694		
Luxembourg .	1,706	204,201	210,553		
Namur .	1,414	315,796	324,510		
Total	11,373	5,336,185	5,536,654		
		*			

It will be seen that Belgium had, at the end of 1879, a population of 5,536,654 on an area of 11,373 English square miles, or 487 per

square mile, being the densest inhabited country in Europe.

According to an official report laid before the Chambers in May 1878, there are 2,256,860 Belgians who speak French; 2,659,890 who speak Flemish; 38,070, German; 340,770, French and Flemish; 22,700, French and German; 1,790, Flemish and German; and 5,490 who speak all three languages.

The population of Belgium has increased very steadily since the establishment of the kingdom in 1830, when it amounted to barely

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on reven es impo y is that i has bee ere is, t lo per cer pose to i d dyes, a ust expe om the that the ne ways justifica le as on four millions. Since that period it rose almost exactly at the rate of one per cent. per annum. According to the last census returns, one-fourth of the population of Belgium is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and another fourth in trade and manufactures.

The population of the kingdom is increasing very rapidly. The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the five years from

1875 to 1879:-

Years		Years		Years Births Deaths		Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Lirths over deaths		
1875	,		175,552	122,480	39,050	53,072				
1876			176,915	116,787	38,228	60.128				
1877			175,077	114,269	36,962	60.808				
1878			172,730	117,721	36,669	55,009				
1879			174,641	121,060	37.421	53,581				

Land in Belgium is divided, according to the census of 1876, between 1,131,112 freehold proprietors, who possess 2,419,799 hectares of land, out of a total of 2,945,516 hectares. The State owns only 39,289 hectares, and the communes 290,296 hectares. In the thirty years from 1846 to 1876, the number of landed proprietors increased by 216,175, or 24 per cent. In 1876, there were 21 landowners to every 100 inhabitants, the highest number being in the province of Luxembourg, 48 to every 100, and the lowest in West Flanders, 14 to every 100 inhabitants.

The tendency, visible in most European countries, of an agglomeration of the people in the larger towns, is also apparent in Belgium, and is particularly showing itself in the capital, which numbered, on the 31st of December 1879, 399,936 inhabitants. Besides Brussels, there were, in 1876, five towns in Belgium with a population of above 40,000 inhabitants, namely, Antwerp, 163,011; Ghent, 132,839; Liége, 121,787; Bruges, 44,833; Mechlin, 41,328; and Verviers,

40,362 inhabitants.

There has been in recent years an excess of immigration over emigration. The number of immigrants exceeded the emigrants by 1,822, in 1876; by 3,228, in 1877; and by 2,679, in 1878. There were 14,234 immigrants and 12,474 emigrants in the year 1879.

# Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of Belgium, the same as that of France, is officially divided into 'general commerce,' including the sum total of all international mercantile intercourse, direct as well as transit, and 'special commerce,' comprising such imports as are consumed within and such exports as have been produced in the country. The value of the general commerce in the year 1879 was represented by 98,464,000*l*. of imports, and by 85,568,000*l*. of exports. The special commerce was as follows in the year 1879:—Imports for home consumption, 61,020,000*l*.; Exports of home produce, 47,616,000*l*.

France heads the list of importing countries in the special commerce of Belgium, followed, in order of importance, by Great Britain, the Netherlands, Germany, Russia, and the United States. In the export market of Belgian produce France likewise takes the first place, followed by Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Germany.

The commercial intercourse of Belgium with Great Britain is shown in the subjoined tabular statement; giving the total exports from Belgium to the United Kingdom, and the total imports into Belgium of the produce and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, in each of the ten years 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Belgium to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Belgium
	£	3.
1871	13,573,274	6,217,005
1872	13,211,044	6,499,062
1873	13,075,186	7,200,949
1874	15,048,865	5,828,092
1875	14,822,240	5,781,938
1876	13,848,293	5,875,407
1877	12,888,774	5,304,105
1878	12,386,625	5,525,705
1879	10,725,739	5,106,479
1880	11,253,664	5,796,024

The principal articles of exports from Belgium to the United Kingdom are woollen manufactures and flax, the first, of the value of 1,563,949l., and the second of 747,769l. in 1880. The other articles of export to Great Britain comprise thiefly metals and agricultural produce, among them iron, of the value of 625,928l.; butter, of the value of 302,993l.; and poultry and game, including rabbits, of the value of 227,638l. in 1880. The imports of British home produce into Belgium consist in the main of iron, and of woollen and cotton manufactures, the iron of the value of 560,447l., the woollens of the value of 713,872l., and the cottons of the value of 1,076,708l. in the year 1880.

The international commerce of the kingdom is almost entirely carried on by foreigners, chiefly under the British flag. The commercial marine, on the increase in recent years, consisted at

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the end of 1880 of 58 vessels of an aggregate burthen of 60,708 tons, inclusive of 34 steamers of a total burthen of 50,389 tons.

One of the most important natural productions of Belgium, and chief basis of its industry, is coal, which is found in three out of the nine provinces of the kingdom, Hainaut, Liège, and Namur, about three-fourths of the total annual produce being raised in the first-named province. The coal mines in Belgium extend over 278 hectares of land, employing 108,000 miners, and producing, on the average of recent years, 14,000,000 tons of coal per annum. About one-fourth of the total coal produce is exported, mainly to France.

In Belgium the State is a great railway proprietor, and the State Railway is one of the largest sources of national revenue. The subjoined tabular statement shows the length of railways, distinguishing State and private lines, open in Belgium at the end of 1880:—

		LANCOT PAPER	-		Kilomitr	3 30
Lines worked by the State. Lines worked by Companies	• :				. \$ 2.792 1.820	
Total lines open				Kilom	4,112	10-12-32
and the span		•	. (	Miles.	. 2,350	

The total gross receipts per mile of the State railways during the decennial period ending December, 1880, were as follows:

Gross receipts per mile . Working expenses per mile			1875 £2,888 1,912	1878 £2,717 1.596	1879 ±2,477 1,470	$\pm 2.584$ $\pm 2.584$
,, per cent	. cf	re-				
receipts			66.2	58.7	59.2	61-1
Net earnings per mile .			977	1,120	1,006	1.005

The decline in receipts is accounted for by the continued extensions and the purchases of new, unprofitable lines by the State.

The work of the Post Office in Belgium was as follows in the year 1880:—.

Private letters			. 111		Number 73.419.058
Official letters		1			. 11,653,250
Post Cards .		1. 1			. 18,116,228
Packets		- 10		• // 4	. 36,673,000
Newspapers .		-		3.7	. 71,830,000

On the 1st of January 1881, there were 765 Post Offices in Belgium. The total revenue of the Post Office in the year 1880 amounted to 11,557,078 francs, or 462,282l., and the expenditure to 7,671,546 francs, or 282,862l.

The Telegraphs in Belgium carried 5,284,935 despatches, private and official, in the year 1880. On the 1st of January 1881, the

total length of telegraph lines was 5,571 kilomètres, and the length of wires 25,940 kilomètres. There were at the same date 772 telegraph stations.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF BELGIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Euroy and Minister.—Baron Solvyns, appointed October 18, 1872. Councillor.—Baron Whetnall.

Secretary of Legation .- Count G. d'Arschot.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BELGIUM.

Envoy and Minister.—John Savile Lumley, K.C.B., born in 1825; British Charge d'Affaires in Russia, 1862 and 1865; Envoy to Saxony, 1866-67; to Switzerland, 1867-68; and appointed to Belgium, October 19, 1868.

Secreturies of Legation .- Sir H. P. T. Barron, Bart.; William Graham Sand-

ford.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Belgium, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

#### MONEY.

The Franc . . . . . Average rate of exchange, 25 to £1 sterling.

	WEIGHT	S AND I	ME2	SURES.
The	Kilogramme, or Livre	0.0	===	2.20 lbs. avoirdupois.
.,,	Tonneau		=	2,200 ,, ,
	Hectolitre { Dry meas	are .		2.75 imperial bushels
3.5	Liquid me	asure	===	22 imperial gallons.
	Metre		==	3.28 feet.
22	Metre Cube .		===	35.31 cubic feet.
97	Kilometre		===	1,093 yards.
- 11	Hectare			2.47 English acres.
	Souare Kilomètre		===	247:11 English acres.

Belgium was one of the four Continental States—comprising, besides, France, Italy, and Switzerland—which formed a Monetary League in 1865. The four States entered into a Convention by which they agreed upon the French decimal system, establishing perfect reciprocity in the currency of the four countries, and giving the franc, livre, or lira, the monetary unit of each of them, as well as its multiples or fractions in gold or silver, the same course and value throughout the extent of their respective territories.

or 0.386 square miles.

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#### DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

# Reigning King.

Christian IX., born April 8, 1818, the fourth sen of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. Appointed to the succession of the Crown of Denmark by the treaty of London, of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. Succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederik VII., November 15, 1863. Married, May 26, 1842, to Queen Louise, born Sept. 7, 1817, the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel.

## Children of the King.

I. Prince Frederik, heir-apparent, born June 3, 1843; married July 28, 1869, to Princess Lowisa, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway. Offspring of the union are six children:—
1. Prince Christian, born Sept. 26, 1870. 2. Prince Karl, born August 3, 1872. 3. Princess Lowisa, born Feb. 17, 1875. 4. Prince Harald, born Oct. 8, 1876. 5. Prince Ingebory, born Aug. 2, 1878. 6. Princess Thyra, born March 14, 1880.

H. Princess Alexandra, born Dec. 1, 1844; married, March 10,

1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. (See page 189.)

III. Prince Wilhelm, born Dec. 24, 1845; admiral in the Danish navy; elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of Georgios I., by the Greek National Assembly, March 31, 1863; married Oct. 27, 1867, to Olga Constantinowna, Grand-Duchess of Russia.

IV. Princess Maria Dagmar, born Nov. 26, 1847; married, Nov. 9, 1866, to Grand-Duke Alexander, heir-apparent of Russia. (See

page 363.)

V. Princess Thyra, born Sept. 29, 1853; married, Dec. 21, 1878, to Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland. (See page 190.) VI. Prince Waldemar, born Oct. 27, 1858.

# Brothers and Sisters of the King.

I. Princess Frederica, born Oct. 9, 1811; married, Oct. 30, 1834, to Duke Alexander of Anhalt-Bernburg; widow Aug. 19, 1863.

II. Prince Friedrich, born Oct. 23, 1814; married, Oct. 16, 1841, to Princess Adelaide of Schaumburg-Lippe, of which union there are issue five children:—1. Princess Augusta, born Feb. 27, 1844. 2. Prince Friedrich, born Oct. 12, 1855. 3. Princess Louise, born Jan. 6, 1858. 4. Princess Marie, born Aug. 31, 1859. 5. Prince Albert, born March 15, 1863.

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III. Prince Wilhelm, born April 10, 1816; field-marshal-lieutenant in the service of Austria.

IV. Princess Louise, born Nov. 18, 1820; nominated abbess of the convent of Itzehoe, Holstein, Aug. 3, 1860.

V. Prince Julius, born Oct. 14, 1824; general in the Danish army. VI. Prince Hans, born Dec. 5, 1825, general in the Danish army.

The Crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the princely House of Svend Estridsen, the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the House of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the great Powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace, signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the Crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Christian IX. has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers, or 55,555l., settled upon him by vote of the Rigsdag, approved Dec. 17, 1863. The heir-apparent of the Crown has, in addition, an allowance of 60,000 rigsdalers, or 6,666l., settled by law of March 20, 1868.

Subjoined is a list of the kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg:

House of Oldenburg.

A.D.	A.D.
Christian I 1448	Christian V 1670
Hans 1481	Frederik IV 1699
Christian II 1513	Christian VI 1730
Frederik I 1523	Frederik V 1746
Christian III 1533	Christian VII 1766
Frederik II 1559	Frederik VI 1808
Christian IV 1588	Christian VIII. 1839
Frederik III 1648	Frederik VII. 1848
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House of Soldeswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Christian IX., 1863.

The sixteen members of the House of Oldenburg, who filled the throne of Denmark for 415 years, had an average reign of 26 years.

#### Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1855 and 1863, but again restored, with various alterations, by a statute which obtained the royal sanction on July 28, 1866. According to this charter, the executive power is in the king and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sove-The king must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsthing and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsthing consists of 66 members. Of these, 12 are nominated for life by the Crown, from among actual or former representatives of the kingdom, and the rest are elected indirectly by the people, for the term of eight years. The choice of the latter 54 members of the Upper House is given to electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the totality of citizens possessing the franchise. Eligible to the Landsthing is every citizen who has passed his twenty-fifth year, and is a resident of the district. The Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 102 members, returned in direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his thirtieth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle on the lists of which his name is inscribed. Eligible for the Folkething are all men of good reputation, past the age of twenty-five. Both the members of the Landsthing and of the Folkething receive payment for their services, at the same rate.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Monday of October. To the Folkething all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsthing, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years the assistant judges, four in number, of the Hölesteret, or Supreme Court, who, together with its own elected members, form the highest tribunal of the kingdom, and can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in that Chamber of which

they are members.

The executive, acting under the king as president, and called

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the State Council-Statsraadet-consists of the following seven departments:

1. The Presidency of the Council.—Jacob Brænnum Scavenins Estrup, appointed President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Finance, June 11, 1875.

2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Otto Ditley, Baron Rosenærn-

Lehn, appointed October 11, 1875.

3. Ministry of the Interior .- E. V. R. Skeel, appointed June 15, 1875.

4. Ministry of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs .-J. Scavenius, appointed August 24, 1880.

5. Ministry of Justice and for Iceland .- J. M. V. Nellemann, appointed June 11, 1875.

6. Ministry of War.—General W. F. L. Kauffmann, appointed January 4, 1879.

7. The Ministry of Marine .- N. F. Ravn, appointed January 4, 1879.

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and in case of impeachment, and being found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folkething.

The chief of the dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, Iceland, has its own constitution and administration, under a charter dated January 5, 1874, and which came into force August 1, 1874. the terms of this charter, the legislative power is vested in the Althing, consisting of 36 members, 30 elected by popular suffrage, and six nominated by the king. A minister for Iceland, nominated by the king and responsible to the Althing, is at the head of the Administration: while the highest local authority is vested in the Governor, called Stiftamtmand, who resides at Reikjavik. Besides him there are three Amtmands for the western, the northern, and eastern districts of Iceland.—(Official Communication.)

# Church and Education.

The established religion in Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536, the Church revenue being at that time seized by the Crown, to be delivered up to the University, and other religious and educational establishments. The affairs of the national Church are under the superintendence of the seven bishops of Själland, Lolland, Fyen, Ribe, Aarhuus, Viborg, and Aalborg. The bishops have no political character; they inspect the conduct of the subordinate clergy, confer holy orders, and enjoy nearly all the privileges of episcopal dignitaries in Great Britain, except that of voting in the legislature. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect. It is enacted, by Art. 76 of the Constitution, that 'all citizens may worship God according to their own fashion, provided

they do not offend morality or public order.' By Art. 77, no man is bound to contribute to the support of a form of worship of which he is not a member; and by Art. 79 no man can be deprived of his civil and political rights on the score of religion, nor be exempted on this account from the performance of his duties as a citizen.

According to the census of 1880, there were only 9,093 persons, or less than one per cent. of the population, not belonging to the Lutheran church. Of this number 3,946, or nearly one-third, were Jews; the remainder comprised 3,000 Roman Catholics; 1,368 members of the Reformed church, or Calvinists; 1,722 Mormons; 3,687 Baptists; 792 Irvingites; 1,919 other sects; and 1,241

without creed, or unknown.

Elementary education is widely diffused in Denmark, the attendance at school being obligatory from the age of seven to fourteen. In conformity with Art. 85 of the Constitution, education is afforded gratuitously in the public schools to children whose parents cannot afford to pay for their teaching. Besides the university of Copenhagen, there are 13 public gymnasia, or colleges, in the principal towns of the kingdom, which afford a 'classical' education, and under them are a large number of Middle Schools, for the children of the working classes. Instruction at the public expense is given in Parochial Schools, spread all over the country, to the number of 2,940, namely 28 in Copenhagen; 132 in the towns of Denmark, and 2,780 in the rural districts.—(Official Communication.)

# Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue of the State during the five financial years ending March 31, from 1876 to 1880, averaged 2,700,000%. The expenditure during this quinquennial period was fully balanced by the revenue, with an annual surplus, employed for the reduction of

the public debt.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget, called the 'Finantslovforslag,' must be laid on the table of the Folkething at the beginning of each session. As to the annual financial accounts, called 'Statsregnskab,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by four paid revisors, two of whom are elected by the Folkething and two by the Landsthing. The revisors are entitled to call for persons and papers, and their scrutiny of accounts is very rigid. Their report is submitted to both Chambers, which, after due consideration, pass their resolution, generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

In the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending March 31, 1881, the revenue was calculated at

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cy cut in s taxation xpenditure lakhs in th t year, wh ild be curt out in pa ents would current y ing to ne nance Me e an imm abolishin an that ore of ru ain plan put a te with th e surchar in each the cur 121 per rate on t d that in fled in r and imp e on inc er annu iew taxe pose to k piece-ficial sill We also sugar fr follows s regard the 20 p pair. The same of bulbs c buids these at

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47,246,558 kroner, or 2,624,808L, and the expenditure at 41,672,448 kroner, or 2,315,1361. The chief sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were as follows:-

Sources of Revenue, 1	880-81.					Kroner
Domains, surplus of						1,232,941
Interest of Reserve Fund						1,764,000
Direct taxes.					٠.,٠	9,064,100
Stamp duty					•	2, 130,000
Duty on inheritance and trans	fer of	mor	erts			
Law tees					•	1,610,000
Custom-house dues and Excis	e on i	listill	oring	•	•	1.826,000
Surplus on Postal and Telegra	ph De	mont	mont	•	•	22.661.000
Surplus on State railways in I	unen	und.	Totle			158,579
Contribution from the sinking	fund	******	** ******	1164 .		1,130,505
Miscellaneous receipts.	1 (444)4	*			*	1.764,000
·	100	*	* *			3,605,433
Total revenue						1 Summerous are the s
a outilization that	•	•	*			47,246,558
						£2,624.808
Branches of Expenditure	. 1879-	80.				77
Civil List and Appanages						Kroner
Rigsdag and Council of State	•	•	•		•	1,422,384
Interest and other expenses on	Vatio	nal T	Lite			306,616
Interior	11000	41621 7	24/1/12/			
Foreign .	•	•	• 1			6.720,000
Pensions, including invalids of	****	•	• .		•	. 681,000
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	WILL	•	•	*		3.301.713
, Interior	•	•	•			377,979
Justice .		*	- 4	•		1,650,212
" Public Worship and	72.1	*	•			2,465,368
War	ranne	ation	1 .			978,372
37	• * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	•				8,737,139
T39			• /			5,125,704
" for Iceland		•				2,920,174
Advances and subventions .					v.	109,600
Public Works, &c.		• 1				513,720
Migallancous				ç :		3,221,138
Miscellaneous expenses	J. 30			1 4		3,190,729
						and appropriate the second
Total expenditure	• 1					41,672,448
A second second						42,315,136
						··· w, 07 1 15, 2 13 13

According to these financial estimates, there was a calculated surplus of 5,574,110 kroner, or 309,6721, in the financial estimates

for the year ending March 31, 1881.

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a Reserve Fund of a comparatively large amount. On the 31st of March 1868, the Fund stood at 6,317,0001., or as much as the national revenue for two years, but it was reduced to 5,687,0001 in 1869, and further reduced to 5,033,0001. in 1871, to 3,746,000% in 1872, and stood on the 31st of March,

1880, at 2,063,4991. The object of the Reserve Fund is to provide means at the disposal of the government in the event of sudden occurrences.

The public debt of Denmark, incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings, and the construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance, amounted to 173,326,628 kroner, or 9,629,257l., on March 31, 1880. The debt has been in course of reduction since 1866, as shown in the following table, which gives the national liabilities at five different periods, from 1870 to 1880:—

	Years, Z March S	1	Capital of	Debt
	- 1		Kroner	£
1870	•		234,740,700	13,041,150
1872		• • •	229,321,567	12,740,087
1875			185,835,623	10,324,201
1877			176,248,442	9,791,580
1880			173,326,628	9,629,257

The annual charge of the national debt, comprising interest, management, and a sinking fund, is gradually diminishing. It amounted to the following sums in each of the financial years from 1877-78 to 1879-80:—

Years	Kroner	£
1877-78	9,194,715	510,818
1878-79	7,490,300	416,133
1879-80	7,351,000	408,388

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The latter consisted, March 1878, in part of an English loan contracted in 1825, of the original amount of 5,500,000*l.*, paid off entirely in 1879. Another English loan, raised in London in 1864, was paid off in 1877. (Official Communication.)

### Army and Navy.

The army of Denmark consists, according to a law of re-organisation, passed by the Rigsdag on July 6, 1867, of all the ablebodied young men of the kingdom who have reached the age of 22 years. They are liable to service for eight years in the regular army, and for eight years subsequent in the army of reserve. The drilling is divided into two periods: the first lasts six months for the infantry, five months for the field artillery, and the engineers; nine

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e are th ich we ti n reven months and two weeks for the cavalry; and four months for the siege artillery and the technic corps. The second period of drill, which is for only a portion of the recruits of each branch of arms, notably those who have profited the least by the first course, lasts nine months for the infantry, eleven months for the cavalry, and one year for the artillery and the engineers. Besides, every corps has to drill each year during from thirty to forty-five days. By the terms of the law of 1867, the kingdom is divided into five territorial brigades, and every brigade into two territorial battalions, in such a way that no district and no town, the capital excepted, will belong to more than one territorial battalion. Every territorial brigade furnishes the contingent of a brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry. The artillery contingent is furnished one-half by the two first territorial brigades, and the second half by the three other ones. The contingent of the engineers is furnished by the whole brigades.

The forces of the kingdom, under the new organisation, comprise 21 battalions of infantry of the line, with 10 battalions of reserve, and 11 of second reserve; 5 regiments of cavalry, each with 3 squadrons active and a depôt; two regiments of artillery, in 12 batteries, two of the line and one of reserve; and two battalions of engineers. The total strength of the army was as follows at the

commencement of September 1881 :--

	Regul	ar Army	Army of Reserve		
	Officers	Rank and File	Officers	Rank and File	
Infantry	774 128 145 59	26,992 2,180 4,755 624	245	10,925	
Total .	1,106	34,551	286	12,993	

The staff of the army was composed, in September 1881, of 25 commissioned and 21 non-commissioned officers.

The navy of Denmark consisted, at the end of 1881, of 28 steamers, of which eight were armour-clad ships, and the rest unarmoured vessels, the latter mostly of small size. The following is a tabular list of the seven ironclads, the columns of the table exhibiting—similar to that of the British ironclad navy—after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated or nominal horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons. The ironclad marked by an asterisk (\*) before the name was launched at the end of 1880:—

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at	7	Guns	Indicated horse-	Displace ment, or tonnage
Teames of Frenches	water-line	Number	Weight	power	
The state of the s	Inches		0.5 4		Tons
Helgoland	12	{ 2 8	25-ton }	3,700	5,265
Odin	8	4	18-ton	2,260	3,036
Lindormen	5	2	121-ton	1,560	2,044
Gorm	8	2	121-ton	1,670	2,308
Danmark	5	{ 8 16	90-pounders }	1,280	4,664
Peder Skram .	41	18	60-pounders	1,150	3,321
Rolf Krake	41	. 3	60-pounders	700	1,323
Tordenskyold .	4	5	20-ton	2,500	2,700

The largest ironclad in the Danish navy, the Helgoland, was completed in the summer of 1880. The most remarkable of these ships is the last in the list, the Tordenskyold, launched in 1880. torpedo boat, the largest in the Baltic, covered with four-inch steel armour, laid on horizontally instead of vertically, besides a belt of She is divided into 23 watertight compartments, and carries two swift torpedo launches besides appliances to shoot Whitehead's torpedoes, and is armed with one 15-inch Krupp breechloader, the heaviest gun in any of the Baltic fleets, besides four 5-inch Krupp breechloaders. All the other armour-clad ships were constructed after old French models, between the years 1863 and 1872—the Rolf Krake launched in 1863; the Peder Skram and the Danmark in 1864; the Lindormen and the Gorm, sister turret-ships, in 1868 and 1869; and the Odin in 1872. The most powerful of the other ironclads of the Danish navy is the Odin, constructed at the dockyard of Nyholm, near Copenhagen, begun in 1870, and launched in 1873. The Odin, plated with 8-inch iron amidships, and 5-inch fore and aft, carries four 10-inch guns, of 18 tons each, sheltered under a rising turret on mid-deck, covering not only the guns but also the base of the chimneys and the upper part of the engines. The prow carries a steel battering-ram more than a foot square, and protruding six feet, so arranged as to be screwed back into the hull.

The Danish navy is recruited, by naval conscription, from the coast population. It is manned by 1,025 men, and officered by one admiral, 16 commanders, 36 captains, and 181 lieutenants—(Official Com-

munication.)

## Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark according to the last decennial census, taken February 1, 1880: --

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Divisio	ns				Area English sq. m.	Population 1880
City of Copenhagen (R suburbs	Cjöbe	nhave	n) wi	th }	13	235,254
Islands in the Baltic					8.364	865,708
Peninsula of Jutland	•				13,290	868,492
Total .	-				21,667	1,969.454

At the census of February 1, 1880, the population comprised 969,479 males, and 999,975 females. The total population of the

preceding decennial census of 1870 was 1,784,741.

The proportionate increase in the population of Denmark in recent years has been larger in the towns than in the country districts, averaging in the former 10.29 per cent., and in the latter only 5.99 per cent in the course of 15 years. The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the five years from 1875 to 1879 :-

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of wirths over deaths
1875	59,749	39,423	15,915	20,326
1876	61,788	37,365	16,180	24,423
1877	60,850	35,806	15,428	25,044
1878	61,290	35,792	14,295	25,498
1879	62,455	38,531	14,287	23,924

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn), in 1880, was 235,254.

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property. It was found at the last census that out of an average of 1,000 people, 395 live exclusively by agriculture,

Emigration carried off, chiefly to the United States, 3,906 persons in 1871; 6,893 in 1872; 7,241 in 1873; 3,322 in 1874; 2,088 in 1875; 1,581 in 1876; 1,877 in 1877; 2,972 in 1878;

3,118 in 1879; and 5,667 in 1880.

# Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Denmark is carried on mainly with Germany and Great Britain. The following table shows the declared value, according to official returns, of the imports and exports fer each of the three years, from 1877 to 1879:-

Years	Imp	orts	Exp	orts
THE PART NAMED IN	Kroner	£	Kroner	£
1877	225,418,322	12,523,240	164,381,216	9,132,289
1878	190,400,000	10,577,778	153,200,000	8,511.111
1879	199,053,000	11.058,500	158,063,000	8.881.333

The imports of the year 1879 came to the declared value of 72,760,000 kroner, or 4,042,222*l*. from Germany; and of 47,183,000 kroner, or 2,621,333*l*.—including colonial goods, as well as home produce—from Great Britain; while of the exports there were sent 54,027,000 kroner, or 3,001,500*l*. in value to Germany; and 63,585,000 kroner, or 3,582,500*l*. to Great Britain.

The commercial intercourse between Denmark, including Iceland, the Færoe Islands, and Greenland, and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, exhibiting the value of the total exports from Denmark to Great Britain and Ireland, aside with the imports of British and Irish home produce and manufactures into Denmark, in each of the ten years, 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Denmark to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Production into Denmark		
The first and particular and particular over the same following the same of th	£	£		
1871	2,558,562	1,748,933		
1872	3,618,337	2,056,390		
1873	3,571,139	2,671,344		
1874	3,890,492	2,519,522		
1875	4,241,671	2,323,707		
1876	4,217,934	2,199,106		
1877	3,950,229	1,828,166		
1878	4,584,544	1,526,362		
1879	4,675,090	1,647,967		
1880	5,285,767	1,899,659		

The exports of Denmark to the United Kingdom consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, the principal of them butter, corn, and live animals. The imports of butter rose from 767,190*l*. in 1870, to 1,347,791*l*. in 1877, and to 1,777,176*l*. in 1880. The total exports of corn and flour amounted to the value of 1,451,934*l*. in the year 1880, comprising 1,038,468*l*. for barley; 18,030*l*. for wheat; 136,401*l*. for oats and other kinds of grain; and 259,025*l*. for wheat flour. The exports of live animals amounted to the value of 1,409,898*l*. in the year 1880, comprising 670,635*l*. for oxen and bulls; 511,679*l*. for cows and calves; 212,560*l*. for sheep and hogs; and 17,224*l*. for horses. Of British imports into Deumark, the principal are cotton manufactures, coals, and iron all of which

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Of cotton manufactures the showed a decrease in recent years. imports amounted to 390,273l., of coals to 352,103l., and of iron.

wrought and unwrought, to 193,813l. in the year 1880.

On January 1, 1880, the commercial fleet of Denmark consisted of 3,271 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 257,546 tons. Of these 193, of 48,826 tons, were steamers. Included in this account were all vessels of not less than 4 tons. The mass of the shipping consisted of vessels under 300 tons. Of vessels over 300 tons there were 135, of an aggregate burthen of 72,015 tons. To the port of Copenhagen belonged 43 vessels, of a total burthen of 77,233 tons.

In the six years from January 1, 1874 to January 1, 1880, there was an increase of 401 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 44,864

tons in the commercial navy.

On the 1st of January 1880, there were railways of a total length of 1,576 kilomètres, or 975 Engl. miles, open for traffic in the kingdom. Of this total, 1,241 kilomètres, or 781 Eng. miles, belonged to the State. The railways owned and worked by the State comprise a line through the islands of Falster and Lolland, terminating at the port of Nakskow, connected with England by steamers; and another through the middle and western part of Jutland, terminating at the village of Esbjerg, near the frontier of Germany.

The Post Office in the year 1879 carried 27,422,333 letters, and 25,733,527 newspapers. The Telegraphs in the same year carried 969,123 messages, of which 422,848 were internal, 522,147 international, and 24,128 official. The total length of telegraph lines, at the end of 1879, was 3,444 kilomètres, or 1,434 Engl. miles, and the length of wires 9,115 kilomètres, or 5,658 Engl. miles. At the same date, there were 224 telegraph offices, of which 108 belonged to railway companies, and 116 to the State.

#### Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of the following territories, chiefly islands, in Europe and America. The area and population are given after the census return of February 1, 1880 :--

Colonies	Area Engl. sq. miles	Population 1880
Færoe, or Horse Islands (17 inhabited). Iceland Greenland St. Croix West Indies St. Thomas St. John	510 39,756 46,740 74 23 21	11,221 72,000 9,531 } 37,600
Total	87,124	183,350

The possessions in the West Indies alone are of any commercial importance. The inhabitants, mostly free negroes, are engaged in the cultivation of the sugar cane, exporting annually from 12 to 16 million pounds of raw sugar, besides 1 million gallons of rum. The value of the total exports from St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John to the United Kingdom amounted to 14,676l., and that of the imports of British produce to 225,371l., in the year 1877. The chief article of export in 1877 consisted of unrefined sugar, valued at 11,440l., while the British imports in 1877 were mainly cotton goods, of the value of 92,019l.

# Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF DENMARK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron Christian Frederik von Falbe, accredited June 28, 1880.

Secretary.-P. R. de Krag.

Viertel .

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN DENMARK.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Hussey Crespigny Vivian, formerly Envoy to the Swiss Confederation. Appointed Envoy to Denmark, July 1, 1881. Secretary.—Edmund Douglas Veitch Fane.

# Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Denmark, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

#### MONEY

Under a law which came into force on January 1, 1875, the decimal system of currency was introduced in Denmark, the unit being the *Krone*, or Crown, divided into 100 öre. The Krone is generally accounted of one-half the value of the old unit of currency of which it took the place, the *Rigsdaler*, divided into 96 shillings.

The Krone = 100 ore . . . Average rate of exchange, 1s.  $1\frac{1}{8}d$ , or about 18 Kroner to 1l. sterling.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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#### FRANCE.

(RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.)

#### Constitution and Government.

THE present constitution of France, voted by the National Assembly, elected in 1871, bears date February 25, 1875. It vests the legislative power in an assembly of two houses, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in a chief magistrate called President of the Republic. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage, under the 'scrutin d'arrondissement,' adopted by the National Assembly, November 11, 1875. The law orders that every arrondissement has to elect one deputy, and if its population is in excess of 100,000, an additional deputy for each 100,000, or portion thereof. There were 9,992,329 'electeurs politiques,' or persons possessing votes, at the last general election, in 1878. The only requisite to be an elector is to be possessed of citizenship and to be of the age of twenty-one years, while the only requisite for a deputy is to be a citizen and twenty-five years of age. There are 557 members in the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of 300 members, of whom 75 hold their seats for life, the vacancies being filled by the choice of the Senate. The remaining 225 seats are divided by lot into three classes of 75 each, one class going out at successive periods of three years. The election of these 225 senators is by an indirect process. In the first instance, the communes and municipalities of France, large and small, elect, by a majority of their members, each one of the 'électeurs sénatoriaux,' and these, in their turn, after a lapse of two months, meet together to choose the senators. No other qualification is required for a senator than to be a Frenchman and forty years of age. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic, and they must remain in session at least five months every vear.

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for the term of four years. The President of the Republic has the right of convoking the Chambers for an extraordinary meeting. He is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one-half of the number of members composing each Chamber. The President can adjourn the Chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session. The Senate has conjointly with the Chamber of Deputies the right of initiating and framing laws. Nevertheless, financial laws must be first presented to and voted by

the Chamber of Deputies.

Both the Senators and the Deputies receive payment for their

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services, at a fixed rate per diem. In the budget for 1880 the expenses connected with the Senate were fixed at 3,865,600 francs, or 154,6241., and those of the Chamber of Deputies at 6,521,000 francs, or 260,840l., being a total of 10,386,600 francs, or 415,464l.

The President of the Republic is elected, by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, united in National Assembly. He is nominated for seven years, and is eligible for re-election. The President of the Republic has the initiative of legislation concurrently with the two Chambers. He promulgates the laws when they have been voted by the two Chambers. He watches over and insures the execution of them. He has the right of individual pardon, but cannot proclaim a general amnesty. He disposes of the armed force; and he appoints to all civil and military posts, including the heads of the ministerial departments. Every act of the President of the Republic must be countersigned by a Minister. The President of the Republic may, with the assent of the Senate, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the legal expiration of its term, but in such event the electoral colleges must be summoned for new elections within three months. The ministers as a body are responsible to the Chambers for the general policy of the Government, and individually for their personal acts. President of the Republic is responsible only in case of high treason. By a special article, appended to the constitution of 1875, dated July 16, 1875, it is enacted that 'the President of the Republic cannot declare war without the previous assent of the two Chambers.' In the event of a vacancy by death, or any other cause, the two united Chambers must proceed immediately to the election of a new President of the Republic.

President of the Republic-François J. P. Jules Grévy, born at Montsous-Vaudrez, dep. Jura, August 15, 1808; studied law and admitted to the bar of Paris, 1831; member of the Constituent Assembly, 1848-9, and member of the Legislative Body, 1868-70; member of the National Assembly, 1871-5, and President of the Assembly, 1871-3; President of the Chamber of Deputies, 1876-9. Elected President of the Republic for seven years by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, assembled in National Assembly, by 563

against 99 votes, January 30, 1879.

The salary of the President of the Republic is fixed at 600,000 francs, or 24,000L, with an additional allowance of 300,000 francs, or 12,0001., for household expenses.

The last Ministry, appointed by the President of the Republic, consists of eleven members, namely :-

1. President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Charles de Freycinet, born 1820; educated at the Ecole Polytechnique. Minister of Public Works, December 14, 1877. Appointed President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, January 31, 1882.

2. Minister of the Interior and Public Worship.-M. Goblet;

appointed January 31, 1882.

3. Minister of Finance.—Jean Baptist Léon Say, born 1826; author of several statistical and financial works; Administrator of the Northern Railway of France, 1865-70; Prefect of the Department of the Seine, 1871-2; Minister of Finance, 1872-3, and 1875-7. Appointed Minister of Finance, January 31, 1882.

Minister of Justice.—M. Humbert. Appointed Jan. 31, 1882.
 Minister of Commerce.—Charles Tirard, born at Geneva 1826;
 studied jurisprudence, 1846-50; Member of the Chamber of

Deputies for Paris, 1876; appointed Minister of Commerce and Agri-

culture, February 5, 1879; reappointed January 31, 1882.

6. Minister of Public Instruction and Worship.—Jules Ferry, born at Paris, 1823; admitted to the bar, 1848; member of the Legislative Body, 1869-70; Member of the Government of National Defence, 1870-1; Prefect of the Department of the Seine, 1871-2; Ambassador to Greece, 1872-3; Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, 1879-80; President of the Council, September 23, 1880, to November 15, 1881. Appointed Minister of Public Instruction, January 31, 1882.

7. Minister of Public Works .- M. Varroy; appointed January 31,

1882.

8. Minister of War.—General Billot; appointed January 31, 1882.

9. Minister of Marine.—Admiral Jean Bernard Jauréguiberry, born 1815; entered the Navy, 1832; Rear-Admiral, 1869; Vice-Admiral, 1870; Minister of Marine, 1879-80. Again appointed January 31, 1882.

10. Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Louis Cochéry, born 1830; Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, 1873-79. Appointed

First Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, February 5, 1879.

11. Minister of Agriculture.—M. de Mahy; appointed January 81, 1882.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon:—

House of Bourbon	House of Bourbon-Orléans
Henri IV 1589-1610 Louis XIII., 'le Juste' . 1610-1643 Louis XIV., 'le Grand' . 1643-1715	Louis Philippe (+1850) . 1830-1848  Second Republic  Provisional Government,
Louis XV	FebDec. 1848 Louis Napoléon, President 1848-1852
Convention 1792–1795 Directoire 1795–1799 Consulate 1799–1804	Empire, Restored Napoléon III. (+1873) . 1852–1870 Third Republic
Empire Napoléon I. (+1821) . 1804–1814 House of Bourbon, Restored Louis XVIII	Government of National Defence 1870–1871 Louis A. Thiers, President 1871–1873 Marshal MacMahon , 1873–1879
Charles X. (+1836) . 1824-1830	F. J. P. Jules Grévy ,, 1879

The average duration of the eighteen Governments of France since the accession of the House of Bourbon was 16 years.

# Church and Education.

The population of France, at the census of May 1872, consisted of 35,387,703 Roman Catholics, being 98.02 per cent. of the total population, of 580,757 Protestants, or 1 6 per cent. of the population, of 49,439 Jews, and 85,022 members of other sects.

All religions are equal by law, but only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, have state allowances. In the budget for

1881, these allowances were as follows:-

Roman Catholic prelates and clergy Roman Catholic Churches, seminaries, &c. Protestant clergy	Francs 41,508,295 10,205,400	
Jewish rabbis	1,416,000	
Protestant and Jewish places of worship	188,900	
	80,000	
Total	20 000 000	

. 53,398,595 or £2,135,944

There are eighty-six prelates of the Roman Catholic Churchnamely, seventeen archbishops and sixty-nine bishops. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, or Lutherans, are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory, while the members of the Reformed Church, or Calvinists, are under a council of administration, the seat of which is at Paris. At the census of 1872, the clergy of all denominations was found to number 150,654 individuals, while their families, supported by them. numbered 24,204, and their servants 41,817, being a total of 216,675 persons, equal

to 0.6 per cent of the population of France.

A return presented to the Chamber of Deputies in the session of 1881 by the Ministry of Public Worship shows that at the end of 1880 there were in all 200,000 persons under vows in France, ex clusive of 45,000 ecclesiastics in receipt of pay from the State. There are two kinds of religious bodies in France—the congregations which are controlled by a central authority, and alone have the right of forming branches, and the communities which are independent of each other, although subject to the same rules. There are in France five legally authorised congregations of men, which have founded 115 establishments at home and in the colonies, and 109 abroad. The number of members of these five congregations is 2,418. The number of communities of men is four, with 84 members. There are 384 establishments which are unauthorised, the members of which number 7,444 men. The difference between them is that those which are not authorised labour under legal disabilities and are liable to dissolution. There are, in addition, 23 religious associations of men devoted to the education of the young. The number of schools under their direction is 3,096. The number of the members of these associations is 20,341:

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Public education in France is entirely under the supervision of the The highest schools, or universities, go by the name of 'facultés de l'état,' and are fifteen in number, at Paris, Aix, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Douai, Grenoble, Lyon, Monpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse. In the session of 1879-80, the total number of students-'total des inscriptions'-at these 15 high schools was 41,185, of whom 15,885 studied law; 14,269 philosophy or 'lettres'; 9,618 medicine; and 1,413 sciences. The number of students at the 'faculté de l'état' at Paris alone was 20,167, or nearly one-half of the total number. Next to it in numbers stood the high school of Bordeaux, with 3,507 students. Some of the 'facultés de l'état' have but few students, such as Clermont, which had 46, and Besançon 38 students in the session of 1879-80. Together with the general census of May 1872, there was an official inquiry into the educational state of the nation, which, being very carefully made, gave, it is reported, accurate results. In the inquiry of 1872, the population was divided into three groups, according to ages, the first comprising all children under six; the second the growing generation between six and twenty; and the third all the grown-up persons above twenty. The following table gives the total net results of the educational census of 1872:—

Degree of Education	Groups of Ages						
Degree of Education	Under six years	From 6 to 20	Above 20 years				
Unable to read or write	3,540,101	2,082,338	7,702,362				
Able to read only	292,348	1,175,125	2,305,130				
Able to read and write	151,595	5,458,097	13,073,057				
Unascertained	38,042	70,721	214,005				
Total	4,022,086	8,786,281	23,294,554				
Total popul	ation		36,102,921				

It will be seen from the preceding table that nine-tenths of the children under six; more than a fifth, but less than a fourth of the youths of both sexes under twenty; and more than a third of the grown-up population of men and women, are unable to read or write. Setting aside the four millions of children under six years of age, it may be said that thirty per cent. of the population of France are entirely devoid of education.

The census of 1872 showed an extraordinary difference in the degree of education between the 87 departments of France, the percentage of ignorance ranging between six and sixty. The following tabular statement shows the departments in the order of educational advancement, giving the percentage of all individuals above six years of age unable to read or write:—

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Departments	Percentage of individuals un- able to read or write	Departments	Percentage of individuals un able to read or write
Doubs	6.9	Charente-Inférieure .	32-2
Meurthe-et-Moselle .	8.3	Saone-et-Loire	32.3
Haute-Marne	8.4	Loiret	32.4
Jura	9.3	Maine-et-Loire	32.4
Meuse	9.7	Mayenne	32.7
Vosges	10.0	Gard	33.7
Seine	11.4	Loire-Inférieure	33.7
Marne	11.8	Though Wilniam	34.6
Haute-Saône	11.9	Puy-de-Dôme	35.9
Seine-et-Oise	12.0	Hérault	36.1
Aube	12.4	Ardeche	1
Rhin (Belfort) .	12.7	Nord	36.4
Côte-d'Or.	13.3	Sarthe	36.6
Hautes-Alpes	14.3	Deux-Sèvres	36.7
Rhône	14.5	Loir-et-Cher	37.2
Orne	15.9		37.6
Ardennes .	16.4	Vaucluse	37.6
Calvados	16.5	Haute-Garonne .	37.7
Lozère	20.3	Var	37.7
Seine-et-Marne		Lot	38.7
Isère .	20.4	Gers	39.6
Oise	21.0	Tarn	40.4
Aveyron .	21.8	Lot-et-Garonne .	41.5
Haute-Savoie	22.0	Aude	41.6
Savoie	22.4	Tarn-et-Garonne	42.0
Eure-et-Loire	23.2	Corse (Corsica)	42.8
Cantal	23.4	Côtes-du-Nord	43.2
Ain .	23.5	Indre-et-Loire	43.3
Yonne	24.1	Creuse	46.6
Manche	24.2	Nièvre	47.4
Aisne	25.9	Charente .	48.4
	26.3	Vienne	48.6
Hautes-Pyrénées .	27.2	Pyrénées-Orientales	49.6
Bouches-du-Rhône .	27.6	Vendée	50.8
Eure	27.8	Morbihan	52.1
Seine-Inférieure .	28.7	Allier	52.5
Somme	28.8	Ariège	53.4
Basses-Pyrénées .	28.9	Corrèze	55.8
Drôme	29-1	Finistère .	56.3
Basses-Alpes	29.2	Indre	56.8
Gironde	29.2	Cher	57.3
Loire	29.5	Landes	57.6
Pas-de-Calais	29.6	Dordogne	60.3
Alpes-Maritimes	31.8	Haute-Vienne	61-8
Haute-Loire	31.8		01.0
建设设置编令是是100000000000000000000000000000000000		General Average	31.6

It will be seen that, as a rule, education is most advanced in the north-eastern departments of France, and least in the south-western

departments. In the departments now constituting the German 'Reichsland' of Alsace-Lorraine, France lost the most educated portion of her former inhabitants. The progress of education indicated in the census returns of 1866 and 1872 was very slight, due to some extent to the loss of these provinces. But since the year 1872, the progress has been very great, owing to the energetic efforts of the Government, aided by the legislature. It was stated by the Minister of Public Instruction in the Chamber of Deputies, in the session of 1881, that all children, without exception, would be subject to education before the end of 1883.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The budgets of revenue and expenditure were as follows in each of the nine years, from 1873 to 1881:—

Years			Reve	Expenditure				
			Francs	£	Francs	£		
1873.	,	.	2,467,470,630	98,698,825	2,374,804,134	94,992,165		
1874.		.	2,533,262,199	101,330,488	2,532,689,922	101,307,597		
1875.		. 1	2,588,900,623	103,556,025	2,584,452,831	103,378,113		
1876.		.	2,575,028,582	103,001,143	2,570,000,475	102,800,019		
1877.	٠.	.	2,672,140,530	106,885,621	2,667,296,751	106,691,870		
1878.		. 1	2,793,377,804	111,735,112	2,781,035,095	111,241,404		
1879.			2,995,670,613	119,826,825	2,961,274,851	118,450,994		
1880.		. 1	3.130,725,288	125,229,011	3,130,494,244	125,219,769		
1881.			3,214,534,789	128,581,389	3,213,806,817	128,552,272		

The principal sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were set down as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1881.

		_					
Sources of Revenue in 1881						Francs	
Direct taxes						402,805,970	
'Enrigistrement' stamps and d	lom	ains				678,983,700	
Produce of forests						38,102,600	
Customs and salt monopoly				. 1		305,348,000	
Indirect taxes						968,644,600	
Posts and telegraphs .						137,500,000	
Surplus of the years 1877-79			•			80,609,400	
Miscellaneous receipts .	•		•	•	3.	179,570,519	
Total ordinary receipts						2,763,208,789	
						£110,528,349	
'Bessources extraordinair	es'					451.326.000	
						£18,053,040	
Total Revenue		1-0				3 214 534 780	-
- Louis Loca Ondin						£128,581,389	
	Direct taxes 'Enrigistrement' stamps and of Produce of forests Customs and salt monopoly Indirect taxes Posts and telegraphs Surplus of the years 1877-79 Miscellaneous receipts Total ordinary receipts	Direct taxes  'Enrigistrement' stamps and dom Produce of forests Customs and salt monopoly Indirect taxes Posts and telegraphs Surplus of the years 1877-79 Miscellaneous receipts  Total ordinary receipts  'Ressources extraordinaires'	Direct taxes  'Enrigistrement' stamps and domains Produce of forests Customs and salt monopoly Indirect taxes Posts and telegraphs Surplus of the years 1877-79 Miscellaneous receipts  Total ordinary receipts  'Ressources extraordinaires'	Direct taxes  'Enrigistrement' stamps and domains Produce of forests Customs and salt monopoly Indirect taxes Posts and telegraphs Surplus of the years 1877-79 Miscellaneous receipts  Total ordinary receipts  'Ressources extraordinaires'	Direct taxes  'Enrigistrement' stamps and domains Produce of forests Customs and salt monopoly Indirect taxes Posts and telegraphs Surplus of the years 1877-79 Miscellaneous receipts  Total ordinary receipts  'Ressources extraordinaires'	Direct taxes  'Enrigistrement' stamps and domains Produce of forests Customs and salt monopoly Indirect taxes Posts and telegraphs Surplus of the years 1877-79 Miscellaneous receipts  Total ordinary receipts  'Ressources extraordinaires'	Direct taxes       402,805,970         'Enrigistrement' stamps and domains       678,983,700         Produce of forests       38,102,600         Customs and salt monopoly       305,348,000         Indirect taxes       968,644,600         Posts and telegraphs       137,500,000         Surplus of the years 1877-79       80,609,400         Miscellaneous receipts       179,570,519         Total ordinary receipts       2,763,208,789         £110,528,349         'Ressources extraordinaires'       451,326,000         £18,053,040         Total Revenue       3,214,534,789

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	Branc	ches of Expenditure in 1881			Francs
F		ebt and dotations			1,448,838,721
		of justice			34.547,442
	**	foreign affairs			13,726,800
	-	the interior and worship .			144,205,571
	99	posts and telegraphs .			118,814,509
	33 33	war			570,280,085
	77	marine and colonies .			196,236,101
		public instruction and fine art	S		71,997,276
	**	agriculture and commerce			35,275,709
	"	public works			579,884,603
	1	•			
		Total expenditure .			3,213,806,817
		- 1			£128.552.272

In the preliminary budget for the year 1881, drawn up by the minister of finance, the revenue for the year was estimated at 2,752,794,830 francs, or 110,111,793l., and the expenditure at 2,754,432,600 francs, or 110,177,304l., leaving a deficit of 1,637,770 francs, or 65,511l.

The following table shows the principal sources of actual revenue in the year 1869, distinguished as the last 'normal year,' or year before the war and invasion, according to the final 'budget réglé':—

Sources of Revenue		Francs
Direct taxes	•	332,439,521
Special taxes assimilated to direct taxes		7,132,115
Produce of domains		11,153,178
Produce of forests	,	12,893,354
Registration duties and stamps . 456,983,648 i	r. )	
Customs and salt 144,612,873	-	7 909 005 049
Indirect contributions 627,379,876	1	1,323,605,043
Posts	)	
Universities—'produits universitaires'.		4,024,062
Revenue of Algeria		15,023,618
Tax upon civil pensions		15,378,541
Various receipts		60,826,121
'Ressources extraordinaires'	•	15,718,015
Total revenue		1,798,193,568
		£71,927,742

The sources of revenue at the disposal of the Government of France have been constantly increasing for the last fifty years, more especially the revenue derived from direct taxation. It is accounted for by the constantly increasing wealth of the French people, owing to their extreme frugality, thrift, and laboriousness.

The following table shows the principal branches of actual expenditure of the 'budget regle' in the 'normal year' of 1869:—

	Branches o	f Exper	iditur	e				Francs
Public debt	and dotation	as .						519,911,610
Ministry of	ustice .							36,080.550
,,	foreign affai	rs			• 5			13,899,963
,, t	he interior					V.		75,443,099
Service of .	Algeria .							38,011,760
Ministry of f	inance .							20,357,989
,,	war .			. ,	1 .	٠.		384,157,428
,,	marine and	coloni	28					175,753,949
,,	public instri	iction,	wors	ship	and fi	ne ar	ts.	87,952,029
,,	agriculture	and con	mmer	ce				16,454,673
	oublic work	s-ord	inary	ser	vice	- 1	• 1	83,562,728
79	,,	ext	raord	linar	y serv	ice		51,059,139
Cost of colle						1		227,026,216
Drawbacks a	nd restituti	ons	•.	٠.	•	. "		10,542,767
	Total e	rpendi	ture					1,740,213,900
		•						£69,608,556

The enormously increased expenditure of recent years, compared with 1869, due principally to the augmented public debt, and, to a lesser extent, to cost of the army (see p. 69), was covered chiefly by the imposition of new indirect taxes. Foremost in the list of these were greatly raised customs duties, and stamps, both sources producing together upwards of 430,000,000 francs, or 17,200,000*l*. per annum. To provide for increased disbursements connected with the army, the National Assembly, on the proposition of the Minister of Finance, voted likewise a variety of new indirect taxes, among them on sugar, wines, salt, and transports by railway.

When laying one of the last budgets before the National Assembly, the Minister of Finance gave an account of the total direct cost of the war and foreign occupation of 1870-73, and of the resources, from loans and new imposts, raised to cover the expenditure. The following two tables embody a summary of the state-

ments of the Minister of Finance:-

### Cost of the War and Foreign Occupation of 1870-73.

			Francs
War expenditure, extraordinary, in 1870			. 1,173,016,000
" " in 1871			. 700,222,000
Foreign occupation of 1871-73			. 38,807,000
Provisioning of Paris			. 169,518,000
Grants to the families of soldiers			. 50,000,000
Interest on sums due to Germany		1.	. 302,065,000
Maintenance of German troops			. 248,625,000
Repayment of fines, &c., levied by Germans .	· 1.		. 61,708,000
Disbursements on account of the loans of 1870-72			. 631,168,000
Loss from non-payment of taxes, 1870-71			. 364,189,000
Miscellaneous expenditure			. 548,564,000
War indemnity to Germany			. 5,000,000,000
Total .			. 9,287,882,000
2002	•		£371.515.280
			20/1,010,280

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Resources raised to cover the Expenditure of the War and Foreign Occupation of 1870-73.

						Francs
Proceeds of loans raised in 1870						. 1,013,471,000
Sale of rentes of the army dotation						. 92,197,000
Funds of the 'garde mobilisée'.						. 120,309,000
Sale of provisions for Paris .						91,288,000
Loan from the Bank of France.						. 1,530,000,000
Loan from the Eastern Railway Con		y				. 325,000,000
Proceeds of the national loan of 187	1					. 2,225,994,000
", " " " " of 187	2	•				. 3,498,744,000
Produce of new imposts in 1871						. 83,915,000
" " " " in 1872						. 154,899,000
Estimated produce of new imposts i	n 187	3	•	•	• , • ,	. 152,065,000
Total						. 9,287,882,000
						£371,515,280

The necessity of further loans to cover probable deficits was foreshadowed in the presentation of the budgets for 1875 and 1876.

There were deficits, more or less in amount, throughout the period of the Empire, as well as under preceding governments. Almost uninterruptedly, so as to make it the rule and not the exception, the budgets voted by the representatives of the nation showed a small surplus, while the 'compte définitif,' published a number of years afterwards, exhibited a large deficit.

The following is a statement of the deficits of former periods, from 1814 till the last completed year of the reign of Napoleon III.:—

	Periods		Deficits £	
	Bourbon Monarchy: April 1, 1814, to July 31, 1830		810,920	
1	Reign of Louis Philipre: August 1, 1830, to Feb. 28,	1848	39,914,520	
	Second Republic: March 1, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1851		14,374,960	
200	Second Empire: Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1869 .		85,541,580	
	Total		140.641.980	

The average annual revenue and annual expenditure during each of the four periods here given were as follows:—

Periods	Average Annual Revenue	Average Annual Expenditure	Deficit	
First: 1814-30 Second: 1830-1848 . Third: 1848-51 Fourth: 1852-69	£ 39,777,800 48.855,040 59,918,560 78,507,730	\$9,828,520 51,072,520 63,512,320 83,260,040	£ 50,720 2,217,480 3,593,760 4,752,310	

The continued deficits from 1814 to the end of 1869 were covered by loans, inscribed in the 'Grand livre de la dette publique,' dating

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from the year 1793, when a general consolidation was made of all the debts, annuities, and other Government obligations, which were converted into a perpetual five per cent. 'rente,' entailing an annual charge of 174 millions of francs, or 6,960,000l. The dividends were not, however, paid at first, except in assignats, or paper of a fictitious value, and six years later the Government was forced to compound with its creditors. The debt had become reduced by confiscation of property of the 'émigrés' to 120 millions of francs of 'rente,' which was reduced by a fresh conversion to 40 millions, the public being reimbursed the remaining two-thirds in bonds exchangeable for the confiscated lands of the church and the nobles. Thus at the commencement of the 19th century the annual charge of the National Debt of France was only about 1,600,000l., or less than one-tenth of that of Great Britain. The extension of the French debt made little progress under Napoleon I., and from 1800 to 1814, a period of fourteen years of almost continuous war, the annual charge increased but from 40 millions of francs to 63 millions, and of the 23 millions added to the yearly charge, 10 millions represented 'rente' created to repay debts left by the Government of the Directory to its successor. In reality the debt was only increased during the Consulate and the Empire by 7 millions of francs of 'rente,' or 140 millions of capital, the famous maxim of Napoleon the First that 'he would make war support war,' being literally adhered to, as shown by these simple debt-figures. After the fall of the Emperor the expenses of the Government were greatly enhanced. The Restoration increased the annual charge of the debt. between 1814 and 1830 from 63 millions to 165 millions of francs, but that period had to bear the penalty of the doings of the former Governments, and the loans issued by it were required to pay the war indemnity of 700 millions, the indemnity of 1,000 millions paid to the 'émigrés' for their confiscated property, and the burden of the occupation of a foreign army of 150,000 men. The 'rente' created under the Restoration in reality amounted to 165 millions of francs, but during the whole of the period a regular system of amortisation was maintained, and 54 millions of 'rente' were redeemed; at the same time a saving of 6 millions was obtained by a conversion of the debt in 1825, and 31 millions of 'rente,' having reverted to the State, were annulled. The excellent administration of several Ministers of Finance had in the meantime so improved the credit of the country that from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the cost of the loans from 1815 to 1818, a loan of 80 millions of francs in 4 per cent. 'rente' was obtained in 1830 from the house of Rothschild at  $102\frac{1}{2}$ . This was the only instance in the financial history of France of a loan being negotiated above par.

The total public debt of France amounted on January 1, 1879,

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to a nominal capital of 19,862,035,983 francs, or 794,481,4391., the interest on which, or 'rente,' was 748,404,952 francs, or 29,936,1981. The number of 'inscriptions' of 'rente,' that is of individual holders was 4,380,933. The following table shows the nominal capital of each of the four descriptions of 'rente,' the interest, or amount of 'rente,' and the number of holders on January 1, 1879:—

Description of Rente	Nominal Capital	Interest, or amount of Rente	Number of Holders of Rente
	Francs 12,101,352,167	Francs 363,040,565	1.788,114
3 per cent	11,152,400	446,096	786
41 ,,	832,061,176	37,442,779	159,459
5 ,,	6,917,470.240	345,873,512	2,432,574
Total	19,862,035,983	748,404.952	4,380,933

The following table shows, after official returns, the number of holders of 'rente,' together with the amount of 'rente,' at decennial periods from 1798 to 1870, and from 1870 to 1879:—

		Yea: Janu				Number of Holders of Rente	Amount of Annual Rente
							Francs
1798						24,791	25,111,785
1810						145,663	56,730,583
1820			٠.			199,697	172.784.838
1830						195,370	204,696,459
1840						265,447	195,911,137
1850						846,330	229.608.758
1860		11	1111			1,073,801	338,356,589
1870	Marin Control		3.77		15.11	1,254,040	358,087,510
1871	1	47.				1,269,739	386,222,348
1872				100		2,147,130	502.126,256
1876						3,473,475	626,120,206
1878		4.				4,130,040	690,013,493
1879						4,380,933	748,404,952

It will be seen that the national debt in recent years has been steadily undergoing the process of complete subdivision among the population of France, the number of the public fundholders having come to approach that of the freeholders of the soil. (See page 80.) The interest and other expenses connected with the public debt of France were distributed as follows for 1882:—Consolidated Debt. 743,026,239 francs; Redeemable Capital, 340,432,278 francs; Annuities and Life Interests, 151,881,060 francs; total charges, 1,235,339,577 francs, or 49,413,5831.

At the commencement of 1879, the total burden of the capital of the public debt of France was 515 francs, or 201. 12s. per head

of population; while the burden of the interest, or rente, was 19 francs, or 15s. 10d. per head of population.

All the departments of France, as well as many of the great towns, have their own budgets and debts, which latter were largely increased by the war. The budget estimates of the city of Paris for each of the years 1879 and 1880 were as follows:—

	1879	1880
Revenue:—Ordinary receipts Extraordinary receipts	Francs 223,724,548 4,760,786	Francs 228,635,125 4,987,000
Total revenue	228,485,334 £9,139,413	233,622,125 £9,344,885
Expenditure: —Ordinary expenditure . Extraordinary expenditure	Francs 223,724,548 4,760,786	Francs 221,635,125 11,987,000
Total expenditure	228,485,334 £9,139,413	233,622,125 £9,344,885

In the provisional budget estimates for the year 1880, the total revenue was calculated at 233,102,579 francs, or 9,324,103*l*., and the total expenditure at 231,041,489 francs, or 9,241,659*l*.

The principal source of revenue in the budget of the city of Paris is from tolls upon articles of general consumption, called 'droits d'octroi,' estimated to produce 125,398,041 francs, or 5,015,922l, in 1879, and 128,713,600 francs, or 5,148,544l, in the year 1880. The principal branch of expenditure is for interest and sinking fund of the municipal debt, which, at the end of September 1880, amounted to 2,295,000,000 francs, or 91,800,000l.

# Army and Navy.

#### 1. Army.

The military forces of France are in a state of nearly completed reorganisation, on the basis of a 'loi sur le recrutement,' voted by the National Assembly on July 27, 1872, supplemented by two further organisation laws, passed on July 24, 1873, and March 13, 1875. The first article of the law of 1872 enacts universal liability to arms: 'Tout Français doit le service militaire personnel.' By Arts 2 and 4, substitution and enlistment for money are forbidden, and by Art. 3 it is ordered that 'every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service may be called up, from the age of twenty to that of forty years, to enter the active army or the reserves.' The constitution of these divisions of

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the armed forces is prescribed in the third chapter, the first article, as follows: 'Every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service must be for five years in the Active Army—"l'armée active"; for four years in the Reserve of the Active Army—"la réserve de l'armée active"; for five years in the Territorial Army—"l'armée territoriale"; and for six years in the Reserve of the Territorial Army—"la réserve de l'armée territoriale." The Active Army is composed of all the young men, not otherwise exempted, who have reached the age of twenty, and the Reserve of those who have passed through the Active Army. Neither the Active Army nor its Reserve are in any way localised, but drawn from and distributed over the whole of France. On the other hand the Territorial Army and its Reserve are spread over fixed regions, determined from time to time by administrative enactments.

The principle of universal liability to arms, laid down at the beginning, is not carried out strictly in all the enactments of the law of 1872, which admits of various exemptions from the military service due by all Frenchmen. Beside those rejected on physical grounds-les jeunes gens que leurs infirmités rendent impropres à tout service—there are entirely exempt from service, first, the eldest of orphans having neither father nor mother; secondly, the only son, or the eldest of sons, or the grandson, or the eldest of grandsons, of a widow, or wife separated from her husband, or a father upwards of seventy; thirdly, the eldest of two brothers liable for service at the same time; fourthly, the younger of two brothers, having his elder brother actually serving in the Active Army; and fifthly, the younger son of a family whose elder brother had died in the service. or has been discharged for wounds or illness contracted in the field. There are, moreover, partly or conditionally exempted the pupils of the Ecole polytechnique and of the Ecole forestière; the teachers and pupil-teachers in public schools; the professors of various institutions; the artists who have gained any of the 'Grands Prix' of the institute of France; and, finally, the members and novices of all religious associations devoted to teaching, and all ecclesiastics borne on a list drawn up by their episcopal superiors. Partial or additional exemption from military service may also be granted by the municipal councils and other local authorities to all young men who contribute to the support of their families, or who are engaged in studies or avocations that would suffer from interruption. These latter exemptions are subject to the revision of military councils established in each department of France.

The law of 1872 permits young men who can prove a certain amount of education by passing an examination to enlist as volunteers for one year only, and to obtain exemption thereby from service in the Active Army. They must maintain and clothe themselves at their own expense. All soldiers in the Active Army

who have learnt their duties, and who can read and write, may be

sent on furlough, at the end of a year, for an indefinite time.

According to the budget of the Ministry of War for 1880, the effective strength of the whole French army is composed of 496,442 men and 124,279 horses; but the Gendarmerie and the Garde Républicaine are included in these figures, and they amount together to 27,132 men and 13,480 horses. The army properly so called was, therefore, in 1880, made up of 469,310 men and 110,799 horses. Of these 52,424 men and 15,756 horses were assigned to Algiers; the remaining 416,886 men and 95,043 horses were quartered in France and the various colonial stations. For recruiting the army in 1880, it was estimated that 165,598 conscripts would be required. Of these 107,113 were to be assigned to the infantry, 18,045 to the cavalry, 24,647 to the artillery, 4,718 to the engineers, 5,759 to the military train, and 5,316 to the administrative branches.

Notwithstanding the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, resulting in a decrease of population of more than a million and a half, the expenditure for the army has largely increased since the war with Germany. In the year 1869, the actual expenditure for the army amounted to 384,157,428 francs, or 15,366,297l.; while in the estimates for 1880, voted by the Chamber of Deputies, the amount stood at 570,280,085 francs, or 22,811,203l., being an augmentation of 186,123,657 francs, or 7,444,906l. The rise was due mainly to the increase in

the numbers of the army under the new organisation.

The organisation of the French army, under the law known as the 'loi des cadres,' passed by the National Assembly, March 13, 1875, is as follows:

Infantry:

144 regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies.

30 battalions of chasseurs à pied, each of 4 companies.

4 regiments of zouaves, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies. 3 regiments of Tirailleurs Algériens, each of 4 battalions.

1 regiment of Légion Etrangère, of 4 battalions of 4 companies.

3 battalions of Infanterie Légère d'Afrique.

The troops of the last four divisions form a special class, enrolled as the 19th corps d'armée.

Cavalry:

12 regiments of cuirassiers.

26 regiments of dragoons.

32 regiments of light cavalry, chasseurs and hussars.

4 regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique.

3 regiments of Spahis.

Artillery and Engineers:

38 regiments of field artillery, forming 19 brigades.

2 regiments of artillery pontonniers, each of 14 companies.

10 companies of artillery workmen for factories, &c.

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4 regiments of sappers and miners, each of 5 battalions.

The total force of the French army, both in men, including officers, rank and file, and in horses, was reported as follows to the Chamber of Deputies in the session of 1881:—

D	ivisions	Men	Horses		
Infantry .			-	281,601	2,649
Cavalry	٠			68,617	59.023
Artillery .				66.331	32,690
Engineers (Géni	e) .			10.960	733
Train (Equipage	s militai	res) .		9.392	7.680
Administrative t	troops .			38.782	4.452
Gendarmerie'	• •		180	27,014	13,667
	Tota	al .		502,697	120,894

The effective of the standing army for the year 1881 was fixed in the budget estimates at 498,000 men, of whom 53,000 men were assigned to the Algerian forces. The total was divided as follows:—4,174 men for staff service, 3,122 unattached, 2,670 unclassed in the other corps, 283,563 in the infantry, 68,758 in the cavalry, 68,762 in the artillery, 11,005 sappers, 11,630 in the train, 18,025 in the commissariat service, and 26,459 gendarmes. There were allowances made for 26,968 officers, 121,914 non-commissioned officers, and 349,615 rank and file.

The whole of France is divided into 18 military regions, each under a general of division, and subdivided into districts, of the same circumference as the departments, under a general of brigade. The fortified places are specially administered by a 'service des fortifications,' with 'chefs-lieux,' or head-quarters, at Arras, Bayonne, Besançon, Bourges, Brest, Cherbourg, Grenoble, Langres, La Rochelle, Le Havre, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Montpellier, Nantes, Perpignan, St. Omer, Toulon, and Toulouse. Before the war of 1870-71, there were two more of these 'chef-lieux,' Metz and Strasbourg, which also contained the chief military establishments, manufactories, and stores. To replace them, it was ordered, by a decree of the Government, issued in July 1872, to create military establishments at Avignon, Perpignan, Quiberon, and Rouen.

# 2. Navy.

The war navy of France was composed, at the end of 1881, of 59 ironclads, 264 unarmoured screw steamers, 62 paddle-steamers, and 113 sailing vessels. The following statement gives the number of vessels of each class, their horse-power, and armament:—

Classes of Vessels	Number	Horse-power	Guns
1. IRONCLADS (Bâtiments cuirassés):—		1 1 1	
'Bâtiments de Combat'	30	118,819	338
'Cuirassés de 2nd rang'	15	35,013	88
Coast-guards (Garde-côtes cuirassés) .	7	13,353	11
Floating batteries (Batteries flottantes).	7	35,000	44
Total, Ironclads	59	202,185	481
2. Screw Steamers (Bâtiments à hélice) :-		1 0 4	
Ships of the line (Vaisseaux)	29	16,680	386
Frigates (Frégates)	24	10,100	574
Corvettes (Corvettes)	21	7,940	156
Avisos (Avisos)	63	8,975	172
Gunboats (Canonnières)	78	1,871	95
Transports (Transports)	47	10,222	160
Special boats (Bâtim. spéciaux)	2	24	4
Total, Screw Steamers	264	55,812	1,547
3. PADDLE STEAMERS (Bâtiments à roues):-		-	
Frigates (Frégates)	11	3,450	32
Corvettes (Corvettes)	7	1,870	18
Avisos (Avisos)	44	3,345	104
Total, Paddle Steamers	62	8,665	154
. Sailing Vessels (Bâtiments à voiles):-			
Ships of the line (Vaisseaux)	2		440
Frigates (Frégates)	11		57
Corvettes (Corvettes)	7		25
Brigs (Bricks)	7		26
Transports (Transports)	26		42
Smaller vessels (Bâtiments de flotille).	60		82
Total, Sailing Vessels	113		672
Total War Navy	498	266,662	2,854

The following is a tabular list of the 52 ironclads of the navy of France, exclusive of floating batteries, at the end of the year 1881. The columns of the table exhibit, similar to that descriptive of the British ironclad navy, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated or nominal horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, displacement in tons. Each vessel of the French navy is enrolled at one of the five great 'divisions maritimes' of the country—namely, 1. Cherbourg; 2. Brest; 3. Lorient; 4. Rochefort; and 5. Toulon; and in the following list the initial letter of these ports, preceding the name of each ironclad, denotes the division on the register of which it stands. Those ionclads marked with an asterisk (\*) before their names were not quite completed at the end of 1881:—

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Armour Indicated Displace Guns Division thickness Names of Ironclads horsement, o Maritime at water power tonnag Weight Number line. Bâtiments de Combat:-Inches Tons 38-ton 1 T. Dévastation . 14 4,200 9.600 2 25-ton | 4 38-ton C. Foudroyante. 14 4.200 9,600 2 25-ton f T. Amiral-Duperré 12 8,000 4 38-ton 1.200 B. \*Tempête 114 2 38-ton 4,200 5,495L. \*Tonneur 111 38-ton 5,4952 4.200 C. \*Fulminant 113 5,495 38-ton 4,200 Ċ. \*Furieux 11 4,452 38-ton 3.800 B. \*Vengeur 11 4,452 38-ton 3.800 T. \*Tonnant 115 4,452 38-ton 3.800 L. 38-ton ] Redoutable . 9 6.000 8,658 24-ton [ B. 24-ton ] Trident 8} 8,164 4.800 18-ton [ L. Friedland 8 18-ton ] 81 8,164 4.8002 12-ton f B. Colbert 24-ton 1 81 4,800 8,164 18-ton f T. 88-ton ] Marengo 71 7.3603,673 17-ton f 4 B. 4 18 ton ] Océan . 71 7,360 3,673 4 7-ton C. 4 18-ton ] Suffren 73 7 360 3,673 4 7-ton C. 8 12-ton 7 Flandre 6 5.700 3,500 4 7-ton f B. 8 Gauloise 12-ton ] 53 5.700 3,500 4 7-ton [ B. 8 12-ton ] Guyenne 51 5.700 3.500 4 7-ton T. Héroine 8 12-ton 54 3,500 5.700 4 7-ton B. 8 12-ton ] Magnanime . 51 5,700 3,500 4 7-ton T. 8 12-ton ] Provence 51 5,700 3,500 4 7-ton T. Revanche 8 12-ton ] 51 5,700 3,500 7-ton T. Savoie . 12-ton } 54 3,500 5,700 7-ton L. Surveillante . 8 12-ton ] 51 5,700 3,500 4 7-ton B. Valeureuse. 8 12-ton ] 54 3,500 5,700 4 7-ton f L. Couronne 2 10-ton) 5 b 3,500 5,700 10 7-ton T. Gloire . 51 36 5.700 64-ton 3.5000 Solférino 52 6,786 6-ton 4,000

Division Maritime	Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness	G	uns	Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
		at water line	Number	Weight		
	Cuirassès de 2nd rang:	Inches				Tons
_В.	Lagalissonnière .	6	$\left\{egin{array}{c} 4 \\ 4 \end{array}\right]$	7-ton } 5-ton }	3,963	3,445
R.	Triomphante .	6	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 4\\4\end{array}\right.$	7-ton } 5-ton }	3,963	3,445
T.	*Victorieuse	6	$\left\{ egin{array}{c} 4 \\ 4 \end{array} \right]$	7-ton } 5-ton }	3,963	3,445
L.	Alma	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
R.	Armide	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
C.	Atalante	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
T.	Belliqueuse	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
C.	Jeanne d'Arc .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
R.	Montealm	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
L.	Reine Blanche .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
T.	Thétis	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
В.	*Bayard	6	4	12-ton	1,987	3,445
C.	*Duguesclin	6	4	12-ton	1,987	3,445
L.	*Turenne	6	4	12-ton	1,987	3,445
C.	*Vauban	, 6	4	12-ton	1,987	3,445
	Garde-côtes cuirassés:-		-			
L.	*Indomptable	10	2	38-ton	4.200	6,000
B.	Cerbère	9	. 2	12-ton	1,508	3,700
R.	Tigre	9	2	12-ton	1,508	3,700
C.	Bélier	8	2	12-ton	1,508	3,700
L.	Boule-Dogue .	8	2	12-ton	1,508	3,700
C.	Taureau	8	1	20-ton	1,508	3,700
B.	Onondaga	5 1/2	2	12-ton	1,613	2,550

Besides the ships enumerated here, the following ironclads were on the stocks at the end of 1881 in the dockyards of France:—
The Kaiman, at Toulon; the Terrible, at Brest; the Indomptable, at Lorient; and the Requin, building at Bordeaux. All these are smaller Inflexibles, but with fixed turrets, the guns being mounted en barbette. They were each of 7,168 tons displacement, and protected at the water-line by compound armour 50 centimètres thick at the top and diminishing to 40 centimètres. There were also the Bayard, at Brest; the Turenne, at Lorient; and the Vauban and the Duguesclin, at Cherbourg, ships of the Audacious class, armoured at the water-line by compound plates 25 centimètres in thickness. Finally, there were the Formidable, at Lorient and the Admirul Baudin, at Brest, monster ironclads of 11,300 tons, and armoured at the sides to the extent of from 45 to 55 centimètres.

The three most powerful of the completed ironclads of the French navy are the turret-ships Dévastation, the Foudroyante, and the

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Amiral-Duperré. They were designed nearly on the same lines, are 312 feet in length, and are constructed mainly of steel. Next on the list of the 'bâtiments de combat,' or ships for offensive warfare, stand the six ironclads, all with 111 inch armour, and differing in nothing except in stength from the preceding ones. In the whole of them, horizontal steel armour is used in sufficient strength to render the decks bomb-proof, and guns are mounted en burbette, capable of being used in all directions. Not much inferior to the first nine of the 'bâtiments de combat' are the next five in the list, the Redoutable, the Trident, the Friedland, and the Colbert. Most of the remaining ironclads of the 'bûtiments de combat' class are of antiquated construction, and as will be seen from the list with thin armour. By a recent decision of the Minister of Marine, the majority of them are to be struck off from the 'effectif normal' in 1885.

The 'iron-clads of the second rank,' enumerated in the preceding tabular list, fifteen in number, are held to be available only for defensive warfare, while the seven ships of the next class, 'gardecôtes cuirassés,' are, as indicated by the name, destined solely for the protection of the maritime border of France. At the head of this last class stands the Indomptable, launched at Lorient in the summer of 1879.

Among the unarmoured steamers of the French navy the most notable are the frigates Duquesne and Tourville, both constructed for high speed, calculated at seventeen knots. They are sister-ships; the first launched at Rochefort, and the second at Toulon, in 1876. They are each 309 feet long, and 50 feet broad, with engines of 6,000 horse-power, and a displacement of 5,340 tons. Each of these ships is armed with 27 guns, of which 20 are of a bore of 51 inches, and seven of 91 inches. Of the remainder of the 264 unarmoured screw steamers of the French navy, more than one-half are not in active service, being either stripped of their guns, or on the reserve list. Only two out of the twentynine ships of the line of this class, the 'Louis XIV.,' 480 horsepower, with 116 guns, and the 'Jean-Bart,' 400 horse-power, with 66 guns, were affoat in 1881, and in all other cases the service was carried on by smaller screw and paddle steamers. A considerable proportion of the 113 sailing vessels are employed as 'Garde-pêches,' on the fishing grounds near the coasts of France.

By a resolution of the National Assembly passed in the session of 1875, large additions were made to the navy of war, an annual credit of 30,000,000 francs, or 1,200,0001., being set aside for the purpose, to be applied to 50 vessels, the construction of which was either to be finished, continued, or simply commenced within five years. The greater number of these vessels are being built in the

government dockyards at Brest, Cherbourg, and Toulon.

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The marine conscription was introduced as early as the year 1683. There is an 'Inscription maritime,' on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population;' that is, men and youths devoted to a seafaring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age. The number of men thus inscribed fluctuates from 150,000 to 180,000. Though all are liable to conscription, the government, as a rule, dispenses from taking men over forty and under twenty, as well as pilots, captains, the fathers of large families, and able seamen who have signed for long voyages. The time of service in the navy is the same as that in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. It is enacted by the law of 1872 that a certain number of young men liable to service in the Active Army may select instead the navy service, if recognised fit for the duties, even if not enrolled in the 'Inscription maritime.'

For administrative purposes, France is divided into five 'divisions maritimes,' and subdivided into twelve 'arrondissements

maritimes,' as follows:—

Divisions

1. Cherbourg

Brest
 Lorient

4. Rochefort

Kochefort
 Toulon

Arrondissements
Dunkerque—Le Havre.
Brest—Saint Servan.

Lorient—Nantes.

Rochefort—Bordeaux—Bayonne.
Marseilles—Toulon—Ajaccio.

At the head of the administrative government of each maritime division is a Vice-admiral bearing the title of 'Préfet maritime.'

In January 1881 the French navy was officered by 23 vice-admirals in active service, and 4 on the reserve list; 30 rear-admirals in active service, and 5 on the reserve list; 102 captains of first-class men of war; 203 captains of frigates; 763 lieutenants; and 374 ensigns.

## Area and Population.

The area of France at the census of May 1866, embraced 543,051 square kilomètres, or 208,865 Engl. square miles, and the population at the same date numbered 38,067,064. At the census of May 1872, the area was reduced to 529,050 square kilomètres, or 203,480 Engl. square miles, and the population numbered only 36,102,921. Thus France suffered in the interval of six years a loss of territory amounting to 14,001 square kilomètres, or 5,385 Engl. square miles, and a loss in population of 1,964,143. The next census, taken December 31, 1876, showed an increase of 802,867 in the total population. The following statement gives the

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summary of the enumerations of May 1866, of May 1872, and of December 31, 1876:-

	Census dates	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	Average Population per sq. mile
	May 1866	209,580	38,067,064	181
-	May 1872	204,177	36,102,921	176
	December 31, 1876	204,177	36,905,788	180

The increase of population between 1872 and 1876 was ascribed in part to immigration from the provinces ceded to Germany under the Treaty of Peace, concluded May 10, 1871. By its terms, France lost one entire department, that of the Bas-Rhin; two arrondissements. with fractions of a third, of the adjoining department of the Haut-Rhin; and the greater portion of the department of the Moselle.

The following table gives the area, in English square miles, and the population of the present 87 departments of France-or 86. excluding the small district of Belfort, remnant of the old department of Rhin-according to the census returns of May 1872, and of December 31, 1876:-

Departments	Area: Engl. sq.	Pop	ulation
D opin micros	miles	May 1872	Dec. 31, 1876.
Ain	. 2,239	363,290	365,462
Aisne	. 2,839	552,439	560,427
Allier.	. 2,822	390,812	405,783
Alpes (Basses-)	. 2,685	139,332	136,166
Alpes (Hautes-)	. 2,158	118,898	119,094
Alpes-Maritimes	. 1,482	199,037	203,604
Ardèche	. 2,136	380,277	384,378
Ardennes	2,020	320,217	326.782
Ariége	. 1,890	246,298	244,795
Aube	. 2,317	255,687	255,217
Aude	2,438	285,927	300,065
Aveyron	3,376	402,474	413,826
Belfort, district of (Rhin) .	235	56,781	68.600
Bouches-du-Rhône	1,971	554,911	556,379
Calvados	. 2,132	454,012	450,220
Cantal	. 2,217	231,867	231,086
Charente	. 2,294	367,520	373,950
Charente-Inférieure	. 2,635	465,653	465,628
Cher	2,780	335,392	345,613
Corrèze	. 2,265	302,746	311,525
Corse	. 3,377	258,507	262,701
Côte-d'Or	. 3,383	374,510	377,663
Côtes-du-Nord	. 2,659	622,295	630,957
Creuse	. 2,150	274,663	878,423
Dordogne .	3,546	480,141	489,848

Departments	Area: Engl. sq.	Popr	lation
Depta differens	miles	May 1872	Dec. 31, 187
Doubs	2,018	291,251	306,094
Drôme	2,518	320,417	321,756
Eure .	2,300	377,874	373,629
Eure-et-Loire	9 900	282,622	283,075
Finistère	2,595	642,963	666,106
		420,131	
Gard	2,253		423,804
Garonne (Haute-)	2,429	479,362	477,730
Gers	. 2,425	284,717	283,546
Gironde	3,761	705,149	735,242
Hérault	. 2,393	429,878	445,053
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,597	589,532	602,712
Indre	. 2,624	277,693	281,248
Indre-et-Loire	2,361	317,027	324,875
Isère	. 3,201	575,784	581,099
Jura	1,928	287,634	288,823
Landes	3,599	300,528	303,508
Loir-et-Cher	2,452	268,801	272,634
Loire	. 1,838	550,611	590,613
Loire (Haute-)	1,916	308,732	313,721
Loire-Inférieure	2,654	602,706	612,972
Loiret	0.614	353,021	360,903
Lot	0.010	281,404	
			276,512
Lot-et-Garonne	2,067	319,289	316,920
Lozère	1,996	135,190	138,319
Maine-et-Loire	2,749	518,471	517,258
Manche	2,289	544,776	539,910
Marne	3,159	386,157	407,780
Marne (Haute-)	2,402	251,196	252,448
Mayenne	1,996	350,637	351,933
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,025	365,137	404,609
Meuse	2,405	284,725	294,059
Morbihan	2,625	490,352	506,573
Nièvre	2,632	339,917	346,822
Nord	2,193	1,447,764	1,519,585
Oise	2,261	396,804	401,618
Orne	2,354	398,250	392,526
Pas-de-Calais	2,551	761,158	793,140
Puy-de-Dôme	3,070	566,463	570,207
Pyrénées (Basses-)	2,943	426,700	431,525
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	1,749	235,156	238,037
	1,592	191,856	
Pyrénées-Orientales			197,940
Rhône	1,077	670,247	705,131
Saône (Haute-)	2,062	303,088	304,052
Saône-et-Loire	3,302	598,344	614,309
Sarthe	2,396	446,603	446,239
Savoie	2,224	267,958	268,361
Savoie (Haute-)	1,667	273,027	273,801
Seine	. 184	2,220,060	2,410,849
Seine-Inférieure	2,330	790,022	798,414
Seine-et-Marne	2,215	341,490	347,323

Departments	Area: Engl. sq.	Popt	ulation
Departments	miles.	May 1872	Dec. 31, 1876
Seine-et-Oise	2,164	580,180	561,990
Sèvres (Deux-)	2,317	331,243	336,655
Somme	2.379	557,015	556,641
Tarn	2,217	352,718	359,232
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,436	221,610	221,364
Var	2,349	293,757	295,763
Vaucluse	1,370	263,451	255,703
Vendée	2 588	401,446	411.781
Vienne	2,691	320,598	330,916
Vienne (Haute-)	2 130	322,447	336.061
Vosges	2,266	392,988	407.082
Yonne	2 868	363,608	359,070
Total	264.092	36,103,421	37,405,793

The population, on the 31st of December 1876, was composed of 18,373,639 males and 18,532,149 females, the excess of females over males being less than in any other state of Western Europe.

The increase of population between the two census periods 1872 and 1876, amounting to 802,867, did not extend over all the departments of France, as will be seen from the preceding table. In twenty departments there was a decline of population, the greatest in Seine-et-Oise, which had 18,190 inhabitants less at the end of 1876 than in May 1872. In the ministerial report accompanying the census returns of 1876, it was stated that the decrease of population in nearly one-fourth of the departments of France was due to 'a decline in the number of marriages, and excess of deaths over births.'

The increase of population in France within the last century and a half has been comparatively less than in any other State of Western Europe. The natural increase, from the surplus of births over deaths, amounted, when at its highest, between the years 1820 and 1830, to not quite 280,000 per annum, and during part of the decennial period 1850 and 1860, sank to 51,200 per annum. There was a slight recovery during the first half of the next decennial period, but in the year 1869, the surplus of births over deaths had again fallen to 84,206. In the following two years, 1870 and 1871, the deaths exceeded the births, the excess of deaths amounting to 103,394, in 1870, and to 444,889 in 1871. In the year 1872 there was again a surplus of 172,937 births, and the surplus continued in 1874 and 1875. The birth-rate per hundred inhabitants was 3.11 in 1827, and had fallen to 2.62 in 1868. It fell to 2.57 per cent. in 1869, and to 2.26 per cent. in 1871, and was 2:61 in 1873, and 2:64 in 1875—a birth-rate lower than that of any other country in Europe.

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The following table, compiled from the last official returns, gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus (+) or deficiency (-) of births over deaths, in each of the sixteen years from 1864 to 1879:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus (+) or deficiency (-) of Births over Deaths
1864	1,005,880	860,334	299,579	+ 145,546
1865	1,005,753	921,887	298,838	+ 83,866
1866	1,006,258	884,573	302,186	+ 121,685
1867	1,007,515	866,887	300,333	+ 140,628
1868	984,140	922,038	301,225	+ 62,102
1869	948,526	864,320	303,482	+ 84,206
1870	943,515	1,046,909	223,705	- 103,394
1871	826,121	1,271,010	262,476	- 444,889
1872	966,001	793,064	352,754	+ 172,937
1873	946,364	844,588	321,238	+ 101,776
1874	954,652	781,709	303,113	+ 172.943
1875	950,975	845,062	305,427	+ 105,913
1876	966,682	834,074	291,366	+ 132,608
1877	944,576	801,956	278,094	+ 142,620
1878	937,211	839,036	279,892	+ 98,175
1879	936,529	839,882	282.776	+ 96,667

Not included under either the births or deaths of the above table are the 'mort-nes,' or dead-born. The number of 'mort-nes' was 39,778 in 1863, and, gradually increasing, reached 43,875 in the year 1879. The births of 1878 consisted of 869,536 legitimate, and of 67,781 illegitimate, or 'natural,' children, the latter forming 7.25 per cent. of the total. In the capital, represented by the department of the Seine, the proportion of illegitimate children was 25.23 in the year 1878. The proportion of male to female children born was 106 to 100 previous to 1840, but since the latter date the male preponderance has been gradually declining, and in 1878 had fallen to 105.2 to 100 for the whole of France; to 102.1 to 100 for all Paris births, and to 100.1 to 100 for illegitimate children born in the district of the capital.

The population of France, like that of most other European countries, is agglomerating ever more in towns. In 1846 the rural population constituted 75.58 per cent. of the total, and the urban 24.42 per cent.; in 1856, the rural had fallen to 72.69, and the urban risen to 27.31 per cent.; in 1866, the rural was 69.54, and the urban 30.46 per cent.; and finally, at the census of 1876, it was found that the rural population constituted but 65.10, and the urban 34.90 per cent. of the entire population. But though the rural population is declining, more than one-half of the

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total population still depends on agriculture as a means of living. The census returns of 1872 showed that there were 18,513,325 individuals-comprising 5,970,171 heads of families, and the rest dependents-engaged in agriculture.

According to the latest official returns, the distribution of the soil of France, a surface of 529,054 square kilomètres, or 52,904,974

hectares, was as follows :---

DISTRIBUTION OF T	HE S	Son				Area
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	, etc	t a charge and a law,		official age	-	Hectares
Arable land (terres labourables) Vineyards (vignes)						26,300,777
Woodland (bois de forêts)	•	•			- a 1	2,582,776
Meadows (prairies naturelles)	•	•	*		. 1	8,357,066
Commons and waste lands (paturage	•					4,224,103
Incultivated land (terres incultes)	ges	et pa	cages)			3,131,243
Buildings, roads, rivers, canals, &c.					• 2	4,425,703
and	•	•		, •		3.883.366
	Tot	tal				52,905,034

Land is very equally divided among the whole of the population. According to the latest official returns the cultivated land of France was divided into 5,550,000 distinct properties. Of this total the properties averaging 600 acres numbered 50,000, and those averaging 60 acres 500,000, while there were five millions of properties under six acres.

There were at the enumeration of December 31, 1876, twenty-four

towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants, namely

70 19		oo,ooo maa	Diames, nai	mely:	-
Paris Lyon Lyon Marseille Bordeaux Lille Toulouse St. Etienne Nantes	. 1,988,806 . 342,815 . 318,868 . 215,140 . 162,775 . 131,642 . 126,019 . 122,247	Rouen . Le Havre Roubaix Reims . Toulon . Amiens . Brest . Nancy .	. 104,902 . 92,068 . 83,661 . 81,328 . 70,509 . 66,896 . 66,828 . 66,303	Nîmes Limoges Rennes Angers Montpellier Besançon Nice Orléans	63,001 59,011 57,177 56,846 55,258 54,404 53,397 52,157

At the census of December 18, 1881, Paris had a population of 2,225,900.

The total number of dwellings in France at the census of 1876 was 7,704,913, of which 7,409,614 were inhabited, 254,391 uninhabited, and 40,908 in course of construction. There were, on the average, 14.47 houses per square kilometre, and each house contained 1-24 family, and 4-68 persons. Except in the departments of the Seine and the Rhône, the vast majority of dwellings contained but one family, indicative of a nation of small proprietors.

There is scarcely any emigration from France, the only exodus that has taken place in recent years consisting in a movement of the Basques, in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, to quit the

FRANCE. 8

country, in order to escape military service. In 1873 there emigrated 10,000 Basques to South America, chiefly to the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, and in 1874 the number rose to 12,000. The stationary character of the mass of the population is shown also by there being little migration within the country. At the census of 1872 it was found that of the total of 36,102,921 individuals constituting the population of France, 30,676,943 were born within the registration districts. Thus out of every 100 individuals but 15 had quitted their native commune, and 85 lived where they were born. Almost the whole of the existing migration is that from the rural districts into the towns of France.

#### Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of France is officially divided into 'commerce général,' which comprises the entirety of imports and exports, including goods in transit, and 'commerce spécial,' which embraces the imports consumed within, and the exports produced within the country. The general commerce of the year 1880 was valued in imports at 4,360,000,000 francs, or 173,400,000l., and in exports at 4,890,000,000 francs, or 195,600,000l.

The following table gives the value, in francs and pounds sterling, of the total imports and the total exports of the special commerce of France—exclusive of coin and bullion—in each of the fifteen years, from 1866 to 1880:—

Years	Imports for Hom	e Consumption	Exports of Ho	ome Produce
7 1	Francs	£	Francs	£
1866	2,793,526,000	111,741,040	3,180,623,000	127,224,920
1867	3,026,581,000	121,063,240	2,825,955,000	113,038,200
1868	3,303,723,000	132,148,920	2,789,926,000	111,597,040
1869	3,153,162,000	126,126,480	3,074,981,000	122,999,240
1870	2,781,493,000	111,259,720	2,860,157,000	114,406,280
1871	3,393,249,000	135,729,960	2,865,613,000	114,624,520
1872	3,447,465,000	137,898,600	3,679,007,000	147,160,280
1873	3,554,789,000	142,191,560	3,787,306,000	151,492,240
1874	3,718,011,000	148,720,440	3,877,753,000	155,110,120
1875	3,672,286,000	146,891,440	4,022,162,000	160,886,480
1876	3,988,363,000	159,534,520	3,575,594,000	143,023,760
1877	3,756,368,000	150,254,720	3,484,323,000	139,372,920
1878	4,460,974,000	178,438,960	3,369,807,000	134,792,286
1879	4,594,837,000	183,793,480	3,163,090,000	126,523,60
1880	4,907,547,000	196,300,680	3,400,639,000	136,024,56

The following statement shows the value of each of the four groups of imports and of the three groups of exports, according to the classification adopted by the French Douane, or Custom House, in each of the years 1879 and 1880:—

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	1879	1880
Imports:	Francs	France
Articles of food	1,823,609,000	1,983,324.000
Raw materials	2,126,601,000	2,224,010,000
Manufactures	420.918.000	448,347,000
Other articles	223,709.000	251,866,000
	4,594,837,000	4,907,547,000
Total	£183,793,480	£196,300,680
Exports: -		
Manufactures	1,735,491,000	1.850,664,000
Articles of food and raw materials .	1,254,193,000	1,366,793,000
Other articles	173,406,000	183,182,000
(	3,163,090,000	3,400,639,000
Total	£126.523,600	£136,024,560

The imports of coin and bullion—not included here—were of the value of 295,759,000 francs, or 11,136,360*l*., and the exports of the value of 475,073,000 francs, or 19,002,920*l*., in the year 1880.

The foreign commerce of France is chiefly with Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, and Italy—Great Britain ranking far above any other country, the exports to it, in particular, being more than double in value to those to Belgium, the next export market in order of importance.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the declared value of the total exports sent from France to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into France, in each of the ten years, from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from France to United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Pro- duce into France		
1871	£ 29.848,488	18,205,856		
1872	41,803,444	17,268,837		
1873	43,359,234	17,291,973		
1874	46,518,571	16,370,274		
1875	46,720,101	15,357,127		
1876	45,304,854	16,085,615		
1877 1878	45,823,324	14,233,242		
1879	41,378,896 38,459,096	14,824,885		
1880	41,970,298	14,988,857 15,594,499		

The chief articles exported from France to the United Kingdom are silk-, woollen-, and leather manufactures, sugar, wine, butter, eggs, and spirits, as brandy. The following table gives the de-

clared value, in pounds sterling, of the eight staple articles exported from France to the United Kingdom in each of the two years 1879 and 1880:—

Staple exports from France to t			he Unit	ed Kin	gdom	1879	1880
		-	,			£	£
Silk manufactures .						8,242,266	9,588,663
Woollen "						3,387,274	4,322,545
Leather , .						1,422,058	1,610,045
Sugar, refined .						2,258,093	2,342,912
Wine			.0			2,472,588	3,283,091
Butter					. 1	2,264,591	2,826,586
Eggs						1,391,609	1,273,340
Spirits: brandy .					.	2,117,376	1,301,239

These eight articles constitute about two-thirds of the total exports from France to the United Kingdom. The remaining third comprises a great variety of objects, mostly food substances.

The principal articles of imports of British home produce into France are woollen and cotton manufactures, and coals. The following table exhibits the declared value of these three articles of British produce imported from the United Kingdom into France during each of the two years 1879 and 1880:—

Staple imports of British produce into Fra		to France	1879	1880	
Woollen manufactures			£ 3,172,532	£ 3,395,447	
Cotton ,,			1,781,202	1,335,385	
Coals	•		1,364,130	1,552,756	

The rest of the imports of British produce into France are of a miscellaneous character, not exceeding half a million sterling per annum in value. Chief among these minor articles of British imports stand wrought iron and copper.

It will be seen from the preceding tables that the value of the exports from France to the United Kingdom is not far from thrice

the amount of the imports of British produce.

At the head of French exports to the United Kingdom stands that of silk manufactures, the most important of industries of the country. Its activity, however, fluctuated much in recent years, owing to the ravages caused by an epidemic on the breaking of cocoons, the product of the silkworm. Previous to the outbreak of the epidemic, in 1851, the annual value of raw silk produced was

h taxation. expenditure h lakhs in the at year, while cut in pay ients would l ie current year ning to new nance Mem be an immed · abolishing ean that th crore of rupe nain plank o put a tem s with the he surcharge s in each ca or the curre 121 per rate on th id that in ifled in re t and impo se on inco per annum new taxes opose to it lk piece-g tificial silk We also i sugar fro s follows t as regard there sh the 20 pe pair. as a pair se to incr ric bulbs these art

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ere are th hich we t on reven ges impo w is tha ff has he here is, 10 per @ copose to nd dyes, nust exp e that the me way e justific ile as re on ball y our s port dur estimated at over 100 millions of francs, or 40,000,000l., but fluctuated, since then, as follows:—

			Production of si	ilk cocoons
Yes	irs ,		Weight	Value
		_	Kilogrammes	Francs
1852 .			12,065,542	55,742,804
1862 .			9 758,804	51,916,837
1866 .	•		16,436,258	98,597,548
1867			14,082,945	98,580,515
1868			10,687,054	85,496,432
1869 .		- 1	8,076,545	60,170,260
1870			10,186,584	65,713,464
1871			10,226,699	58,564,596
1872		. 1	9,893,163	68,756,424
1873 .	-	. 1	8,333,128	59,165,308
1874 .		. 1	9,021,410	41,588.700
1875			10,773,945	47.297,618
1876 .		.	2,387,369	11,101,265
1877 .			11,703,664	57,113,880
1878 .			7.794.705	33,906,966

The strength of the French mercantile navy, exclusive of small fishing vessels—' bateaux de la pêche côtière'—is shown in the following table, which gives the number and tonnage of the vessels, classed according to tonnage, on Jan. 1, 1879, and on Jan. 1, 1880:—

Classification of Vessels	1	879	1880		
CAUSSING SUITE OF A CASCAS	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	
Of 800 tons and upwards .	127	180,233	128	182,227	
" 700 to 800 tons	61	45,016	60	44.302	
" 600 to 700 "	98	61,404	91	59,676	
" 500 to 600 "	98	53,439	93	50.794	
,, 400 to 500 ,,	183	81,408	166	74.089	
" 300 to 400 "	272	96,033	249	88,119	
, 200 to 300 ,	430	107,177	399	98,703	
" 100 to 200 "	912	127,584	875	121,660	
" 60 to 100 "	965	74,584	838	65,618	
, 50 to 60 ,	370	20,338	329	17,857	
Under 50	12,011	128,667	11,805	129,693	
Total	15,527	975,883	15,033	932,853	

The above statement comprises both sailing vessels and steamers. The total number of steamers on January 1, 1881, was 657, of

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277,759 tons, and the total number of vessels 15,058, of 919,298 tons. Nearly two-thirds of the total steam tonnage of France belong to the 'Messageries Maritimes,' a company largely subsidised by the government for carrying the mails. Since 1873, when the total tonnage was 1,089,075, there was a gradual decline of the French mercantile navy.

France has a great wealth in minerals, more particularly coal and iron. Coal is found in three different districts—the first, in the north, called the Valenciennes basin; the second, the Central of France; and the third, the Southern of France basins. The total production of coal amounted to 16,804,500 tons in 1877, and to 18,857,327 tons in 1880. The coal production more than doubled from 1860, when it was 8,309,622 tons. Of iron (fontes), France produced 1,733,102 tons in 1880, more than one-half of the total in the Eastern departments of Meurthe et Moselle and Haute Marne.

The growth of the railway system of France dates from the year 1840. By a law passed June 11, 1842, the work of constructing railway was left to private companies, superintended, however, and, if necessary, assisted in their operations, by the State. Under this arrangement, the whole of the railways, were classed under two divisions, called 'ancien réseau,' or Old net-work, and 'nouveau réseau,' or New net-work; the former, representing the main arteries of traffic, and the latter the by-roads, laid down, with a view to public utility rather than to profit. On this account, the lines coming under the designation of New net-work received the grant of a state guarantee of 4 francs per cent. interest, with 65 centimes additional for a sinking fund, on the expended capital.

The following table shows the length of railways built each year in France from 1855 till 1880, and the total open for traffic on the first of January of each year:—

Years	Lines opened during the year	Total length open at the end of the year	Years	Lines opened during the year	Total length open at the end of the year
-	Kilomètres	Kilometres	-	Kilomètres	Kilomètres
1855	589	4,641	1868	1,193	15,729
1856	886	5,527	1869	606	16,335
1857	664	6,191	1870	795	17,130
1858	262	7,453	1871	665	17.750
1859	1,222	8,675	1872	672	17.665
1860	1,393	9,086	1873	111	17,776
1861	365	9,433	1874	763	18.539
1862	672	0,105	1875	542	19,081
1863	982	1,087	1876	721	19.802
1864	944	12,031	1877	555	20,357
1865	1,037	13,068	1878	680	21,037
1866	515	13,583	1879	1,304	22,341
1867	953	14,536	1880	1,406	23,747

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It will be seen that from January 1, 1871, to January 1, 1872, the length of railways opened for traffic declined from 17,750 to 17,665 kilomètres, notwithstanding that 665 kilomètres of lines were opened in the year 1871. The deficiency was caused by the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, which necessitated the sale of 750 kilomètres of railway, belonging to the Eastern Company, to the Government of Imperial Germany.

The French railways at present are almost entirely in the hands of six great companies. They are, first, the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean; secondly, the Paris-Orléans; third, the Northern; fourth, the Western; fifth, the Southern; and, sixth, the Eastern, companies. The following two tables give the length of lines open for traffic at the beginning of 1881, and the total receipts in the years 1879 and 1880 of each of the six great and of the minor companies:—

OLD NET-WORK.

	Length of lines	Receipts		
Companies	Jan. 1, 1881	1879	1889	
	Kilométres	Francs	France	
Paris-Mediterranean	4,483	268,973,731	304,701,255	
Paris-Orléans	2,017	110,313,875	116.686,848	
Northern	1,311	117.646,911	129,979,104	
Western	900	80,578,962	84,470,600	
Southern	796	50,918,331	65,138,570	
Eastern	754	46,585,678	52,416,320	
Minor Companies	54	5,626,446	7,275,020	
Total	10,315	680,643,934	760,667,717	

#### NEW NET-WORK.

Companies	Length of lines	Receipts		
Companies	Jan. 1, 1881	1879	1880	
	Kilomètres	Francs	France	
Paris-Mediterranean	1,543	19,731,122	24.820.807	
Paris-Orléans	2,342	43,726,532	50,387,914	
Northern.	668	14.314,000	17,036,158	
Western	2,216	36.399,282	41,261,012	
Southern	1,518	22,349,648	27,039,072	
Eastern	2,007	56,483,497	67,944,556	
Minor companies	3,245	32,237,203	39,715,721	
Total	13,539	225,241,284	268,005,240	

The total length of all the railways open for traffic on the 1st of

FRANCE.

January 1881 was 23,854 kilomètres, or 14,789 English miles (exclusive of 2,190 kilomètres of local lines), and the total gross receipts in 1880 amounted to 1,048,672,957 francs, or 41,940,9181.

By a law which passed the Chamber of Deputies, in the session of 1878, there will be added 16,000 kilomètres, or 10,000 English miles, of railways, before the end of the year 1888. To provide for the cost of the new network of railways, the Chamber granted a cre-

dit of 3,000,000,000 francs, or 120,000,000l.

At the 1st of January 1881 there were 65,949 kilomètres, or 40,954 English miles, of lines of telegraphs, comprising 196,533 kilomètres, or 121,849 English miles, of wire. At the same date there were 5,391 telegraph offices. The number of telegraphic despatches sent during the year 1880 was 16,492,897, of which 1,578,957 were international messages. The total revenue from telegraphs in the year 1879 amounted to 23,029,835 francs, or 921,1931. There were annual deficits since the establishment of State Telegraphs in March 1851.

The number of letters forwarded by the French post-office in the year 1880 was 522,402,165; registered letters, 9,157,692; post-cards, 30,119,434; journals, 320,568,422; parcels and printed matter, 336,805,848. The receipts for 1879 were 104,769,735 francs, or 4,190,789l., and expenses, 76,271,510 francs, or 3,050,860l. During the years 1849 to 1857, the correspondence by letters increased at the rate of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. a year; from 1858 to 1869, the increase was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum; and from 1869 to 1880 it was at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. France entered the General Postal union of the principal states of the world on January 1, 1876.

#### Colonies.

The Colonial Possessions of France, dispersed over Asia, Africa, America, and Polynesia, embrace, inclusive of the so-called 'Pays protégés,' or Countries under Protection, a total area of 537,007 square kilomètres, or 335,629 English square miles. Not comprised in the list is Algeria, which has a government and laws distinct from the other Colonial Possessions, being looked upon, partly from its proximity to France, and partly from serving as camp and practice-field of a large portion of the standing army, as a more immediate annex of the mother-country. Algeria, as well as all the other colonies, are represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and considered to form, politically, a part of France. The estimated area and population of the various Colonies and Countries under Protection, together with the date of their first settlement, or acquisition, is shown in the subjoined table, compiled from the latest official returns.

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Possessions in India . Cochin-China .		679 861	50 59,45	4 1 17 13 137 1 1 29
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Africa:			NAME TO A STATE OF THE PARTY OF	-1000,001
Senegambia Gaboon and Gold coast Réunion St. Marie Nossi-Bé and Mayotte	. 1	637 843 849 835 843	$\begin{array}{c} 250,000 \\ 20,000 \\ 1,979 \\ \end{array}$	186,133 (2)
Total of Africa .	•		272,272	520,450
Guiana, or Cayenne . Guadeloupe and Dependencies . Martinique St. Pierre and Miguelon	16 16 16	35	121,413 1.869 987 235	27,299 (1878 185,460 164,250 (1879 5,224
Total of America	1	- Service	124,504	382,233
Doeania:-	j	· -		902,200
New Calcdonia Loyalty islands Marquesas islands Tahiti, and Dependencies Toubousi and Vavitou Touamotou and Gambier islands Clipperton island Total of Oceania	185 186 184 188 188 188 188	1	17,080 2,748 1,274 1,179 209 1,000	41,694 (1876) 13,174 ,, 5,754 ,, 11,172 ,, 793 ,, 5,469 ,, Uninhabited
Total of colonies		Se or process	23,490	78,056
Total of colonies		4	180,223	2,849,590
II. PROTECTE	ED Co	UNTI	er.	
Kingdom of Cambodia	1862		83,861	1,020,000
Total, colonies and protected }		5	64,084	3,869,590

In 1881 France established a virtual protectorate over Tunis, the permanence of which has not been yet recognised by the British Government. See Part II., Africa.

89

On the N.E. African coast, opposite Aden, and just outside the Red Sea, France has a station, Obock, which she has been recently attempting to extend and develop.

The commercial intercourse of the Colonial Possessions of France is almost entirely with the mother-country, being restricted by special legislation to this channel. But the only colonies possessing commercial importance are the islands of Réunion, on the coast of Africa, and Martinique and Guadeloupe in the West Indies.

The trade between the Colonial Possessions of France and the United Kingdom is very small. The only group with which there is any notable commercial intercourse is that of the West India Islands, which sent exports of the value of 11,854*l.*, consisting mainly of raw sugar, to the United Kingdom in the year 1879. The imports of British home produce into the French West India Islands were of the value of 183,075*l.* in 1879, the chief article imported being cottons, of the value of 95,154*l.* 

It is calculated that the total number of natives of France, not in the army and navy, settled throughout the whole of the Colonial Possessions, is under 2,000. A large penal settlement was formed in the colony of Guiana during the years 1852-60, and another at New Caledonia in 1871-72, both for political prisoners.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the Colonial Pos-

sessions of France by a decree of February 28, 1848.

For an account of the government, revenue, population, and commerce of Algeria, see Part II., Africa, of the Statesman's Year-book.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

## 1. OF FRANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—M. Challemel-Lacour. Accredited ambassador to Great Britain, July 2, 1880.

Secretaries.—Baron d'Estournelles; Count d'Aunay; M. C. Blondel.

Military Attaché.—Captain Marquis de la Ferronays. Naval Attaché.—Captain Léon de la Chauvière.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FRANCE.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Lord Lyons, G.C.B., born in 1817; Envoy to the United States, 1858-64; and Ambassador to Turkey, 1865-67. Appointed Ambassador to France, July 6, 1867.

Secretaries.—Francis Ottiwell Adams, C.B.; George Sheffield; Hon. W.A.C. Barrington; N. R. O'Conor; Hon. H. G. Edwardes.

Military Attaché.—Major-General J. Conolly, C.B.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. E. H. Howard, R.N.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of France, and the British equivalents, are—

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The Franc, of 100 centimes . Approximate value  $9\frac{1}{2}d$ ., or 25 Francs to £1 sterling.

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(DEUTSCHES REICH.)

## Reigning Emperor and King.

Wilhelm I., German Emperor, and King of Prussia, born March 22, 1797, the second son of King Friedrich Wilhelm III. of Prussia, and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; educated for the military career, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against France; Governor of the province of Pomerania, 1840; Military Governor of the Rhine provinces, 1849-57; appointed Regent of Prussia during the illness of his brother, Oct. 9, 1858; ascended the throne of Prussia at the death of his brother, Jan. 2, 1861. Commander-in-chief of the German armies in the war against France, July 1870 to March 1871; proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles, January 18, 1871. Married June 11, 1829, to

Augusta, German Empress, and Queen of Prussia, born Sept. 30, 1811, the daughter of the late Grand-Duke Karl Friedrich of

Saxe-Weimar.

## Heir Apparent.

Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born October 18, 1831, eldest son of the Emperor-King; field-marshal in the army of Prussia (see

Prussia, p. 110).

The Imperial throne of Germany has always been filled by election, though with a tendency towards the hereditary principle of succession. Originally, the Emperor was chosen by the vote of all the Princes and Peers of the Reich, but the mode came to be changed in the fourteenth century, when a limited number of Princes, fixed at seven for a time, and afterwards enlarged to nine, assumed the privilege of disposing of the crown, and, their right being acknowledged, were called Electors. With the overthrow of the old Germanic Empire by the Emperor Napoléon, in 1806, the Electoral dignity virtually ceased, although the title of Elector was retained sixty years longer by the sovereigns of Hesse-Cassel, the last of them dethroned in 1866 by Prussia. The election of the present Emperor was by vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, on the initiative of all the reigning Princes of Germany.

Since the creation of the Imperial dignity by Charlemagne, crowned 'Kaiser' at Rome, on Christmas-day in the year 800, there

have been the following Emperors of Germany:-

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House of Charlemagne.	House of Habsburg.
Karl I., 'Der Grosse' . 800-814	Albrecht I 1298-1308
Ludwig I., 'Der Fromme' 814-840	Houses of Luxemburg and Bavaria.
Ludwig II., 'Der Deutsche' 843-876	
Karl II., 'Der Kahle' . 876-877	Heinrich VII 1308-1313 Ludwig IV., 'Der Baier' . 1313-1347
Karl, 'Der Dicke'	Lindwig IV., 'Der Baier'. 1313-1347
Arnulf	Karl IV 1348-1378
Ludwig III., 'Das Kind' 900-911	Second Interregnum.
House of Franconia.	Wenceslaus of Bohemia . 1378-1400
Konrad I 911-918	Ruprecht 'Von der Pfalz' 1400-1410
House of Saxony.	Sigmund of Brandenburg 1410-1437
Heinrich I. 'Der Vooelsteller' 919-936	House of Habsburg.
Otto I., 'Der Grosse' . 936-973 Otto II 973-983 Otto III 983-1002 Heinrich II 1002-1024	Albrecht II 1438-1439
Otto 11	
Otto 111	Friedrich III 1440–1493 Maximilian I
	Karl V. 1519-1558
House of Franconia.	Ferdinand I
Konrad II., 'Der Salier'. 1024-1039	Karl V
Heinrich III 1039-1056 Heinrich IV 1056-1106	
Heinrich IV 1056-1106	Matthias 1612-1619
Heinrich V 1106-1125	Ferdinand II 1619-1637
House of Saxony.	Ferdinand III 1637-1657
Lothar II., 'Der Sachse' 1125-1137	Leopold I 1657-1705
	Matthias
House of Hohenstaufen.	Karl VII
Konrad III 1138-1152 Friedrich I., 'Barbarossa' 1152-1190	Karl VII 1742-1745
Friedrich I., Barbarossa 1152-1190	House of Habsburg-Lorraine.
Heinrich VI.       . 1190-1197         Philipp       . 1198-1208         Otto IV.       . 1208-1212         Friedrich II.       . 1212-1250         Konrad IV.       . 1250-1254	
CH- TV	Franz I 1745-1765 Joseph II 1765-1790 Leopold II
Friedrick TT 1919 1950	Joseph 11 1765-1799
Wormed TV 1950 1954	Despoid 11
Monrad IV 1200-1204	Franz II 1792–1806
First Interregnum.	Third Interregnum.
Wilhelm of Holland . 1254-1256 Richard of Cornwall . 1256-1272	Confederation of the Rhine 1806-1815
Richard of Cornwall . 1256-1272	German 'Bund' 1815-1866
House of Habsburg.	German 'Bund' 1815-1866 North German Confedera-
Rudolf I 1273-1291	tion 1866-1871
House of Nassau.	House of Hohenzollern.
1 7 70	Wilhelm I 1871
Adolf 1909 1909 I	

of Germany was seventeen years.

#### Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms, all the states of Germany 'form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people' - schliessen einen ewigen Bund zum Schutze des Bundesgebiets, und zur Pflege der Wohlfahrt des Deutschen Volkes.' The supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the Empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, as such, bears the title of Deutscher Kaiser. According to Art. 11 of the Constitution, 'the Kaiser represents the Empire internationally'-'hat das Reich völkerrechtlich zu vertreten'-and can declare war, if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. To declare war, if not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council. in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the Empire. The Bundesrath represents the individual states of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The members of the Bundesrath, 59 in number, are appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session, while the members of the Reichstag, 397 in number, are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of three years. The various states of Germany are represented as follows in the Bundesrath and the Reichstag:-

States of the Empire		me	imber of mbers in ndesrath	Number of deputies in Reichstag	1
Kingdom of Prussia.			17	236	
,, ,, Bavaria.		.	6	48	
", ", Würtemberg.			4	17	
", ", Saxony.			4	23	
Grand-Duchy of Baden .			3	14	
" " Mecklenburg-S	Schwerin		2	6	
Hoggo			3	9	
Oldenhung		•	1	3	
Sara Waiman			ĩ	3	
", ", Mecklenburg-S	Strolitz	•	ì	1	
Duchy of Brunswick.	JULGUUZ	-	2	3	
Samo Mainingon		•	1	2	
Anhalt	• . •	•	7	2	
, ,,		•	1	2	
", ", Saxe-Coburg Gotha	•		1	2	
", ", Saxe-Altenburg.		•	1	1	
Principality of Waldeck .	• - •	•	1	1	
" " Lippe .		•	1	1	
" " Schwarzburg-Ri	udolstadt	•	1	1	
" Schwarzburg-So	ndershaus	en	1	1	
" " Reuss-Schleiz			1	1	
" " Schaumburg-Li	ppe .		1	1	
" " " Reuss-Greiz		• •	1	1	
Free town of Hamburg .			1	3	
" " " Lübeck			1	1	
" " " Bremen	1		-1	1	
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine		. 3.	1	15	
Total			59	397	

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The total number of electors to the Reichstag inscribed on the lists was 9,124,311 at the general election of 1878, while the number of actual voters was 5,834,843 at the same election.

Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Kaiser. The Kaiser has the right to prorogue and dissolve the Reichstag, but the prorogation must not exceed sixty days; while in case of dissolution new elections have to take place within sixty days, and a new session has to open within ninety days. for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the Empire, and the President of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

The laws of the Empire, passed by the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, to take effect must receive the assent of the Kaiser, and be countersigned when promulgated by the Chancellor of the Empire. The latter, in his capacity as President of the Bundesrath, has the

right to be present at the deliberations of the Reichstag.

Chancellor of the Empire.—Prince Otto von Bismarck-Schünhausen, born April 1, 1815; studied jurisprudence at Berlin and Göttingen; member of the Constituent Assembly of Prussia, 1848; Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia at the Diet of Frankfort, 1851-59; Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, 1859-62; Ambassador of Prussia to the Emperor of the French, 1862; Minister of Foreign Affairs, and chief of the Council of Ministers of Prussia, September 23, 1862; Chancellor of the North German Confederation, 1867-70; appointed Chancellor of the Empire, January 19, 1871.

Acting under the direction of the Chancellor of the Empire, the Bundesrath, in addition to its legislative functions, represents also a supreme administrative and consultative Board, and as such has seven standing committees, namely for army and naval matters; tariff, excise, and taxes; trade and commerce; railways, posts, and telegraphs; civil and criminal law; financial accounts; and foreign affairs. Each committee consists of representatives of at least four states of the Empire; but the foreign affairs committee includes only the representatives of the kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Würtemberg.

# Church and Education.

The last census, of December 1, 1875, showed the religious division of the population of the states composing the German Empire as follows:—Protestants, 26,718,823; Roman Catholics, 15,371,227; Christian sects of various denominations, 116,735; and Jews. 520,575. Expressed in percentages, the proportion of Protestants in the Empire in 1875 was 62.5 per cent.; of Roman Catholics, 36

per cent.; of other Christians, 0.3 per cent.; and of Jews, 1.2 per cent. (For further particulars as to divisions of creeds, see the various States.)

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, exist, with slight modifications, in all the states of the Empire. It appears, from statistical returns relating to the formation of the united German army, that all recruits of the year 1878 could at least read and write, though in some of the southern states, notably Bavaria, a small number of the young men entering military service were declared of inefficient education, 'mangelhafte Schulbildung.' (For further particulars see *Prussia*, pp. 118–19.)

There are twenty-one universities in the German Empire, all of them, with the exception of one, having four 'faculties,' or divisions of studies, namely theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. The following table gives the list, in alphabetical order, of the universities, with the numbers of professors and teachers, and that of the students in the summer of 1879:—

Universities	Professors and	Students						
Universities	Teachers	Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Total.		
Berlin	214	150	888	1,185	346	2,569		
Bonn	104	175	312	422	154	1,063		
Breslau	- 107	109	369	584	178	1,240		
Erlangen .	64	140	50	93	132	415		
Freiburg .	57	39	119	79	181	418		
Giessen	55	18	106	103	108	335		
Göttingen .	125	94	309	471	114	988		
Greifswald .	62	56	89	145	235	528		
Halle	105	203	125	469	117	914		
Heidelberg .	110	34	410	203	103	750		
Jena	78	68	142	248	87	548		
Kiel	65	36	29	95	92	259		
Königsberg .	89	40	176	315	135	666		
Leipzig	160	366	958	1,222	335	2,88		
Marburg .	68	60	82	198	110	450		
Munich	136	86	413	409	456	1,36		
Münster .	30	116		206		32		
Rostock	41	26	31	61	39	15		
Strassburg .	90	44	101	333	168	64		
Tübingen .	88	427	354	192	164	1,13		
Würzburg .	66	140	102	205	475	92		

The number of students in the preceding table includes only those natriculated at each university. There were besides the total

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above given, a certain number of non-matriculated students—'zum Besuch der Vorlesungen berechtigt'—the vast majority of them, namely, 1,794, at the university of Berlin. Among the matriculated students at the university of Leipzig there were 2,038 foreigners in the summer of 1879.

Fourteen of the twenty-one universities of the Empire are Protestant, that is teach only Protestant theology. These Protestant high schools are Berlin, Erlangen, Giessen, Güttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, Rostock, and Strassburg. In four universities, namely Freiburg, Munich, Münster, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic. The remaining three are mixed, attended by both Protestant and Roman Catholic students of theology.

## Revenue and Expenditure.

The common expenditure of the Empire is defrayed, according to Art. 70 of the Constitution, from the revenues arising from customs, certain branches of excise, the profits of the post, and telegraphs. Should the receipts from these various sources of income not be sufficient to cover the expenditure, the individual states of Germany may be assessed to make up the deficit, each state being made contributory in proportion to its population. The common expenditure is to be voted, 'as a rule'—in der Regel—only for one year; but also for any longer term 'in special cases'—in besondern Fällen. The financial year, formerly coeval with the calendar year, was made to run from the 1st of April to the 31st of March in 1877.

In the budget estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1881, the total revenue of the Empire was set down at 539,252,640 mark, or 26,962,632l., and the expenditure at the same amount. The budget accounts of the Empire distinguish between ordinary, or 'continual' (fortdauernde) expenditure, and extraordinary, or 'for once' (einmalige) disbursements. In the budget of the Empire for 1881-82 the sum of 513,924,888 mark, or 25,696,244l., was placed under the head of ordinary, and that of \$2,886,521 mark, or 4,144,326l., of extraordinary disbursements. The estimated total ordinary, or 'continual' expenditure for the financial year ending March 31, 1882, was distributed as follows:—

Branches of Expenditu	re, 188	1-82		÷		Mark
Imperial Navy						28,218,326
Imperial Court of Railway-affairs	. 10			٠.		303,150
Interest of Debt of the Empire		1.2			. ]	10,602,500
Imperial Audit (Rechnungshof)					.	465,453
Imperial Judicature (Reichs-Justiz	-Very	valtu	ng)			1,700,852
General Pensions						18,399,993
Invalid Fund	3.00				. 1	31,071,344
Total ordinary expend	liture					513,924,880
					-	£25,696,244

The extraordinary expenditure for the financial year ending March 31, 1882, was distributed as follows:—

Branches of Expen	ditur	e, 188	1-82			4	Mark
Imperial Chancery and Treasur	У						4,075,371
Reichstag							30,000
Interest of debt of the Empire			• "		· .		3,463,064
Department of Foreign Affairs							131 400
Imperial Post and Telegraphs							9,209,122
Imperial Army					•		52,587,761
Imperial Navy		• .		,			11,373,558
Imperial Audit							8,000
Court of Imperial Judicature		•					200,000
State Railways				2)		. 1	8,000
Imperial Printing Office .						. 1	30,000
Expenditure in consequence of	the t	var a	gains	st Fra	ance		1,698,245
Total extraordinar	y ex	pendi	ture				82,886,521
Ordinary expendit	ure						513,924,888
Total exp	endi	ture	•	•,	•	•	596,811,409 £29,840,570

The estimated receipts for the financial year ending March 31, 1882, embraced the following branches of Imperial revenue:—

Sources of Revenue			Mark
Customs and Excise Duties			335,490,150
Stamp Duties			7,406,900
Profits of Posts and Telegraphs			18,697,145
State Railways			11,039,400
Interest of the Invalid Fund of the Empire .			31,071,344
Surplus of former years			6,529,730
Imperial Bank			1,505,430
Interests of Imperial Funds			3,842,605
Miscellaneous Receipts (extraordinary supply) .	8		75,002,327
Total direct revenue			490,685,031
Contributions of states to Imperial revenue		. 1	106,126,378
Total revenue to cover expenditure .			596,811,409
			£29,840,570

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The contribution of the principal states of the Empire to the revenue for the year 1881-82 was calculated as follows:—Prussia, 44,199,312 mark; Bavaria, 19,015,557 mark; Württemberg, 6,777,330 mark; Baden, 4,864,561 mark; Saxony, 4,739,618 mark; and the Reichsland Alsace-Lorraine, 3,425,579 mark.

In the budget of the Empire the sums received from France as war indemnity were not entered, but placed to a separate account. Of the war indemnity, agreed upon by Treaty of Feb. 26, 1871, amounting to five milliards of francs, or 200,000,0001., Germany had received the total at the end of September 1873. Besides this Treaty indemnity, Germany received a tribute of 6,000,0001., from the city of Paris, and levied contributions in some of the French departments, the total sum paid into the Imperial exchequer amounting, inclusive of interest, to about 220,000,0001. Of this sum nearly one-half was portioned out among the twenty-five States of the German Empire. Of the other half, by various laws passed in the Reichsrath, 12,500,0001. were paid to France for the Alsace-Lorraine Railways, and 6,000,0001. for the fortresses in the Reichsland.

The German Empire, as such, had no public debt at the time of its re-establishment, in 1871, but one has been created in recent years. On February 1, 1881, the total funded debt amounted to 251,000,000 mark, or 12,550,000*l*., besides which, in virtue of laws passed March 28 and May 24, 1881, a new debt of 102,540,088 mark, or 5,127,004*l*., has been contracted. The whole debt bears interest at 4 per cent. Besides the funded there exists an unfunded debt, represented by 'Reichs-Kassenscheine,' or Imperial treasure bills, outstanding to the amount of 155,785,540 mark, or 77,892,770*l*., on April 1, 1881.

As a set-off against the debt of the Empire there exist a variety of invested funds, of a total amount of 865,487,928 mark, or 43,274,396l. These funds comprise an 'Invalident of 546,418,885 mark, or 27,310,944l.; a 'Festungsbaufond,' of 64,913,470 mark, or 3,245,673l., and a 'Kriegs-schatz' of 120,000,000 mark, or 6,000,000l.

# Army and Navy.

## 1. Army.

By the Constitution of April 16, 1871, the Prussian obligation to serve in the army is extended to the whole Empire, it being enacted by Art. 57, that 'every German is liable to service—wehrpflichtig—and no substitution is allowed.' The time of service is thus prescribed by Art. 59 of the Constitution. Every German capable of bearing arms—'wehrfahig'—has to be in the standing army for seven years, as a rule from the finished twentieth till the commencing twenty-eighth years of his age. Of the seven years, three must be spent in active service—'bei den Fahnen'—and the remaining four

in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve, he has to form part of the Landwehr for another five years. The strength of the German army on the peace footing was fixed in the Army Bill, which passed the Reichstag in the session of 1874, at 401,659 men for a term of seven years, commencing on the 1st of January 1875, and ending on the 31st of December 1881. The volunteers of one year's service are not reckoned in the number at which the peace effective is fixed. By the Army Bill, the Prussian military

legislation is applied to all the states of the Empire.

The strength of the armed forces of the Empire was greatly augmented by a law called that of the Landsturm, which passed the Reichstag in the session of 1875. Under this law, the army is increased by the addition of all men capable of bearing arms, who are not either in the Line, the Reserve, or the Landwehr. The new force, the Landsturm, is divided into two classes, the first class comprising all able-bodied men up to the age of 42, who are not already in the army, and the second including the rest. The first class is organised into 293 Landsturm battalions on the model of the 293 existing Landwehr battalions, which adds 175,800 men to the German forces. By application of the law, the German army, without the second class of the Landsturm, which is not to be organized for the present, will number about 1,800,000 men.

The 63rd Article of the Constitution of 1871 enacts 'the whole of the land forces of the Empire shall form a united army, in war and peace under the orders of the Kaiser'-'die gesammte Landmacht des Reichs wird ein einheitliches Heer bilden, welches im Krieg und Frieden unter dem Befehle des Kaisers steht.' The sovereigns of the principal states have the right to select the lower grades of officers; and the King of Bavaria, by a convention, signed Nov. 23, 1870, has reserved to himself the special privilege of superintending the general administration of that portion of the German army raised within his dominions. But the approval of the Kaiser must be obtained to all appointments, and nothing affecting the superior direction of the troops of any state of the Empire can be done without his consent. It is enacted by Art. 64 of the Constitution of 1871 that 'all German troops are bound to obey unconditionally the orders of the Kaiser'-'alle deutschen Truppen sind verpflichtet, den Befehlen des Kaisers unbedingt Folge zu leisten 'and must swear accordingly the oath of fidelity.' Art. 65 of the Constitution gives the Emperor the right of ordering the erection of fortresses in any part of the Empire; and Art. 68 invests him with the power, in case of threatened disturbance of order-'wenn die öffentliche Sicherheit bedroht ist'-to declare any country or district in a state of siege.

The army of the German Empire was formed in October 1879, of

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150 regiments of infantry, including the guards; 20 battalions of jäger, or riflemen; 93 regiments of cavalry, 49 regiments of artillery, 20 battalions of engineers, including a railway regiment, and 18 battalions of military train. The following table shows the strength and organisation of the Imperial army on the peacefooting:—

Peace-footing	Officers	Rank and file	Horses	Guns
Infantry, 150 regiments .	8,894	258,652	4,228	
Jäger, 20 battalions	482	11,247	140	10000-004
Cavalry, 93 regiments	2,902	65,512	68,515	100 years
Field Artillery, 36 regiments	1,800	30,637	17.100	1,200
Fortress Artillery, 29 bat-		7 1		9 3
talions	640	14,985	224	-
Engineers, 20 battalions	400	10,150	250	-
Train, 18 battalions	300	5,049	3,600	
Depôts of Landwehr, 274 battalions	600	4,703	3	, rènemen
Staff Division	2,061		3,329	
Total	18,079	400,935	97,389	1,200

The following table shows the strength and organisation of the Imperial army on the war-footing:—

War Footing	Officers	Rank and file	Horses	Guns
Infantry, including guards	19,426	885,388	20,988	Without the same of the same o
Jäger or riflemen	780	41,184	1,098	an-reduces.
Cavalry	3,487	108.276	112,304	West-Andrea
Field Artillery	2,213	88,319	78,066	2,124
Fortress and Coast Artil-	1,370	56,800	8,200	576
Engineers	837	33,669	8,251	
Train and administration .	724	44,010	44,255	Married
Railway and telegraph	250	8,700	1,780	
Staff division	2,108	7,000	6,600	partie 100
Total	31,195	1,278,346	281,542	2,700

Not included in the above statements are the troops of the field reserve, organised in 1876, calculated to number 250,000 men, and those of the Landsturm (see page 101). It is calculated that with the addition of the latter, Germany may place in the field at any time two millions and a half of armed men, without drawing upon the last reserves.

The Empire is divided for military purposes into 17 districts, each represented by one corps d'armée. The guards alone, recruitted from Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine, do not belong to any special division.

For details regarding the German army, its formation, mode of service, and general organisation, see *Prussia*, 'Army,' pp. 123-25.

Since the Franco-German war, the fortress system of Germany has been entirely remodelled, and a number of old fortified places, deemed useless, have been abolished, and many new ones erected, and others enlarged. The Empire is at present divided into nine 'fortress districts' (Festungs-Inspectionen), each including a certain area with fortified places. The following table gives a list of these districts, and the names of the fortresses in each, the fortified places of the first class, serving as camps—mit verschanzten Lagern—being distinguished by italics, while those specially designed for railway protection, or obstruction—Eisenbahnsperren—are marked by asterisks (\*), and coast fortresses by a dagger (†). The table is drawn up after official returns, dated November 1879.

	Di	stricts				Fortress	ses
1. K	önigsberg	•	•	•	•	Königsberg Marienburg Dirschau*	Memel† Pillau†
2. D	anzig .	•	•	•	•	Danzig Thorn Kolberg†	Stralsund† Swinemündo†
3. Po	osen .		•	•	•	Posen Glogau*	<i>Neisse</i> Glatz
4. Be	erlin .	•	•	•	•	Küstrin Magdeburg Spandau	Königstein* Torgau*
5. M	ayence (1	Iainz)	٠	•,		Mayence Rastatt Strassburg	Ulm Neu-Breisach
6. M	etz .		•	•	•	Metz Diedenhofen*	Saarlouis * Bitsch *
7. Co	ologne (Ca	oln)	.1	•	•	Cologne Koblenz Ehrenbreitstein	Dusseldorf* Wesel*
8. Al	tona .	i	•	•	•	Sonderburg-Düppel Trave mouth † Friedrichsort † Ems mouth †	Kiel† Elbe mouth† Weser mouth† Wilhelmshaven†
9. M	unich (M	ünchen	).			Ingolstadt	Germersheim.*

It will be seen that at the end of 1879, the Empire had 17 fortified places of the first class, serving as fortified camps, and 26 other fortresses. Works for enlarging six of the fortresses of the first class, namely, Thorn, Posen, Küstrin, Mayence, Strassburg, and Metz, were in hand at the same date, the most important of these works, consisting of the building of a wide girdle of outer

fortifications, being nearly completed at Strassburg and Metz. (Official Communication.) 2. Navy.

The formation of a German navy, due to the initiative of Prussia, dates from 1848, and rapid progress has been made in it for the last The fleet of war of the Empire consisted, at the end of 1881, of 22 ironclads, including 3 not completed, 59 other steamers,

and 4 sailing vessels.

The following is a tabulated list of the 20 ironclads, divided into frigates, corvettes, and gunboats. The columns of the subjoined table exhibit, similar to that descriptive of the British ironclad navy, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and size of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, displacement in tons. The ironclads marked by an asterisk (\*) before their name were not completed at the end of December 1880 :-

Armour-clad ships	Armour thickness at	0	luns	ndicated horse-	Displace ment, or
zampa	water line			power	tonnage
Frigates :—	Inches				
Kaiser	10	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 8\\3\end{array}\right]$	22-ton \ 18-ton \	7,800	7,560
Deutschland	10	f 8	22-ton 1 18-ton }	7,800	7,560
König Wilhelm .	81	25	18-ton	7,800	9,602
Friedrich der Grosse.	81	$\left\{egin{array}{c} 4 \\ 2 \end{array} ight.$	26-ton }	5,327	6,550
Preussen	84	$\begin{cases} 4 \\ 2 \end{cases}$	26-ton }	5,327	6,748
Friedrich Karl	5	18	12-ton	3,450	5,819
Kronprinz	5	18	12-ton	4,735	5,303
Hanco	6	10	101	2 2 2 2	
Sachsan	8	10	12-ton 22-ton	2,960	3,553
Bayern	8	- 8	22-ton	5,600	3,497
Württemberg .	8	8	22-ton	5,600 5,600	7,13/
Baden	8	8	22-ton	5.000	7,135 7,135
Gunboats:-			22-000	0,000	,,100
Arminius	41	4	7-ton	1,200	1,588
Wespe	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Viper	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Biene	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Skorpion .	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Mücke	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Basilisk .	4	1	30-ton	600	1,000
Camaeleon	4	1	30-ton	600	T,000
	4	1	30-ton	600	41,000
	4	1	20-ton	600	1,000

tuation on the expenditur cy cut in salar taxation. xpenditure h lakhs in the t year, while ild be curtail out in pay ents would current yea ing to new nance Mem e an immed abolishing an that th rore of rup main plank put a ten s with the 10 surcharg sin each ca r the curre 12½ per rate on the ld that in ified in re and imp e on ince er annur new taxe pose to ik piece-ificial sill We also sugar fr

follows s regar there s the 20 I pair. The as a pair se to increase to incr these increase re are

hich we on reve ges im ff has b here is 10 per opose to and dyes must ex e that me was te justiti tile as re on ba y our The two most powerful ships of the navy are the ironclads Kaiser and Deutschland, both built by Messrs. Samuda, Brothers, Poplar, the first launched March 19, and the second September 12, 1874. The Kaiser and Deutschland are sister-ships, 285 feet long, constructed alike in every respect, after the designs of Mr. (now Sir) Edward J. Reed, formerly constructor to the British navy. Each is protected with an armour belt extending all fore and aft, from 5 feet 6 inches below the water-line to the main deck, and has an armour-plated battery, fitted with eight 22-ton steel breech-loading Krupp guns, arranged to fire broadside. In addition to these eight guns, there is another gun of 18 tons weight placed aft, capable of being trained to an angle of fifteen degrees. The thickness of armour-plates on the vital parts of the belt and battery is ten inches; elsewhere it is eight inches, reduced at the ends of the ship. The upper and main deck beams of each ironclad are com-

pletely covered with steel plating.

The next most powerful ironclads of the German Imperial navy are the turret-ships, Friedrich der Grosse and Preussen. They were built at German dockyards, after the same model, during the years 1873 and 1874. Each of them has two turrets, with armour of the thickness of eleven inches round them, and the centre, and of seven inches fore and after, while the armament consists of four 26-ton guns in the turrets, and two 21-ton guns placed fore and Not much inferior in size to these two turret-ships are the ironclads König Wilhelm, Prinz Friedrich Karl, and The König Wilhelm, built at the Thames Iron-Kronprinz. works, Blackwall, and launched on the 25th of April, 1868, was designed by the former Constructor of the British navy, and carries 25 18-ton guns, made of Krupp's hammered steel. is  $8\frac{1}{3}$  inches thick amidships, tapering gradually downwards to a thickness of 7 inches at 7 feet below the water-line. Behind the bowsprit and just forward of the stern are two bulkheads, each of 6 inch armour and 18 inch of teak, which continue from the lower deck up through the main deck, and rise to the height of 7 feet above the spar deck, where they are curved into the form of semicircular shields, each pierced with portholes for cannon and loopholes for musketry. Within these shields are four 300-pounders, which can be used to fire straight fore and aft, or as broadside guns. The Prinz Friedrich Karl, was built at La Seyne, near Toulon, after the model of the French frigate the Couronne. The Kronprinz, built at Poplar, by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, and launched in 1867, is constructed with armour-plating 5 inches thick, so arranged as to protect the rudder and steering apparatus, as well as the whole of the lower deck. The armament consists of 18 steel breech-loading guns of 12 tons, besides two small pivot guns.

Among the other vessels of the German navy, the most remarkable

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are two torpedo steamers, completed in 1877, the Zieten and the Ulan. They are sea-going ships for offensive warfare, constructed for great speed, calculated to be not less than 20 knots per hour. Both are protected, in their most vulnerable parts, mainly under the bows, by steel armour.

Under a scheme presented by the Government in 1873, and adopted by the Reichsrath, the German navy is in course of being largely augmented. By March 31, 1883, the date appointed for the completion of the naval reform plan of 1873, Germany will possess a floating armament of 8 ironclad frigates, 6 ironclad corvettes, 1 monitor, 13 gunboats, also ironclad, 20 wooden corvettes, 6 despatch boats, 9 other large and 9 small gunboats, 2 artillery ships, 3 sailing brigs, and 20 torpedo boats.

The German navy was manned, at the end of 1880, by 5,189 seamen and boys, and officered by 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 3 rear-admirals, 15 captains, and 401 lieutenants. There were, besides, 1,297 marines, artillery, numbering 458 men, in all a total of 7,365 officers and men. The sailors of the fleet and marines are raised by conscription from among the seafaring population, which is exempt on this account from service in the army. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to volunteer in the navy, and the number of these in recent years has been very large. The total seafaring population of Germany is estimated at 80,000, of whom 48,000 are serving in the merchant navy at home, and about 6,000 in foreign navies.

Germany has three ports of war, at Kiel and Danzig, on the Baltic, and at Wilhelmshaven in the Bay of Jade, on the North Sea. The last-named, most important of harbours for the newly-created German navy, was opened by the Emperor-King on the 17th June, 1869. The port of Wilhelmshaven is a vast artificial construction of granite, and comprises five separate harbours, with canals, sluices to regulate the tide, and an array of dry docks for ordinary and ironclad vessels. The first harbour is an artificial basin, flanked by granite moles, respectively 4,000 and 9,600 feet long. This basin, called 'the entrance,' is 700 feet long and 350 wide, and leads to the first sluice, 132 feet long and 66 wide. The next basin, or outer harbour is 600 feet long and 400 wide; the second sluice, immediately behind, as long and as wide as the first. Then follows a canal 3,600 feet long, varying in width from 260 to 108 feet, and having about halfway another harbour for dredging-steamers and similar craft. This leads to the port proper, consisting of a basin 1,200 feet long and 750 wide, with a smaller basin for boats. At the back of the principal harbour there are two large shipyards.

# Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-five States of Germany in the order of their areas, and of the Reichsland

of Alsace-Lorraine, as returned at the two last census enumerations, taken December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

States of the Empire	Area, English sq. miles	Population, Dec. 1, 1875	Population, Dec. I, 1880
I. Prussia	137,066	25,742,404	27,278,911
II. Bavaria	29,292	5,022,390	5,284,778
III. Württemberg	7,675	1,881,505	1,971,118
IV. Saxony	6,777	2,760,586	2,972,805
V. Baden	5,851	1,507,179	1,570,196
VI. Mecklemburg-Schwerin	4,834	553,785	577,055
VII. Hesse	2,866	884,218	936,340
VIII. Oldenburg	2,417	319,314	337,478
IX. Brunswick	1,526	327,493	349,367
X. Saxe-Weimar	1,421	292,933	309,577
XI. Mecklemburg-Strelitz .	997	95,673	100,269
XII. Saxe-Meiningen	933	194,494	207,075
XIII. Anhalt	869	213,565	232,592
XIV. Saxe-Coburg	816	182,599	194,716
XV. Saxe-Altenburg	509	145,844	155,036
XVI. Waldeck	466	54,743	56,548
XVII. Lippe	445	112,452	120,246
XVIII. SchwarzRudolstadt .	340	76,676	80,296
XIX. SchwarzSondershausen	318	67,480	71,107
XX. Reuss-Schleiz	297	92,375	101,330
XXI. Schaumburg-Lippe .	212	33,133	35,374
XXII. Reuss-Greiz	148	46,985	50,782
XXIII. Hamburg	148	388,618	453,869
XXIV. Lübeck	127	56,912	63,571
XXV. Bremen	106	142,200	156,723
Alsace-Lorraine	5,580	1,531,804	1,566,670
Total	212,091	42,727,360	45,238,829

At the census of December 1, 1875, the number of males was 20,986,701, and the number of females 21,740,659, being an excess of 753,958 females over males in the total population of the Empire.

The population of Germany was 23,103,211 in 1816, at the end of the great wars against France, and thirty years after, in 1837, it had risen to 30,010,711, representing an average annual increase of nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. At the general census of 1858, the population of Germany was found to be 35,334,538, showing an average annual increase of little more than  $\frac{2}{4}$  per cent.; while, the return of the census of 1867, the last preceding the great war against France, gave a total of 38,495,926 souls, amounting to an average annual increase of  $\frac{5}{8}$  per cent. From the census of 1867 to that of 1871, the war intervening, the increase was only at the rate of 0.58 per annum; but from 1871 to 1875 it rose to 1.01 per cent. per annum.

The following table exhibits the comparative census results of the years 1871 and 1875, with the increase or decrease, both absouation on the expenditur cy cut in sala taxation. spenditure h lakhs in the t year, while ld be curtail ut in pay current yes ing to new ance Mem e an immed abolishing an that th ore of rup ain plank put a ten with the e surcharg in each or the curr 121 per rate on 6 d that in fled in re and imp er annun pose to k piece-ificial sil We also sugar fr follows s regar there s the 20 1 pair. is a pai se to ind ic bulb these a increas

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lute and per cent. per annum, in each of the 25 states of Germany, ranked according to population in 1875, and in Alsace-Lorraine:—

States of the Empire	Population, Dec. 1, 1871	Population, Dec. 1, 1875	Absolute Increase + or Decrease -	Increase + or Decrease - p.ct. p. an.	
I. Prussia	24,605,842	25,742,404	+1,136,562	+ 1.13	
II. Bayaria	4,863,450	5,022,390	+ 158,940		
III. Saxony	2,556,244	2,760,586	+ 204,342		
IV. Würtemberg	1,818,539	1,881,505	+ 62,966		
V. Baden	1,461,562	1,507,179	+ 45,617		
VI. Hesse	852,894	884.218	+ 31,324		
VII. Mecklemburg-	557,707	553,785	- 3,922	1	
VIII. Hamburg	338,974	388,618	+ 49,644	+ 3:41	
IX. Brunswick	312,170	327,493	+ 15,323	+ 1.20	
X. Oldenburg	314,591	319,314	+ 4,723	+ 0.35	
XI. Saxe-Weimar .	286,183	292,933	+ 6,750	+ 0.58	
XII. Anhalt	203,437	213,565	+ 10,128		
XIII. Saxe-Meiningen .	187,957	194,494	+ 6,537	+ 0.80	
XIV. Saxe-Coburg .	174,339	182,599	+ 8,260	+ 1.17	
XV. Saxe-Altenburg .	142,122	145,844	+ 3,722	+ 0.65	
XVI. Bremen	122,402	142,200	+ 19,798	+ 3.82	
XVII. Lippe	111,135	112,452	+ 1,317	+ 0.20	
XVIII. Mecklemburg- Strelitz	96,982	95,673	_ 1,309	- 0.35	
XIX, Reuss-Schleiz .	89,032	92,375	+ 3,343	+ 0.92	
XX. Schwarzburg-Ru- dolstadt .	75,523	76,676	+ 1,158	+ 0.38	
XXI. Schwarzburg-Son-	67,191	67,480	+ 289	+ 0.11	
XXII. Waldeck	56,224	54,743	- 1,481	- 0.70	
XXIII. Lübeck	52,158	56,912	+ 4,754		
XXIV. Reuss-Greiz	45,094	46,985	+ 1,891		
XXV. Schaumburg-Lippe	32,059	33,133	+. 1,074		
Alsace-Lorraine .	1,549,738	1,531,804	- 17,93	4 - 0.23	
Total	40,973,549	42,727,360	+ 1,753,81	1 + 1.01	

It will be seen that the increase of population during the census period was greatest in the three Free Towns, Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck, and, next to them, in Saxony, while it was less in Prussia, and that the decrease of population was largest in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine. By comparison of the results of 1875 with those of 1880 it will be seen that there was an increase in all the States; the greatest being in Prussia, where it was above 12 millions, and next in Bavaria, Saxony, and Würtemberg. Hamburg had an increase of 65,251, Bremen of 14,523, and Alsace-Lorraine of 34,866. The total increase was 2,506,457.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and

marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in the whole German Empire, during each of the five years from 1875 to 1879:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1875	1,724,412	1,172,393	386,746	552,019
1876	1,757,701	1,133,627	366,912	624.074
1877	1.747,277	1,152,493	347.810	594.784
1878	1,818,510	711,157	547,810	1,107,353
1879	1,806,741	1,214,643	335,113	592,098

Emigration, which in recent years assumed larger proportions in Germany than in any other country of Europe, after declining for some time, got a new impetus in 1879 and 1880. The number of emigrants reached its highest point in 1854, when over a quarter of a million of persons left the country, then sank gradually till 1862, in which year the number fell to 27,529, and from thence rose again. with fluctuation, till the year 1872, when there were 155,595 emigrants to the United States alone. In 1873, the total emigration fell to 130,937; in 1874 to 75,502; in 1875 to 56,289; in 1876 to 37,803; in 1877 to 21,964. In 1878 it rose again to 24,217; in 1879 to 33,327; and, finally, in 1880 to 106,190. The emigrants of 1880 comprised 63,778 men and 42,412 women, more than onehalf of them natives of Prussia. During the twenty-five years from 1846 to 1880 the total emigration to the United States, which absorbs the best classes of emigrants, numbered over three million individuals. It is calculated that each presented, on the average, a money value of 200 marks, or 10l., so that the total loss by this emigration amounted to over 30,000,000l. The stream of emigration mainly flowed through Hamburg and Bremen. (See Hamburg, page 176, and Bremen, page 179.)

> Trade and Commerce of Germany. See pp. 181-85.

Money, Weights, and Measures. See pp. 185-86.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning, Germany.

See pp 186-88.

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## STATES OF GERMANY.

#### I. PRUSSIA.

(KÖNIGREICH PREUSSEN.)

Reigning King.

Wilhelm I., born March 22, 1797, the second son of King Friedrich Wilhelm III. and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; educated for the military career, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against France; Governor of the province of Pomerania, 1840; Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian troops against the revolutionary army of Baden, June 1849; Military Governor of the Rhine provinces, 1849-57; appointed Regent of the kingdom during the illness of his brother, Oct. 9, 1858; ascended the throne of Prussia at the death of his brother, Jan. 2, 1861. Commander-in-Chief of the German armies in the war against France, July 1870 to March 1871; proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles, January 18, 1871. Married June 11, 1829, to Augusta, Queen of Prussia, born Sept. 30, 1811, the daughter of the late Grand-Duke Karl Friedrich of Saxe-Weimar.

# Children of the King.

I. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, heir-apparent, born Oct. 18, 1831; Field-Marshal in the German army; married Jan. 25, 1858, to Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain, of which marriage there are issue six children: -1. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born Jan. 27, 1859; married February 27, 1881, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, born May 3, 1860. 2. Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; married Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen; offspring of the union is a daughter, Feodora, born May 12, 1879. 3. Prince Heinrich, born Aug. 14, 1862. 4. Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866. 5. Princess Sophie, born June 14, 1870. 6. Princess Margarethe, born April 22, 1872.

II. Princess Louise, born Dec. 3, 1838, married Sept. 20, 1856,

to Grand-Duke Friedrich of Baden (see page 147).

## Brother of the King.

Prince Karl, born June 29, 1801; Feld-zeugmeister, Commanderin-chief of the Prussian artillery; married, May 26, 1827, to Princess Marie of Saxe-Weimar; widower, Jan. 18, 1877. Issue of the union are three children :--

I. Prince Friedrich Karl, born March 20, 1828; Field Marshal in the German army; married, Nov. 29, 1854, to Princess Maria of Anhalt, by whom he has four children: -1. Princess Marie, born

September 14, 1855; married August 24, 1878, to Prince Hendrik of the Netherlands; widow, Jan. 13, 1879. 2. Princess Elizabeth, born Feb. 8, 1857, and married Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince August, hereditary Grand-duke of Oldenburg. 3. Princess Louise, born July 25, 1860, and married March 13, 1879, to Prince Arthur of Great Britain, Duke of Connaught. 4. Prince Friedrich Leopold, born Nov. 14, 1875.

II. Princess Louise, born March 1, 1829, and married, June 27, 1854, to the Landgrave Alexis of Hesse-Philippsthal, from whom she

was divorced, March 6, 1861.

III. Princess Anna, born May 17, 1836, and married, May 26, 1858, to Landgraf Friedrich of Hesse.

Nephew and Niece of the King.

I. Prince Albrecht, born May 8, 1837, son of the late Prince Albrecht, brother of the King; Commanding General of the tenth corps d'armée; married April 19, 1873, to Princess Marie, born August 2, 1854, daughter of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has offspring two sons:—1. Friedrich, born July 15, 1874. 2. Joachim, born September 27, 1876.

II. Princess Alexandrine, born Feb. 1, 1842, sister of the preceding, married Dec. 9, 1865, to Prince Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

### Cousins of the King.

I. Prince Alexander, born June 21, 1820, the son of the late Prince Friedrich of Prussia.

II. Prince Georg, brother of the preceding, born Feb. 12, 1826.

The kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Thassilo, of Zollern, one of the generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family-castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohenzollern. Friedrich III., was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, in 1273, and received the Burgraviate of Nuremberg in fief; and his great grandson, Friedrich VI., was invested by Kaiser Sigismund, in 1415, with the province of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand-Master, and he, after a while, declared himself hereditary prince. The early extinction of the maleline of Albrecht brought the province of Prussia by marriage to the Electors of Brandenburg, who, by early adopting Protestantism, acquired a very important position as leaders of the new faith in Northern Germany. In the seventeenth century, the Hohenzollern territories became greatly enlarged by the valour and wisdom of Friedrich Wilhelm, 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in central Europe. The Great Elector, after uation on the expenditur cy cut in salar taxation. xpenditure he lakhs in the t year, while ld be curtail ent in pay current yes ing to new ance Mem e an immed abolishing. an that th ore of rup ain plank put a ten with the e surcharg in each ca the curre 121 per rate on th d that in fled in re and impo e on inco er annun new taxe pose to k piece-We also sugar fr follows s regard there s the 20 pair. T as a pair se to inc ic bulb

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a reign extending from 1640 to 1688, left a country of one and a half millions, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops, to his son, Friedrich I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg, on the 18th of January 1701. The first king of Prussia. made few efforts to increase the territory left him by the Great Elector; but his successor, Friedrich Wilhelm I., acquired a treasure of nine millions of thalers, or nearly a million and a half sterling, bought family domains to the amount of five millions thalers, and raised the annual income of the country to six millions, three-fourths of which sum, however, had to be spent on the army. After adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, he left his son and successor, Friedrich II., called 'the Great,' a state of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half millions inhabitants. Friedrich II. added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles, with one and a quarter million of souls; and this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half millions of inhabitants. Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Anspach and Baireuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to the extent of nearly 100,000 square miles, with about nine millions of souls. Under Friedrich Wilhelm III., nearly one half of this state and population was taken by Napoleon; but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the kingdom of Saxony, the Rhinelands, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of 107,300 square miles. This was shaped into a compact state of 137,066 square miles, with a population of 22,769,436, by the war of 1866.

Up to within a recent period, the kings of Prussia enjoyed the whole income of the state domains, amounting to about a million sterling per annum. Since the establishment of constitutional Government, however, this arrangement has been changed, and the domains have become public property, in so far as the income is paid into the public exchequer, after deduction of certain sums provided for the 'Krondotations Rente,' or civil list. The amount of the civil list was fixed by Art. 59 of the constitution of January 31, 1851; but in 1859 it was raised 500,000 thaler, and in 1868 a further 1,000,000 thaler. At present the total 'Krondotations Rente,' as far as it figures in the budgets, amounts to 4,073,099 thaler, or 610,9647. The reigning house is also in possession of a vast amount of private property, comprising castles, forests, and great landed estates in various parts of the kingdom, known as 'Fideikomiss-und-Schatullgüter,' the revenue from which mainly serves to defray the expenditure of the court and the members of

the royal family.

Dating from Elector Friedrich III. of Brandenburg, who, on January 18, 1701, placed the royal crown upon his head, calling himself King Friedrich I. of Prussia, there have been the following

#### Sovereigns of the House of Hohenzollern.

Friedrich I.						1701
Friedrich Wilhelm I		14.				1713
Friedrich II., called 'the Great'			100		100	1740
Friedrich Wilhelm II.		1.5		15.0		1786
Friedrich Wilhelm III						1797
Friedrich Wilhelm IV		-				1840
Wilhelm I	-				AL.,	1861

The average reign of the seven kings of the House of Hohen-zollern, including the present monarch, amounted to 23 years.

#### Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Prussia was drawn up by the government of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV., with the co-operation of a Constituent Assembly, sitting August-December 1849, and was proclaimed January 31, 1850; but subsequently modified by royal decrees of April 30, 1851; May 21 and June 5, 1852; May 7 and 24 1853; June 10, 1854; May 30, 1855; April 14 and 30, 1856; May 18, 1857; May 17, 1867; January 1, 1872; and April 5, These fundamental laws vest the executive and part of the 1873. legislative authority in a king, who attains his majority upon accomplishing his eighteenth year. The crown is hereditary in the male line, according to primogeniture. In the exercise of the government, the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, composed of two Chambers, the first called the 'Herrenhaus,' or House of Lords, and the second the 'Abgeordnetenhaus,' or Chamber of Deputies. assent of the king and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the second Chamber, and be either accepted or rejected en bloc by the Upper House. The right of proposing laws is vested in the government and in each of the Chambers. The first Chamber, according to the original draft of constitution, was to consist of princes of the royal family of age, and of the heads of Prussian houses deriving directly from the former empire, as well as of the heads of those families who, by royal ordinance, would be appointed to seats and votes in the Chamber, according to the rights of primogeniture and lineal descent. Besides these hereditary members, there were to be ninety deputies directly elected by electoral districts, consisting of a number of electors who pay the highest taxes to the State; and, in addition, other thirty members elected by the members of the municipal councils of large

towns. This original composition of the 'House of Lords' was greatly modified by the royal decree of October 12, 1854, which brought into life the Upper Chamber in its present form. It is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of age, including the scions of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; secondly, the chiefs of the mediatised princely houses, recognised by the Congress of Vienna, to the number of sixteen in Prussia; thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king, and numbering some fifty members; fourthly, a number of life peers, chosen by the king among the class of rich landowners, great manufacturers, and 'national celebrities;' fifthly, eight titled noblemen elected in the eight provinces of Prussia by the resident landowners of all degrees; sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of 'chapters,' and the burgomasters of towns with above fifty thousand inhabitants; and, seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a more or less restricted period.

The second Chamber consists of 433 members-352 for the old kingdom, and the rest added in 1867 to represent the newly-annexed provinces. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty-fifth year, and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes, can only exercise the right of indirect elector, or 'Urwähler,' in one. One direct elector, or 'Wahlmann,' is elected from every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors are divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each; arranged in such manner, that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category consist of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of onethird of the whole. The second, of those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third. The third of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete the last class. Each class may be divided into several electoral circles, none of which must, however, exceed 500 'Urwähler.' Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors. The legislative period of the second Chamber is limited to three years. Every Prussian is eligible to be a member of the second Chamber who has accomplished his thirtieth year, who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through a judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during three years to the state. The Chamber must be re-elected within six months of the expiration of their legislative period, or after being dissolved. In either case former members are re-eligible. The Chamber are to

cuation on th expenditu cy cut in sala taxation. xpenditure h lakhs in the t year, while ld be curtail ent in pay current ye ing to new nance Men e an imme abolishing an that th ore of rup ain plank put a ter with the e surcharg in each c the curr 121 per rate on t d that in fled in r and imp

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be regularly convoked by the king during the month of November: and in extraordinary session, as often as circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the Chambers must take place by the king in person, or by a minister appointed by him. Both Chambers are to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each Chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide thereon. Both Chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the Chamber. When a member accepts paid functions, or a higher office connected with increased salary, he vacates his seat and vote in the Chamber, and can only recover the same by a new election. No one can be member of both Chambers. The sittings of both Chambers are public. Each Chamber, at the proposition of the president or of ten members, may proceed to secret deliberation. Neither Chamber can adopt a resolution when the legal majority of its members is not present. Each Chamber has a right to present addresses to the king. No one can deliver a petition or address to the Chambers, or to either of them in person. Each Chamber can refer documents addressed to it to the ministers. and demand explanations relative to complaints contained therein. Each Chamber has the right to appoint commissions of investigation of facts for their own information. The members of both Chambers are held to be representatives of the whole population. They vote according to their free conviction, and are not bound by prescriptions or instructions. They cannot be called to account, either for their votes, or for opinions uttered by them in the Chambers. member of the Chambers can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act, or within twenty-four hours of the same. All criminal proceedings against members of the Chambers, and all examination or civil arrest, must be suspended during the session, should the Chamber whom it may concern so demand. Members of the second Chamber receive travelling expenses and diet money from the State. according to a scale fixed by law amounting to 20 mark, or one pound sterling, per day. Refusal of the same is not allowed.

The executive government is carried on by a Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, the members of which are appointed by the King, and hold office at his pleasure. The Staatsministerium is

divided into ten departments, as follows:-

1. President of the Council of Ministers.—Prince Otto von Bismarck-Schönhausen, born April 1, 1815; studied jurisprudence at Berlin and Göttingen; elected member of the Prussian Diet, 1848; Minister Plenipotentiary at the Diet of Frankfort, 1851-59; Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, 1859-62; Ambassador to the Emperor

of the French, May-July 1862. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council of Ministers of Prussia, Sep tember 23, 1862; Chancellor of the German Empire, Jan. 19 1871; resigned the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, December 20, 1872; re-appointed President of the Council,

2. Vice-President of the Council of Ministers.—Otto Count von Stolberg-Wernigerode, born October 30, 1837; Oberpräsident of the province of Hanover, 1867-76; ambassador to Austria-Hungary, 1876-78. Appointed Vice-President of the Council, June 1, 1878.

3. The Ministry of Finance.—Karl Hermann Bitter, born Feb. 27. 1813; studied jurisprudence at Berlin and Bonn, 1830-32; entered the State service in 1833; Councillor of Government, 1846; President of the financial department at Posen, 1869; Prefect at Nancy in the war against France, 1870-71; President of the government at Schleswig, 1872, and at Dusseldorf, 1876. Appointed Minister of

4. The Ministry of War. - General Arnold Karl Georg Von Kameke, born June 14, 1817; entered the army as Lieutenant in the engineers, 1834; captain and staff officer, 1850; military envoy at Vienna, 1856-57; major general and head of the staff of the 2nd corps d'armée, 1865; lieutenant-general and chief of the corps of engineers, 1868; commander of the 14th division of the first corps d'armée in the war against France, July-December 1870; director of the engineer operations in the siege of Paris, Dec. 1870-71. Appointed Minister of War, November 15, 1873.

5. The Ministry of the Interior .- Robert Victor von Puttkamer, born May 5, 1828; studied jurisprudence at Heidelberg and Berlin; entered the State service in 1850; Landrath at Demmin, 1860; in the war against Austria, Civil Governor of Mähren at Brunn, 1866; Privy Councillor in the Chancery of the North German Confederation, 1867; President of the government of Lorraine at Metz, 1874-77; member of the Reichstag since the year 1873; Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, July 14, 1879. Appointed Minister of the Interior,

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Friedberg, born 1813; studied jurisprudence, and admitted to the bar 1835; entered the Ministry of Justice, 1854; nominated life member of the Prussian House of Lords, 1872. Appointed Minister of Justice, October 30, 1879.

7. The Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs. — Herr von Gossler. Appointed 1881.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests. -- Dr. Robert Lucius, born Dec. 20, 1835; studied medicine at Heidelberg and Breslau; took part as physician in the Prussian Embassy

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to China and Japan, 1860-62; officer of cavalry in the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71 against Denmark, Austria, and France; member of the Reichstag since 1870; elected Second Vice-President of the Reichstag, 1879. Appointed Minister of Agriculture, &c., July 14, 1879.

9. The Ministry of Public Works.—Dr. August Maybach, born November 22, 1822; studied jurisprudence, and entered the State service in 1845; Director-general of the Railways of Hanover, 1866-71, and of the German State Railways, 1871-78. Appointed Minister of Commerce and Public Works, March 30, 1878.

10. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry.—The functions of this department were assumed by Prince Bismarck, in addition to that of President of the Council, in 1881.

The salary of the President of the Council is 54,000 mark, or 2,700*l*., and that of each of the other ministers 3,600 mark, or 1,800*l*.

Each of the provinces of the kingdom is placed under the superintendence of an 'Oberpräsident,' or governor, who has a salary of 21,000 mark, or 1,050l. Each province has also a military commandant, a superior court of justice, a director of taxes, and a consistory, all appointed by the king. The provinces are subdivided into Regierungsbezirke, or counties, and these again into 'Kreise,' or circles, and the latter into 'Gemeinden,' or parishes. Each county has a president and an administrative board or council; and the further subdivisions have also their local authorities. The principal functionaries are all elective; but the elections must be confirmed by the Government.

#### Church and Education.

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed by the constitution. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and one-third Roman Catholics. At the last census, taken December 1, 1880, the Protestants numbered 17,645,462, being 64·7 per cent. of the total population of the kingdom, and the Roman Catholics 9,205,136, or 34·1 per cent. At the census of 1875 the Catholics numbered 8,625,840, or  $33\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., while the Protestants have increased about one million in the same period. The number of Jews was 363,790, or 1·334 per cent. of the population, at the date of the census; in 1875 it was 363,790, or 1·82 per cent. In the provinces of Prussia, Pomerania, Brandenburg, and Saxony, the great majority are Protestants; while in Posen, Silesia, Westphalia, and Rhenish Prussia, the Roman Catholics predominate. In the new provinces, annexed to the kingdom in 1866, the Protestants form the mass of the population. There are a few members of the Greek Church,

mostly immigrants from Russia. Jews are to be found in all the uation on th provinces, but principally in Posen. At the census of Dec. 3, expenditu 1864, there were in the kingdom, as then constituted, 11,736,734 cy cut in sala taxation. Protestants, being 60.23 per cent. of the total population, and cpenditure h 7,201,911 Roman Catholics, equal to 36.81 per cent., besides 262,001 akhs in the t year, while Jews, and about 52,000 adherents of other creeds. The annexation ld be curtail ut in pay of the new provinces, after the war of 1866, altered the proportion ents would in favour of the Protestant ascendency, the former kingdom of current ye ing to new Hanover adding 1,682,777 Protestants, and only 226,009 Roman ance Men Catholics; Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg 990,085 Protestants e an imme abolishing and 1,953 Roman Catholics; and Electoral Hesse, Nassau, Homburg, an that the ore of rup and Frankfort, 905,605 Protestants and 336,075 Roman Catholics. ain plank The Protestant Church is governed by 'consistories,' or boards put a ter with the e surchari in each c the curr 121 per

appointed by Government, one for each province. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, but no general synod has yet been held. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. In the Rhenish provinces it is fixed by the concordat entered into between the Government and Pope Pius VII. But in every other part of the monarchy, the Crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. There were, at the census of December 3, 1867—the last in which religious statistics were ascertained in the fullest manner-9,317 Protestant ministers, and 7,690 Roman Catholic priests, including chaplains. The Protestants at the same date had 11,365 churches, and 1,594 other religious meeting-places, while the Roman Catholics had 6,164 churches, and 2,833 chapels, besides 259 convents and monasteries. The higher Catholic clergy are paid by the State, the archbishop of Breslau receiving 1,700% a year, and the other bishops about 1,135%. The incomes of the parochial clergy mostly arise from

Education in Prussia is general and compulsory. Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by the taxes, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called Aldermen or Town Councillors. All parents are compelled to send their children to one of these elementary schools, whether they can pay the school fees or not. The fees are one groschen, or rather more than a penny a week in villages, and ten groschen, or a shilling per month in towns. The money thus raised goes towards maintaining the schools, and any deficiency is made up from the local taxes. No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have a reduction made in the charge, and a limited number of pupils whose parents cannot afford to pay the full rate enjoy either this reduction or are admitted entirely free, at the

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discretion of the authorities. Thus the higher schools, as the commercial or colleges, are not established merely for the rich, but are likewise open to the poorest, the fee being 6 thaler, or 18s., a quarter, while reductions are made to large families or poor persons. The Prussian schools are divided into eleven classes, namely, first, elementary, embracing village or town schools; second, 'Bürgerschulen,' or citizen schools; third, 'Real Schulen,' or schools in which languages, arts, and sciences are taught; fourth, seminaries, or schools for training elementary schoolmasters; fifth, colleges; sixth, industrial schools; seventh, schools of architecture; eighth, schools of mines; ninth, schools of agriculture; tenth, veterinary schools; and eleventh, the Universities.

The difference between the elementary schools of the villages and those of towns consists in the greater variety of studied subjects. In the former, reading and writing are taught, with geography and history of Germany, and the four first rules of arithmetic; in the latter, general geography, history of the world, fractions, rule of three, and the chain-rule, are added. The citizen schools, adapted for the wants of tradespeople, teach likewise mathematics, Latin, and French to a certain extent. The 'Real Schule' is divided, like

the colleges, into six or seven classes.

Prussia has ten Universities, namely, Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Kiel, Königsberg, Marburg, and Münster. The studies at the University last from three to four years, at an expense of 15l. a year for the lectures. The Universities are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, under control of the Government. (For number of professors, teachers, and students at each of the ten Universities of Prussia in

the summer of 1879, see Germany, p. 97.)

The whole of the educational establishments in Prussia are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, but there is a local supervision for every province. The administration of each of these is vested in a President, who is the head both of the Civil Government—Regierung—and of the Consistorium, which has to manage the ecclesiastical and educational affairs of the province. Each Consistorium is subdivided again into two sections, one for purely ecclesiastical, the other for educational affairs. The latter section, which bears the name of Provincial Schul-Collegium, forms the highest court of appeal in all matters referring to schools. As a general rule, the administration of school funds provided by the State is under the control of the Civil Government, which likewise takes upon itself nearly the whole management of the lower and elementary schools, while the Schul-Collegium is responsible for the higher schools, for the

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general system of instruction and discipline, the proper selection of school books, the examination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school for the Universities.

According to the constitution of 1850, all persons are at liberty to teach, or to form establishments for instruction, provided they can prove to the authorities their moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. But private as well as public establishments for education are placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Public instruction, while all public teachers are considered State servants.

# Revenue and Expenditure.

The estimates of public revenue and expenditure submitted by the Government to the Chambers are always prepared to show an even balance, without surplus or deficit; but in recent years the former has been constant, as a rule, and the latter an exception. The surplus of the five years from 1870 to 1874 varied from 1,425,000*l*. in 1870, to 4,158,008*l*. in 1872, reaching its maximum in the latter year. But there were deficits in 1875, in 1876, and in 1877.

Up to the end of 1876, the finance estimates were for the calendar year, but it was then decided that henceforth they should be, as in Great Britain, for financial years ending March 31. The first financial year under the new arrangement commenced April 1, 1877, so that the preceding accounts were for a period of 15 months, commencing Jan. 1, 1876, and ending March 31, 1877.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of Prussia were as follows during each of the eight years from 1872 to 1880:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure		
Ending Dec. 31 1872 1873 1874 1875. Ending March 31 1877 (15 months) 1878. 1879.	Mark 561,176,820 630,130,400 695,097,700 694,484,900 808,072,700 657,520,344 713,857,764 711,500,758	£ 28,058,841 31,506,520 34,754,885 34,724,245 40,403,635 32,876,017 35,692,889 36,575,037	Mark 561,176,820 630,130,400 695,097,700 694,484,900 808,072,700 657,520,344 713,857,764 711,500,758	£ 28,058,84 31,506,520 34,754,883 34,724,245 40,403,635 32,876,017 35,692,889 35,575,037	

The revenue in the financial estimates of Prussia, is divided under seven heads, representing the various ministerial departments. Direct taxes form the chief source of revenue, and, next to it, the receipts from state railways. In recent years, the income from railways and other state undertakings, such as mines, has been largely increasing, showing a tendency to become a far more fruitful source of revenue than all taxation, direct or indirect.

In the budget estimates for the year ending March 1882, the sources of revenue were given as follows:—

## Sources of Revenue.

	5 Ca
1. Ministry of Agriculture, Domains and Forests:	Mark
income from domains and forests	. 72,114,544
Various	7,273,700
Total	. 79,388,224
2. Ministry of Finance:—	1.00
Direct taxes:—	
Land tax (Grundstener)	. 40,195,000
House tax	. 27,500,000
Income tax	. 29,106,000
Class tax (Klassensteuer)	. 30,770,000
Trade tax (Gewerbesteuer)	18,806,000
Railway dues	. 2,515,000
Miscellaneous	. 592,000
Total	
Indirect taxes:	. 149,484,000
Share of Imperial customs and taxes	4
Succession tax (Erbschafsteuer)	. 17,992,330
Stamps .	5,000,000
Bills of exchange	. 17,500,000
Bridge, harbour, river, or canal dues	. 72,780
rines, e.c.	. 2,200,000
Miscellaneous	. 50,500,000
	1,884,990
Total	. 95,150,100
State lottery	4,023,400
Naval commercial institution (Seehandlung)	3,000,000
The Mint	234,700
Miscellaneous	
Total receipts of Winite Car	126,273,286
Total receipts of Ministry of Finance	. 378,165,486
3. Ministry of Public Works:	
Mines, produce of	
Furnaces, iron mills, forges, produce of	• 57,739,055
Dailies, produce of	18,939,260
Miscellaneous	. 5,030,080
State railways	4,953,855
	. 356,542,000
Total receipts of Ministry of Public Works	443,204,250
4. Ministry of Justice .	5,066,050
5. Ministry of the Interior	- 0,000,000
	3,674,240
6. Ministry of Commerce and Industry	302,884
	002,004

#### Revenue-continued.

7	Ministry of Public Instruction Affairs	and	Eccle	siast	ical	Mark
					2	2,304,652
	Ministry of State			-		630,110
9.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs .					4.500
10.	Ministry of War			- 20		830,000
	Total estimated revenu	е.			. 9	13,070,416
	- 3 % 9 2				2	45.153.520

The expenditure in the financial estimates of Prussia is divided into ordinary (fortdauernde) and extraordinary (einmalige und ausserordentliche) disbursements. The ordinary is subdivided into current expenditure (Betriebs-Ausgaben), administrative expenditure (Staatsverwaltungs-Ausgaben), and charges on the consolidated fund (Dotationen). In the estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1882, the branches of expenditure were as follows:—

A Change II. BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.	
A. Current Expenditure:— 1. Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests	Mark
2. " Finance .	. 35,862,930
3. " Public Works	. 36,276,778
	. 339,171,501
Total current expenditure	. 411,311,209
B. Administrative Expenditure	. 411,011,203
1. Ministry of Finance	90 555 809
m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m	. 36,555,787
2a. ,, Commerce and Industry	16,699,258
Justice	1,503,227
4. " The Interior	. 73,552,100
5. h Agriculture Domaine and To-	40,063,918
B LUDBE IDETWINITION COLUMN TO A COLUMN TO	. 10,652,491
7. " State Affairs	. 49,710,973
8 7	. 2,910,524
	410,570
27 17 11 (6)	87,000
" " General Administration of Finance	. 123,333,811
Total administrative expenditure	the non-security trial appropriate com-
C. Charges on Consolidated Fund :-	. 355,479,659
Addition to b I	March 1 (1907) and 1 (1907) and 1 (1907) and 1 (1907)
Addition to 'Krondotation' of the King	4 200 000
Interest of public debt, inclusive railway debt	4,500,000
	78,345,060
Annuities and Management	. 20,142,657
Chamber of Lords	. 1,873,283
Chamber of Deputies	• 168,510
	1,200,520
Total charges on Consolidated Fund .	. 103,230,030
Total ordinary expenditure	the same of the sa
Extraordinary expenditure	. \$73,029,898
	40 0 40 ***

Total expenditure

40,049,578

. \$\mathrm{0}13,070,416 \\ \mathrm{L}45,653,520 \\

year, while d be curtail ut in pay nts would current ye ng to new ance Men an imme abolishing in that the ore of rur ain plank put a ter with the surchar in each c the curr 12½ per rate on t i that ir led in r and imp on inc er annu ew tax pose to k piece ificial sil We also sugar t follows s regal there the 20 pair. se to in ic bull these ncrea

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In the Budget for 1882-3, the revenue and expenditure were expected to balance at 939,806,617 marks or 46,990,330*l*.

The expenditure for the army and navy is not entered into the budget of Prussia, but forms part of the budget of the Empire. (See p. 99.)

The public debt of the kingdom, inclusive of the provinces annexed in 1866, was, according to an official report laid before the House of Deputies as follows on March 31, 1879:—

1. National debt bearing interest:	Mark
State Treasure Bills	. 114,574.800
Consolidated debt at 41 per cent	. 520,612,650
,, ,, 4 per cent	. 1,081,725,000
Non-consolidated loans	95,155,800
Preference loan of 1855	. 22,350,000
War debt of the Kurmark and Neumark	2,112,291
State railway debt	. 42,311,282
Debt of provinces annexed in 1866	. 86,470,666
Total national debt bearing interest	. 1,965,312,989
2 otal and only debt something interest	£98,265,649
2. National debt not bearing interest:	Mark
Floating debt, called 'Schatz-Anweisungen'	. 30,000,000
	* otto de la companio del companio del la companio del companio de la companio del companio de la companio de la companio del companio del companio de la companio del compan
Total national debt	. 1,995,312,589
	£99,765,649

The charges for interest and management of the debt amounted to 78,833,966 mark, or 3,941,698l, in the financial year 1881-82.

### Army.

The military organisation of the kingdom, dating from the year 1814, is based on the principle that every man, capable of bearing arms, shall receive military instruction and enter the army for a certain number of years. There are, practically, some exceptions from military service, though no substitution whatever is allowed. Every Prussian subject is enrolled as a soldier as soon as he has completed his twentieth year. He has to be in service during seven years, of which three years—from 20 to 23—must be spent in the regular army, and the remaining four years—from 23 to 27—in the army of reserve. At the end of this term, the soldier enters the 'Landwehr,' or militia, for five years, with liability to be called upon twice for military practice, and to be incorporated in the regular army in time of war. Leaving the 'Landwehr,' the soldier is finally enrolled, till the age of fifty, in the 'Landsturm,' which body is only called

uation on th expenditu y cut in sala taxation. penditure b akhs in the year, while ld be curtail ut in pay nts would current ye ing to new ance Men an imme abolishing in that t ore of rup ain plank put a ter with the 3 surcharg in each c the curr 12½ per rate on t d that in ded in r and imp on inc er annu lew tax pose to ificial sil We also sugar f follows s regal there the 20 pair. s a pa

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these merea upon for service, within the frontiers of the country, in case of invasion. There are various exemptions from this law of military service, in favour of the regular clergy, and some other classes of the population. A certain amount of education and fortune constitutes also a partial exemption, inasmuch as young men of twenty, who pay for their own equipment and can pass a light examination. have to serve only one year in the regular army, instead of three. But in this case, the liability to service in the army of reserve—the 'Landwehr' and the 'Landsturm'-remains the same. Altogether. setting aside a few exceptions, the whole male population of Prussia may be said to be trained for arms-ready for offensive warfare, either in the army or the 'Landwehr,' from the age of 20 to that of 32; and for defensive warfare, within the country, till the age

of 50 years completed.

The mass of soldiers thus raised is divided into companies, battalions, regiments, and corps d'armée. The strength of an ordinary Prussian battalion in peace is 544 men, raised in war to 1,002 by calling in part of the reserves: it is divided into four companies, each of which in war consists of 250 men. Excepted from this general rule are the battalions of the guards, and the regiments in garrison in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, the strength of which on the peace footing is 686 men. During peace each regiment of infantry consists of three battalions; each brigade of two regiments; each infantry division of two brigades, to which, under the command of the divisional general, four squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, each of six guns, and either a battalion of riflemen, or a battalion of pioneers are attached. The corps d'armée is considered a unit which is independent in itself, and includes not only troops of all three arms, but a portion of all the stores and appliances which are required by a whole army. Each corps d'armée consists of two divisions of infantry, a cavalry division of four regiments, with two horse-artillery batteries attached, besides the two cavalry regiments attached to the infantry divisions, and a reserve of artillery of six field batteries and one mounted battery. is, moreover, attached to each corps d'armée one battalion of pioneers and one of train.

The corps d'armée are locally distributed through the Prussian monarchy, with the exception of the first corps, that of the guards. The Prussian army being incorporated in the army of the Empire, forming an indissoluble part of it, the corps are enumerated through the German army. There are seventeen corps d'armée, the first eleven of which are named after Prussian provinces, and the remaining six after States of the Empire. They are :-- 1, Prassia; 2. Pomerania; 3, Brandenburg; 4, Saxony; 5, Posen; 6, Silesia; 7, Westphalia; 8, Rhinelands; 9, Schleswig-Holstein; 10, Hanover; 11, Hesse-Nassau; 12, Saxony; 13, Württemberg; 14, Baden; 15, Alsace-Lorraine; 16 and 17, Bavaria.

The strength of the Prussian army was as follows, according to official returns, at the end of July 1880:—

	Officers	Rank and File	Horses
Infantry of the Line	7,020	203,760	3,255
Riflemen, or 'Jäger'	352	8,125	112
Infantry of the 'Landwehr'	600	4,678	3
Cavalry	1,898	51,396	55,810
Artillery (field and fortress)	1,930	34,760	10,037
Engineers	300	7,490	91
Military Train	220	4,900	1,599
Administrative and other troops .	1,484	4,715	2,400
Total	13,804	319,824	73,307

In 1881 this had increased to 14,004 officers, 330,629 men, the

horses being reduced to 64,167.

The strength here enumerated is that of the peace footing. On the war footing the numbers can be raised to 900,000 men, exclusive of field reserve troops and Landsturm. The war strength, effected by the calling in for service, or the 'mobilisation' of the reserve troops, may be consummated in about ten days' time. When entering upon the campaign of 1866, it required less than fourteen days to bring the whole regular army, together with the first levy of the 'Landwehr,' into the field; and at the declaration of war by France, July 1870, the mass of the troops was brought to the Rhine in twelve days. In peace, the army lies distributed over 309 garrison towns, and 29 fortresses, of which latter eleven are fortified places of the first rank, namely, Mayence, Koblenz, Cologne, Königsberg, Danzig, Thorn, Neisse, Küstrin, Magdeburg, Spandau, and Posen.—(Official Communication.)

### Area and Population.

The area of Prussia extends over 6,311 German, or 137,066 English square miles. 'At the last census of Germany, taken December 1, 1880, the kingdom had 27,278,911 inhabitants. Prussia is administratively divided into twelve provinces, which again are subdivided into thirty-five government districts (Regierungsbezirke), with the principality of Hohenzollern, cradle of the royal family.

. The following table gives the area and population, according to the

census of December 1, 1880 ;-

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Provinces	Area		lation
	Eng. sq. miles	Dec. 1, 1875	Dec. 1, 1880
East Prussia (Ostpreussen)	14,729 10,151	1,856,421 1,342,750	1,933,936 1,405,898
Brandenburg . Pomerania (Pommern)	15,505 12,130	3,126,411 1,462,290	3,389,155 1,540,034
Posen Silesia (Schlesien)	11,330 15,666	1,606,084 3,843,699	1,703,397 4,007,925
Saxony (Sachsen) Schleswig-Holstein	9,729 8,524	2,168,988 1,073,926	2,312,007
Hanover (Hannover) Westphalia (Westfalen)	14,846 7,771	2,017,393 1,905,697	1,127,149 2,120,168
Hesse-Nassau Rhine (Rheinland)	5,943 10,289	1,467,898	2,043,242 1,554,376
Principality of Hohenzollern	453	3,804,381 66,466	4,074,100 67,524
Total	137,066	25,742,404	27,278,911

The census returns of December 1, 1875, showed that at that date there were in Prussia 12,692,370 males and 13,050,034 females, being an excess of only 357,664 females, or less than in most other European states.

The total population of the kingdom in 1819 was 10,981,934. In December 1858 the population had augmented to 17,739,913, showing an increase 61,34 per cent. for 39 years, or of 1.57 per cent. per annum. At the next census, taken December 3, 1861, the population was found to have risen to 18,497,458, being an increase of 4.27 per cent. in three years. In 1866 the limits of the kingdom were enlarged from 107,757 to 137,066 English square miles, and at the next following census, taken December 3, 1867, the population amounted to 24,106,847. At the census of December 1, 1871, the population had risen to 24,605,842, showing an increase at the rate of but 0.69 per annum, the decline being accounted for by the losses of the Franco-German war of 1870-71. During the nine years from December 1, 1871, to December 1, 1880, the ratio of increase amounted to 1.13 per cent. per annum.

The census of 1880 gives the average density of the population at 199 per English square mile. The variation, however, is considerable, the density being highest in the manufacturing districts of Düsseldorf, in the Rhine province, where it is nearly four times the average, and smallest in the district of Köslin, Pomerania, where it amounts but to three-fifths of the average. There are a great number of towns—1,289 officially enrolled as 'Städte'—most of them of very limited population, spread all over the kingdom. The following table gives the population of the ten largest towns at the enume-

rations of December 1, 1875, and of December 1, 1880, in the order of their rank at the last census:—

Towns	Population Dec. 1, 1875	Population Dec. 1, 1880
Berlin	966,872	1,122,360
Breslau	239,050	272,390
Cologne (Köln)	135,371	144,751
Königsberg	122,636	140,896
Magdeburg	122,789	137,109
Frankfort-on-Maine	103,136	137,600
Hanover	106.677	122,860
Danzig	97,931	108,549
Barmen	86,504	95,861
Stettin	80,972	91,745

As in nearly all other states of Europe, so in Prussia there is a strong movement towards concentration of the population in the towns. At the census of Dec. 1, 1871, the total population of the 1,289 towns of the kingdom was 7,968,545, and that of the rural communes—Landgemeinden—37,987 in number, 16,637,652. Compared with the preceding census of Dec. 3, 1867, the increase in the towns amounted to 466,909, or 6.22 per cent., and that in the rural communes to but 167,951, or 1.02 per cent. Thus while the town population increased at the rate of rather more than one and a half per cent. per annum, the rural population grew but at the rate of one-quarter per cent. Per annum. This increase continued through the last two periods.

About one-half, or twelve millions of the population of the kingdom, are engaged in agriculture, as sole or chief occupation, while nearly five millions possess landed property. Large estates, as a rule, are only to be found in the eastern and least populated provinces of the monarchy, while in the central and western portions land is often extremely subdivided. A cadastral survey taken in 1858, showed the existence of 1,099,000 landowners possessing each less than five morgen, or  $3\frac{1}{4}$  acres.

### Trade and Industry.

The direct trade of Prussia with foreign countries is carried on mainly through the ports on the Baltic, and the amount of exports and imports shipped through harbours on the North Sea is comparatively unimportant. A very large portion of exports from and imports into the kingdom pass in transit through Hamburg and Brench. The commercial intercourse of Prussia with the United Kingdom is included in that of Germany. (See pp. 182-84.)

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cut ients ie cu ning The mineral riches of Prussia are very considerable. The following table shows the number of mines in operation, the quantities and value of their produce in the year 1878, and the average number of persons employed therein during the same year:—

Principal Mines	Number of Mines in operation	Quantities of produce	Value of produce	Number of persons employed
Coal Lignite (Braunkohle) Iron ore Zinc ore Lead ore Copper ore Total of principal and	496 522 630 68 137 22	Centner 710,003,348 176,827,323 55,049,725 11,502,942 2,691,639 6.738,942	Mark 178,045,608 27,991,096 17,322,911 11,086,455 21,683,036 7,431,842	145,915 18,741 20,019 12,342 18,594 7,227
other mines .	1,875	933,022,122	278,670,886	225,491

The following table shows the number of smelting works and foundries in Prussia, the quantities and value of their produce in 1878, and the average number of persons employed in the year:—

Principal Smelting works and foundries	Number of works in operation	Quantities of produce	Value of produce	Number of persons employed
Iron, wrought  " cast Steel Flusseisen Lead Silver Arsenic Vitriol Zinc Copper Nickel Julphuric Acid Other works Total	102 564 289 42 17 2 33 9 4 16 2	Centner 28,433,341 5,661,425 17,321,264 7,912,195 1,617,745 2,231 2,209 72,096 1,894,882 173,216 1,514 1,340,411 2,123	Mark 87,703,748 52,818,938 131,788,963 71,928,719 32,269,141 17,997,099 31,844 713,511 33,717,704 12,873,989 545,300 4,753,212 883,972	13,801 20,322 36,386 17,319 2,870 271 11 102 6,443 1,628 158 1,634 23

Not included in the tabular statement are salines to the number of 47, which produced 6,045,845 centner of salt, of the value of 12,163,042 mark, or 608,152*l.*, and employed 2,746 persons in 1878.

The production of coal in Prussia, after vastly increasing for about thirty years, from 1840 to 1871, reached its limit at the latter date, when there came to be an apparent exhaustion of the fields. But the years 1875 and 1876 again showed a large increase in production. The

following statement gives, after official returns, the quantities of coal raised in the kingdom during the period from 1838 to 1876:—

Years			Tons	Years	Tons
1838-41,	annual	average	2,901,713	1864 .	. 21,197,266
1842-46	77	,,	3,817,190	1869 .	. 29,775,781
1847-51	***	19	5,027,690	1871 .	. 32,843,288
1852-56	27	17	8,571,070	1873 .	. 32,347,909
1857-61	12		13,037,015	1874	. 31,938,683
1862 .	•		16,903,520	1875 .	. 41,759,558
1863 .	- J		18,330,779	1876 .	. 43,364,968

The coal pits in the Ruhr-Düsseldorf district, which extend over more than ten miles in length, and are calculated to be able to continue their present supply for 5,000 years, contribute nearly one half of the total produce, while the coal pits of the river Saar, situated in the south-western angle of the Rhenish Provinces, and which extend their strata into Bavarian and French territory, furnish about the sixth part of the coal produce of Prussia. The coal raised in Prussia amounts to 93 per cent. of the total coal production of Germany.

Prussia has a very large and complete system of railways. On April 1, 1881, the length of the system open for traffic was as follows:—

	a Railways				Lier	ngth in kilomèt	res
	Owned by the State		•		1,38%	. 11,632	
2.	Owned by private companies :-					44 (2004)	
	Under State administration	•	•	•	· •	. 3,611	
	Under private administration	٠.	•	•	•	. 5,385	
	Total .		•			. 20,628	
	English miles		•			. 12,788	

In 1878 the lines owned by the State had a length of only 4,939 kilomètres, while those owned by private companies extended to 12,880 kilomètres.

All the lines of the former territories of Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau are owned by the State, and at a period not far removed the whole of the railways of Prussia will be national property.

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#### II. BAVARIA.

(Königreich Bayern.)

### Reigning King.

Ludwig II., born August 25, 1845, the son of King Maximilian II.; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 10, 1864.

### Brother of the King.

Prince Otto, heir-apparent, Lieutenant-general in the Imperial German army, born April 27, 1848.

### Mother of the King.

Queen Marie, born October 15, 1825, daughter of the late Prince Wilhelm of Prussia; married to Prince Maximilian, heir-apparent of Bavaria, subsequently King Maximilian II., Oct. 12, 1842; widow, March 10, 1864.

## Uncle of the King.

Prince Luitpold, born March 12, 1821, General in the Bavarian army; married April 15, 1844, to Archduchess Augusta of Austria, who died April 26, 1864. Offspring of the union are four children:

I. Prince Ludwig, born Jan. 7, 1845; married Feb. 20, 1868, to Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, of the branch of Modena, born July 5, 1849, of which marriage there are issue eight children:-1. Prince Ruprecht, born May 18, 1869. 2. Princess Adelgunda, born October 17, 1870. 3. Princess Marie, born July 6, 1872. 4. Prince Karl, born April 1, 1874. 5. Prince Franz, born October 10, 1875. 6. Princess Augusta, born Aug. 18, 1877. 7. Prince Wolfgang, born July 2, 1879. 8. Prince Hildegard, born March 5, 1881.

II. Leopold, born February 9, 1846; married April 20, 1873, to Archduchess Gisela of Austria-Hungary, eldest daughter of the Emperor-King Franz Joseph I.; offspring of the union are:-1. Princess Elizabeth, born January 8, 1874. 2. Princess Augusta, born April 28, 1875. 3. Prince George, born April 2, 1880.

III. Theresa, born November 12, 1850.

IV. Arnulph, born July 6, 1852, colonel in the infantry of the Imperial German army. United with the Royal Family of Bavaria is the branch line of the Dukes in Bavaria, formerly Palatine princes of Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld. The head of this house is-

Maximilian, Duke in Bavaria, born December 4, 1808, General of Cavalry in the Bavarian service; married September 9, 1828, to Princess Ludovica of Bavaria. Issue of the marriage are three sons and five daughters, namely, 1. Prince Ludwig, born June 21, 1831; married, in 'morganatic' union, May 28, 1857, to Henrietta Mendel, elevated Countess von Wallersee, born July 31, 1833. 2. Princess Helena, born April 4, 1834, married August 24, 1858, to Prince Maximilian of Thurn-und-Taxis; widow, June 26, 1867. 3. Princess Elisabeth, born December 24, 1837, married April 24, 1854, to Franz Joseph I., Emperor of Austria. 4. Prince Karl Theodor, born August 9, 1839; married Feb. 11, 1865, to Princess Sophie of Saxony, who died March 9, 1867; married in second nuptials, April 29, 1874, to Princess Maria Josepha of Braganza, born March 19, 1857, of which union there are offspring three daughters, namely, Sophie, born Feb. 22, 1875, Elisabeth, born July 25, 1876, and Marie, born Oct. 9, 1878. 5. Princess Marie, born October 4, 1841, married February 3, 1859, to the heir-apparent of the Two Sicilies, Francisco of Bourbon, subsequently King Francisco II. of Naples, in exile since 1862. 6. Princess Mathilde, born September 30, 1843, married June 5, 1861, to Louis of Bourbon, Count di Trani. 7. Princess Sophie, born February 22, 1847; married September 28, 1868, to Prince Ferdinand of Orleans, second son of the Duc de Nemours. 8. Prince Maximilian, born December 7, 1849; married September 20, 1875, to Princess Amalia, born October 23, 1848, daughter of Prince Augustus, uncle of the reigning duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and brother of King Ferdinand of Portugal; offspring of the union: Siegfried, born July 10, 1876. and Christopher, born April 22, 1879.

The members of the royal house of Bavaria are descendants, in the female line, of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, in the Thirty-Years' War, in recompense for his opposition to Protestantism; and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I. in 1805. The latter title was acknowledged by all the European Powers in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna.

The large income of the sovereigns of Bavaria, from private domains, and other sources, has been extensively curtailed of late, under the constitutional government. The civil list of the king, and allowances to other members of the royal family, are fixed at present at 5,346,870 mark, or 267,343l., but the royal family is deriving

besides a large revenue from domains.

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### Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Bavaria dates from May 25, 1818; but various modifications were introduced in 1848-9. The Crown is hereditary in the male line. To the king belongs the sole executive power; but his ministers are responsible for all his acts. The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. Upper House-Chamber of 'Reichsräthe,' or councillors of the realm is formed of the princes of the royal family, the crown dignitaries, the archbishops, and the heads of certain old noble families, all these being hereditary members; to which are added a Roman Catholic bishop and a Protestant clergyman nominated by the king, and an unlimited number of other members appointed by the Crown. Lower House, or Chamber of Representatives, consists of deputies of towns and universities, and various religious corporations, chosen indirectly, the people returning 'Wahlmanner,' or electors, who nominate the deputies. To be a deputy, it is necessary to be past thirty, and to be in possession of an assured income, from funds, a trade, or profession; to be on the electoral lists, it is required to be twenty-five years of age, and to be rated at a minimum of 20 mark, or 11. per annum. The representation of the country is calculated at the rate of one deputy to 7,000 families, or about 35,000 souls, of the whole population. In the session of 1875 there were 154 representatives.

The executive is carried on, in the name of the king, by a 'Staatsrath,' or Council of State, consisting of seven members, besides three princes of the blood-royal; and by the Ministry of State, divided into five departments, namely, of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of Finance.

### Church and Education.

Rather more than seven-tenths of the population of Bavaria are Roman Catholics. The population varied very little, as regards the proportion between Roman Catholics and Protestants, during the last quarter of a century; but during the whole of this period the number of Jews diminished gradually, and there was also a slight decrease in other sects, namely, members of the Greek Church. At the census of December, 1875, the total number of Roman Catholics in the kingdom was 3,573,142, and of Protestants 1,392,120, the proportion being 712 Roman Catholics to 275 Protestants in every 1,000 of the population. At the preceding census of December,

1867, there were 3,441,029 Roman Catholics, and 1,328,718 Protestants, the proportion being 711 Roman Catholics to 275 Protestants in every 1,000 of the population.

The religious division of the population in each of the eight provinces of the kingdom was as follows at the last census taken

December 1, 1875 :--

Provinces	Roman Catholics	Protestants	Other Sects	Jews
Upper Bavaria	856,656	33,163	692	3,649
Lower Bayaria	617,512	4,518	164	163
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	277,895	348,441	2.824	12,094
Upper Palatinate	461,074	41,139	192	1,356
Upper Franconia	235,216	315,580	117	4,022
Middle Franconia .	132,576	462,617	689	11,202
Lower Franconia	478,229	103,634	498	14,568
Suabia	513,984	83,028	617	4,281
Total	3,573,142	1,392,120	5,793	51,335

Included under the head 'Other Sects' in the above table were 3,642 'Mennonites,' also called 'Taufgesinnte;' 303 Irvingians; 149 Greek Catholics; 217 Old Catholics; 72 Anabaptists; 63 members of the Anglican Church; and 623 adherents of 'Free Religion.' It is stated that since the census of 1871, the Old Catholics have largely increased in numbers.

As regards ecclesiastical administration, the kingdom is divided into 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg; 6 bishoprics; 171 deaneries; and 2,756 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a General Consistory—'Ober-Consistorium'—and four provincial consistories. Of the three universities of the kingdom, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant. Among the Roman Catholics there is one clergyman to 464 souls; among the Protestants, one to 1,013.

Bavaria has three universities, at Munich, Würzburg, and Erlangen. (For number of professors and students in 1878, see *Germany*, page 97.) Elementary schools—'Volksschulen'—exist in all parishes, and school attendance is compulsory for all children from six till

the age of fourteen.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The gross public revenue of Bavaria for the financial year ending June 30, 1879, was estimated at 221,633,348 mark, or 11,081,667*l.*, with an expenditure of the same amount. The sources

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pa se ic th of revenue and branches of expenditure were reported as follower for the financial year 1880-81:—

7.5.13	Sources	of Rev	7enue					Mark
			_	-	************			
Direct taxes .								
Indirect		•	•	• (				35,725,510
State Railways, posi State forests	t telegr	aphs.	mines.	87.c	•		!	52,882,580
Domains		•			•	•	•	100,706.574
Liscellaneous receip	ite.	1 • •				:		24,586,580
	us .	•	• ,	•				9,059,110 1,911,838
	Total gr	TOCK TO	077070					-,011,000
	6	rosp te	venue	•	•	• 7		224,872,192
	-						- 1	£11,243,609

Branches	of Expenditur	е		-	I
					Mark
Public debt					
Civil list and					
Civil list and appanages. Council of state			•		46,692,817
Diet State		• •	•		5,348,188
Minister a T			•	- •	46,800
Ministry of Foreign Affair	's		•		635,710
Justice					568,284
" Interior	1			. 1	12,782,326
Finance		•		.	17,757,238
Worship and education	x	•		. 1	3,438,607
L CHBIONE and all				. 1	19,634,144
Lucionerie and management		•	.2 •	. 1	7,549,987
Contribution to Imperial ex	nondia			. 1	3,926,074
	Pendicure ,	- 1	•		16,329,370
	Total			-	21
harges of collection of reve		•	11.	•	134,709,545
and of confection of leaf	nue .				
		190	100		90,162,647
	Total expe	ndia		-	
	oxpe.	norrille	·	2	24,872,192 11,243,609

Bavaria has a considerable debt, created in part by the deficits of former years, and in part by the construction of public works, especially railways.

The subjoined table gives the total amount of the debt of the kingdom, distinguishing the Ordinary and the Railway Debt, the accounts of which are kept separate, from 1855 to 1878, on the 1st of January of each year:—

Years	Ordinary Debt	Railway Debt	Total		
1855 1859 1862 1867 1870 1872 1874 1876 1878	Florins 134,045,964 123,280,680 136,293,375 209,874,601 261,926,754 181,377,265 Mark 232,399,043 360,162,999 351,252,225	Florins 72,369,700 90,913,134 104,735,559 146,156,600 163,428,800 212,609,300 Mark 398,345,143 728,426,229 816,091,537	Florins 206,415,664 214,193,814 241,028,934 356,031,201 425,355,554 393,986,665 Mark 630,744,186 1,088,589,228 1,167,343,762	£ 17,201,305 17,849,484 20,085,744 29,669,267 35,446,296 32,832,214 31,537,209 54,429,461 58,367,188	

On January 1, 1881, the total debt was 1,336,662,657 mark, or 66,833,1321. The greater number of the railways in Bavaria, constructed at a cost of 650 millions of mark, or 32,500,0001. are the property of the State. The debt incurred for the State railways is so large that it requires an annual charge of 36,517,999 mark, and as the estimated receipts from these railways amounted only to 30,782,210 mark in 1879, a sum of 5,735,789 mark had to be raised from other sources to meet this deficit during the next finance period. The State is also the owner of two canals—the Frankenthal and the Danube Main—which do not pay the cost of their repairs and management.

## Area and Population.

The kingdom embraces an area of 1,377½ geographical, or 29,292 English square miles, with a population of 5,275,516, according to the last German census, taken December 1, 1880. Bavaria is divided, for administrative purposes, into eight Regierungs-bezirke, or government districts. The following table gives the area, in English square miles, and the population of each of the eight districts, according to the two census returns of December 1, 1871, and of December 1, 1875:—

Regierungsbezirke	Area:		Population		
	Eng. sq. miles	Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880		
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken) Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz) Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern) Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern) Suabia (Schwaben) Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken) Lower Franconia (Unterfranken) Palatinate (Rhein Pfalz) Total	2,702 3,732 4,157 6,582 3,243 2,918 3,243 2,293 28,870	555,043 503,422 622,377 892,382 602,950 607,593 597,056 641,567 5,022,390	575,35, 528,56,646,947,634,530,643,817,626,305,677,281,5284,778		

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It will be seen that there was an increase of population in all the districts, the increase being greatest in Upper Bavaria.

The increase of population in the kingdom has been comparatively small within the last half-century, as shown in the subjoined table :-

Year of Census	Population	Increase or Decrease
1837	4,315,468	
1840	4,370,974	Increase 55,506
1843	4,440,327	,, 69,353
1846	4,504,874	,, 64,547
1849	4,520,751	,, 15,877
1852	4,559,452	,, 38,701
1855	4,541,556	Decrease 17,896
1858	4,615,748	Increase 74,192
1861	4,689,837	,, 74,089
1864	4,807,440	,, 117,603
1867	4,824,421	,, 16,981
1871	4,863,450	,, 39,029
1875	5,022,390	,, 158,940
1880	5,284,778	,, 262,368

The great fluctuations in the rate of increase, extremely low on the whole, are referred to emigration.

The soil of the kingdom is divided among 947,010 proprietors. The division is greatest in the Rhenish Palatinate, namely, 228,976, and smallest in Upper Bavaria, viz. 109,195.

The population of the three principal towns of the kingdom was as follows at the census of Dec. 1, 1875, and of Dec. 1, 1880:—

		100				-	Dec. 1, 1875	Dec. 1, 1880
Munich (M	ünch	en)					193,024	230,023
Nürnberg		130 1		12.00		3	91,017	99,519
Augsburg				-	-		57,210	61,408

Besides the three principal towns here referred to, there were three others with a population of over 30,000 at the census of 1880, namely, Würzburg, with 51,014, Regensburg (Ratisbon), with 34,156, and Furth with 31,063 inhabitants.

There is a large emigration from Bavaria, but the number of emigrants is not distinguished at present from the total of the Ger-

man Empire (see pp. 176 and 179).

## III. WURTTEMBERG.

(Königreich Württemberg.)

### Reigning King.

\* Karl I., King of Württemberg, born March 6, 1823; ascended the throne at the death of his father, King Wilhelm I., June 25, 1864. Married, July 13, 1846, to Queen Olga, born Sept. 11, 1822, daughter of the late Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia.

## Sisters of the King.

I. Princess Maria, born October 30, 1816; married March 19, 1840, to Alfred Count von Neipperg; widow November 16, 1865.

II. Princess Catharine, born Aug. 24, 1821; married Nov. 20, 1845, to her cousin, Prince Friedrich of Württemberg; widow, May 9, 1870. Offspring of the union is a son, Prince Wilhelm, born Feb. 25, 1848; married Feb. 15, 1877, to Princess Marie of Waldeck.

III. Princess Augusta, born Oct. 4, 1826; married June 17, 1851, to Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, lieut.-general in the service of

## Cousins of the King.

I. Prince August, born Jan. 24, 1813, the son of Duke Paul of Württemberg; general of cavalry in the service of Prussia.

II. Prince Alexander, born Sept. 9, 1804, the son of Duke Lud-

wig of Württemberg, uncle of the king; married May 2, 1835, to Claudine, daughter of Count Rhéday of Transylvania, created Countess von Hohenstein; widower, Oct. 1, 1841. Issue of the union are three children: -1. Franz, Prince von Teck, born Aug. 27, 1837; married to Princess Mary of Cambridge, June 12, 1866 (see page 190). 2. Claudine, born Feb. 11, 1836. 3. Amelia, born Nov. 12, 1838; married Oct. 24, 1863, to Baron von Hügel, captain in the Austrian cavalry.

III. Princess Marie, born March 25, 1818, daughter of the late Duke Eugene of Württemberg; married Oct. 9, 1845, to Landgrave Karl of Hesse-Philippsthal; widow, Feb. 12, 1868.

IV. Prince Wilhelm, brother of the preceding, born July 20, 1828; general of infantry in the service of Austria.

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VI. Prince *Nicolaus*, brother of the preceding, born March 1, 1833; married May 8, 1868, to his cousin, Princess Wilhelmine of Württemberg, born July 11, 1844, daughter of the late Prince Eugene.

VII. Princess Louise, sister of the preceding, born Oct. 13, 1835; married Feb. 6, 1858, to Prince Heinrich XIV. of Reuss-Schleiz.

VIII. Prince Wilhelm Alexander, born Dec. 20, 1804, the son of Duke Alexander of Württemberg, formerly general in the service of Russia; married October 17, 1837, to Princess Marie of Orléans, daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French; widower, Jan. 2, 1839. Offspring of the union is a son, Prince Philipp, born July 30, 1838; married January 18, 1865, to Archduchess Marie Theresa of Austria, born July 15, 1845, the daughter of Archduke Albrecht of Austria, of which union there are offspring five children:—I. Prince Albert, born Dec. 23, 1865. 2. Princess Marie, born Dec. 24, 1865. 3. Princess Josephine, born Aug. 31, 1871. 4. Prince Robert, born Jan. 14, 1873. 5. Prince Ulrich, born June 16, 1877.

The former duchy of Württemberg was erected into a kingdom by the Emperor Napoleon, by decree of Jan. 1, 1806, having been enlarged previously by the annexation of the territories of a number of small princes and ecclesiastical dignitaries. The congress of Vienna acknowledged the change, in consideration of the timely transference of the troops of King Friedrich I. to the army of the Allies. Wilhelm I., the second king, soon after his accession gained the goodwill of his subjects by the grant of a constitution, as well as the satisfactory settlement of the question of right in the royal domains, or property of the crown. The civil list of the king amounts to 1,851,184 mark, or 92,559l., with an additional grant of 331,900 mark, or 16,595l., for the other members of the royal family.

### Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Württemberg bears date Sept. 25, 1819. It vests the legislative power in a Diet, or Landtag, consisting of two Houses, called together every three years, or oftener if necessary. The Upper Chamber, or House of Standesherren. is composed of the members of the royal family, the heads of the principal noble families of the country, the representatives of certain territories and estates possessing formerly a vote in the extinct German Diet, and a number of members nominated by the king for life, which number, however, must not exceed one-third of that of the whole House. The second Chamber, or House of Deputies—Abgeordneten—censists of 13 members of the nobility, elected by the Ritterschaft, or landowners

of the kingdom; 6 deputies of the Protestant clergy; the deputies of the Roman Catholic clergy, comprising the bishop of the diocese of Württemberg, and two other representatives of Roman Catholic bodies; the chancellor of the university of Tübingen; and 71 deputies of towns and rural districts. All the members of the second Chamber are chosen for six years, and they must be thirty years of age; property qualification is not necessary. To be a member of the first Chamber it is sufficient to be of age. The president of both Houses is appointed by the king; for the Upper House without restriction of person, and for the lower, from among three members elected by the deputies. The debates of the second Chamber are public, and have to be printed and distributed among the various constituencies. Whenever Parliament is not sitting, it is represented by a committee of twelve persons, consisting of the presidents of both Chambers, two members of the Upper, and eight of the Lower House. A special court of justice, called the Staats-Gerichtshof, is appointed guardian of the constitution and of the rights and privileges of the Houses of Parliament. It is composed of a president and twelve members, six of which, together with the president, are nominated by the king, while the other six are elected by the combined Chambers.

The executive of the kingdom is in a Privy Council, composed of six ministerial departments, and presided over by the king, or a member of the royal family nominated by his majesty. The heads of the six departments are the Ministers of Justice; of the Interior; of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; of War; of Foreign Affairs; and of Finance. There are besides the members of the Ministry a number of special Privy Councillors, whom the sovereign has the right to consult on all occasions.

### Church and Education.

The census of Württemberg, taken December 1, 1880, stated the religious creed of the inhabitants as follows:—Evangelical Protestants, 1,361,412; Roman Catholics, 590,405; Dissenters of various denominations, 5,870; and Jews, 13,326. According to the census of 1875, the Protestants form 69 per cent. of the population, and the Roman Catholics 30 per cent. The 'Evangelical Protestant' Church of Württemberg was formed in 1823, by a union of the Lutherans and the Calvinists, or Reformers. The administration of the Protestant Church is in the hands of six general superintendents, at Ulm, Ludwigsburg, Reutlingen, Hall, Heilbronn, and Tübingen. In the king is vested, according to the constitution, the supreme direction as well as the guardianship—obersthoheitliche Schutz und Aussichtsrecht—of the Evangelical Protestant Church.

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ain pu wi which is considered, though not formally declared, the religion of the State. The Roman Catholics, most numerous in the eastern part of the kingdom, comprising the circle of the Danube, are under a bishop, dependent of the Archbishop of Freiburg, in Baden, who has his seat at Rottenburg, but who, in all important matters, has to act in conjunction with a Catholic church-council—Kirchenrath—appointed by the government. The Jews likewise are under a special board, nominated by the minister of ecclesiastical affairs.

Education is compulsory in Württemberg; every child between the age of 6 and 14 must attend school; and there must be a public school in every community of 30 families. It was ascertained, according to recent official returns, that there is not an individual in the kingdom, above the age of ten, unable to read and write. There are about 2,500 elementary schools, attended by 350,000 pupils; besides numerous seminaries for imparting a classical education; four Protestant and two Roman Catholic training establishments for ministers, and seven colleges, providing a classical education, at Stuttgart, Heilbronn, Ulm, Ellwangen, Ludwigsburg, Hall, and Rottweil. The whole educational system is centred in the university of Tübingen, founded in 1477. (See Germany, p. 97.)

## Revenue and Expenditure.

Nearly one-half of the public revenue of the kingdom is divided from domains, including vast forests, and other State property, such as railways, telegraphs, and mines.

The financial year, which formerly ended with the month of June, was changed in 1878 to finish with March. The estimated sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the two years ending March 31, 1882, and March 31, 1883, were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	Year ending March 31, 1882	Year ending March 31, 1883
Domains and other state property Direct taxes Indirect taxes Miscellaneous receipts	Mark 21,408,299 12,937,215 13,367,636 4,290,734	Mark 21,432,717 12,937,215 13,391,636 4,442,047
Total	52,003,884 £2,600,194	52,203,615 £2,610,181

The expenditure for the same financial period was as follows —

Branches of Expenditure	Year ending March 31, 1882	Year ending March 31, 1883
	Mark	Mark
Civil list of the king	1,830,517	1,830,517
Allowances to other members of the royal		41
family	313,420	313,420
Public debt	19,356,239	19,276,656
Salaries and pensions	2,691,428	2,739,681
Department of Foreign Affairs	. 184,291	184,320
,, of Justice	4,118,401	4,086,401
" of the Interior	4,879,355	4,848,398
, of Education and Ecclesias-		10 EN 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
tical Affairs	8,138,288	8,115,739
of Finance	2,987,459	2,982,459
Parliamentary representation	351,066	338,255
Miscellaneous disbursements	360,000	360,000
Contribution to Imperial expenditure .	6,960,595	6,960,595
Total	52,171,059	52,036,441
	£2,608,553	£2,601,822

The public debt of Württemberg more than doubled within the last twenty years, owing to the establishment of the railway lines of the kingdom, the whole of which are State property. The capital of the public debt was as follows at the end of June 1878:—

Description	on of Deb	t			Capital
		- 1			Mark
Debt of 6 per cent.				.	1.029
Debt " 5 ,, .					44,193,720
Debt " 4½ " .				-	236,884,608
Debt of 4 per cent.					50,450,912
Debt ,, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,, .	7 7				27,569,978
Paper money .		•			16,380,958
		200			375,481,205
	Total	public (	lebt		£18,774,060

The total debt in April 1879 was 376,756,196 mark, or 18,837,809l. The debt of the kingdom, here enumerated, is divided into two portions, namely, the general debt, and the railway debt The latter, forming by far the largest portion of the total, an ounted to 171,000,000 mark, or 8,550,000l. at the end of June 1878.

The set income of the railways, all expenses deducted, and making allowance for wear and tear, amounts to between six

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in th 12 rat and seven per cent., and the surplus is devoted to the payment of the interest on the public debt.

# Area and Population.

Württemberg has an area of 354 geographical, or 7,675 English square miles, with 1,881,505 inhabitants—907,314 males, and 974,191 females—at the enumeration of December 1, 1875. The kingdom is divided into four Kreise, or circles, the area of which, in English square miles, and number of inhabitants, were as follows at the two enumerations of December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

Kreise	Area:	Population		
	Eng. sq. miles	Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880	
Jaxt (Jagst) Neckar Black Forest (Schwarzwald) Danube (Donau)	1,810 1,286 1,973 2,606	390,703 587,834 454,937 448,031	407,613 622,912 472,758 467,835	
Total	7,675	1,881,505	1,971,118	

The increase of population between the two census periods, amounting on the whole to only 0.95 per cent. per annum, varied greatly in the four circles of the kingdom. It was, as will be seen, proportionately largest in the Neckar circle, and least in the Danube. The total increase in the kingdom during the 35 years from 1841 to 1880 was very slight, and at one period, from 1849 to 1855, there was a decline of population.

The kingdom has but seven towns with more than sixteen thousand inhabitants, namely Stuttgart, the capital, which had 117,303; Ulm, fortress and principal military establishment, which had 32,773; Heilbronn, which had 24,446; Esslingen, which had 20,758; Reutlingen, 16,609; Cannstadt, 16,205; and Ludwigsburg, 16,100 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1880. The population, following generally agricultural pursuits, including extensive cultivation of the vine, is dispersed over a great many villages and small boroughs. Emigration, chiefly directed to the United States of America, was formerly drawing off large numbers of the people. In the five years from 1873 to 1877, the total number of emigrants was 10,039. But the emigration here, as in other parts of Germany, greatly declined during the period, falling from 4,651 in 1873, to

### IV. SAXONY.

(Königreich Sachsen.)

### Reigning King.

Albert I., born April 23, 1828, eldest son of King Johann I. and of Queen Amalie, daughter of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria. Educated for the military career, and entered the army of Saxony, 1846, and of Prussia, 1867. Commander of a German corps d'armée in the war against France, 1870-71. Nominated Field-Marshal in the German army, 1871. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, October 29, 1873. Married June 18, 1853, to Queen Caroline, born Aug. 5, 1833, daughter of Prince Gustav

## Sister and Brother of the King.

I. Princess Elisabeth, born Feb. 4, 1830; married, in 1850, to Prince Ferdinand of Sardinia; widow, Feb. 10, 1855; married, in second nuptials, Oct. 10, 1856, to the Marchese Rapallo, of Florence.

II. Prince Georg, Duke of Saxony, born August 8, 1832; married May 11, 1859, to Infanta Maria, born July 21, 1843, daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal. Offspring of the union are six children:—1. Princess Mathilda, born March 19, 1863. 2. Prince Friedrich August, born May 25, 1865. 3. Princess Marie, born May 31, 1867. 4. Prince Johann Georg, born July 11, 1869. Prince Maximilian, born November 17, 1870. 6. Prince Albert, born February 25, 1875.

The royal house of Saxony counts among the oldest reigning families in Europe. It gave an emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the tenth century; but the house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Emestine line, is represented at this moment by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Weimar, while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the kingdom of Saxony.

King Albert I. has a civil list of 2,940,000 mark, or 147,000l. per annum. Exclusive of this sum are the appanages, or dotations of the princes and princesses, amounting to 511,818 mark, or 25,590%. a year. The formerly royal domains, consisting chiefly in extensive forests, became, in 1830, the property of the State.

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#### Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Saxony dates from Sept. 4, 1831; but has undergone alterations and modifications by the laws of March 31, 1849; May 5, 1851; November 27, 1860; and October 19, 1861. According to the terms of the Constitution, the crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency. In the hands of the king is the sole executive power, which he exercises through responsible ministers. The legislature is jointly in the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of two chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal; the proprietors of eight baronial domains; twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliar estates; ten noble proprietors nominated by the king for life; the burgomasters of eight towns; and the superintendents and deputies of five collegiate institutions. of the university of Leipzig, and of the Roman Catholic chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen. The Lower Chamber is made up of twenty deputies of landed proprietors; twenty-five of towns and city corporations; twenty-five of peasants and communes; and ten representatives of commerce and manufacturing industry. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House, as well as the right of election to the same, is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 3,000 mark a year; which qualification, however, is not required by the ex officio deputies of chapters and universities. To be a member of the Lower House, no fixed income is required; and electors are all men above twenty-five years of age who pay taxes, or contribute in any way to the public burdens. A salary is attached to the performance of the legislative functions; the members of the Upper House being allowed 20 mark, or one pound a day, during the sittings of Parliament, and the deputies to the Second Chamber 10 mark, or 10s. Both Houses have the right to make propositions for new laws, the bills for which, however, must come from the ministry. No taxes can be made, levied, or altered without the sanction of both Chambers.

The executive is in the king and a Council of Ministers, consisting of five members, namely, the President of the Council, the Ministers of the Interior, of Justice, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of Finance.

#### Church and Education.

Although the royal family profess the Roman Catholic religion, the vast majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. At the census

of December 1, 1875, the population of Saxony was composed of 2,664,341 Lutherans; 73,349 Roman Catholics; 1,876 'German' Catholics; 15,660 members of other Christian sects; and 5,360 Jews. The clergy are chiefly paid out of local rates and from endowments, the budget contribution of the State to the department of ecclesiastical affairs amounting to but 85,593 thalers, or about 12,830l., chiefly spent in administrative salaries. The government of the Protestant Church is entrusted to the Landes-Consistorium, or National Consistory, presided over by the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs; while the Roman Catholic congregations are under the supervision of a Papal delegate. Public education has reached the highest point in Saxony, every child, without exception, partaking of its benefits. By a law of June 6, 1835, attendance at school, or under properly qualified teachers, was made compulsory.

The kingdom has the second largest university in Germany, that of Leipzig, founded in 1409, and attended, on the average of recent years, by nearly three thousand students. (See Germany, p. 97.)

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial period extends over a term of two years. In the financial accounts, both the revenue and expenditure are divided into 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary,' the latter representing income from State domains and disbursements for public works. The ordinary revenue for each of the two years 1880 and 1881 was returned at 63,759,587 mark, or 3,187,979l., and was balanced by the expenditure. The extraordinary revenue for each of the two years 1880 and 1881, likewise balanced by the expenditure, was returned at 1,091,200 mark, or 54,560l. More than one-half of the total revenue of the years 1880 and 1881 was derived from domains and state railways. The chief branch of expenditure is that of interest and sinking fund of the public debt, amounting to 30,096,863 mark, or 1,504,818l., for the years 1880 and 1881.

The public debt amounted, at the end of 1878, to 593,312,626 mark, or 29,665,631*l*., the liabilities being made up as follows:—

			1.3	Mark	
3% 'Obligations,' created in 1830 .				. 6,778,275	
4% 'Kassen-Scheine' of 1847.		30	. 1	. 16,500,000	
4% ditto of 1852-68			1 -	135,931,800	
3% ditto of 1855				: 12,112,200	
4% Shares of the Saxon-Silesian Railwa	v			. 7,606,200	
5% 'Obligations,' created in 1867 .	٠.		L.	. 35,640,000	
4% 'Kassenscheine,' created in 1869			<u> </u>	. 57,300,000	
Railway loans of 1870-78			, i	. 53,544,150	
'Kassenscheine,' not bearing interest				267,900,000	
Total					
Isota	• •			593,312,626	
				\$29,665,631	

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The debt was incurred almost entirely for the establishment and purchase of a network of railways and telegraphs, and the promotion of other works of public utility. The total debt had risen on January 1, 1881, to 669,583,425 mark, or 33,479,1711.

## Area and Population.

Saxony has an area of 272 geographical, or 6,777 English square miles, with a population of 2,972,805—comprising 1,445,330 males, and 1,527,475 females—at the census of December 1, 1880. The kingdom is divided into four government districts, called Kreis-Hauptmannschaften, the area of which, in English square miles, and population, was as follows at each of the two enumerations of December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

Kreis-Hauptmannschafte	Area: Engl.	Population			
Dresden			Dec. 1875 Dec. 1880		
Leipzig Bautzen Zwickau	•	2,229 1,230 1,232 2,086	749,503 639,731 339,203 1,031,905	808,512 707,826 351,326 1,105,141	
Total population		6,777	2,760,342	2,972,805	

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 2,426,300. The increase in the four years 1867–71 was 129,944, being at the rate of 1·30 per cent. per amum. The increase of population during the four years 1871–75 was at the rate of 1·92 per cent. per annum; and in the five years 1875–80 1·54 per annum. The increase was nearly thrice as large in the towns as in the rural districts of the kingdom.

Saxony has a comparatively large town population. There were, at the census of December 1, 1880, nine towns with a population of more than 20,000, namely:—

Dresden Leipzig	220,818 149,081	Freiberg
Chemnitz Plauen	95,123 35,082	Meerane 22,473 Glauchan 22,293
Zwickast	35,005	21,358

The population of Leipzig is vastly increased during the period of the great annual fairs, at New Year, Easter, and Michaelmas, notably that of Easter, which bring together merchants from all parts of the civilised world. Leipzig is also the centre of the German, and to some extent European, trade in productions of the printing press.

### V. BADEN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM BADEN.)

### Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich I., born September 9, 1826, second son of Grand-duke Leopold I., and of Princess Sophie of Sweden. Ascended the throne of Baden at the death of his father, April 24, 1852. Married, September 20, 1856, to Grand-duchess Louise, born December 3, 1838, the daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Prussia.

### Children of the Grand-duke.

I. Friedrich Wilhelm, born July 9, 1857.

II. Victoria, born August 7, 1862. III. Ludwig, born June 12, 1865.

# Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.

I. Princess Alexandrine, born December 6, 1820; married, May

3, 1842, to Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

II. Prince Wilhelm, born December 18, 1829; married, February 11, 1863, to Princess Maria Romanovska, born October 16, 1841, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg. Offspring of the union are two children :- 1. Princess Marie, born July 26, 1865. 2. Prince Maximilian, born July 10, 1867.

III. Prince Karl, born March 9, 1832; married, May 17, 1871, to Rosalie von Beust, elevated Countess von Rhena, born June 10, 1845.

IV. Princess Marie, born November 20, 1834; married, Sept. 11, 1858, to Prince Ernst of Leiningen.

V. Princess Cecilia, born Sept. 20, 1839; married, Aug. 28,

1857, to Grand-duke Michael of Russia (see page 364).

The title of Grand-duke was given by Napoleon I. to Margrave Karl Friedrich of Baden in 1806, on the occasion of the alliance of the heir-apparent of Baden with Stephanie Beauharnais.

The very extensive landed property formerly belonging to the reigning family, and valued at about 50 million florins, or 4, 166, 6661. has been made over to the State, and the Grand-duke is in the receipt of a civil list of 1,498,635 mark, or 74,931%, which includes the allowances made to the princes and princesses.

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## Constitution and Revenue.

The Constitution of Baden vests the executive power in the Grand-duke, and the legislative authority in a House of Parliament composed of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the reigning line who are of age; the heads of ten noble families; the proprietors of hereditary landed estates worth 500,000 mark, or 25,0001; the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Freiburg; the superintendent of the Protestant Church; two deputies of Universities; and eight members nominated by the Grand-duke, without regard to rank or birth. The Second Chamber is composed of 63 representatives of the people, 22 of which are elected by burgesses of towns, and 41 by the inhabitants of rural districts. Every citizen not convicted of crime, nor receiving parish relief, has a vote in the elections. To be a deputy, it is necessary to possess tax-paying property to the amount of 16,000 mark, or 800l.; or to hold a public office with a salary of not less than 2,500 mark, or The elections are indirect; the citizens nominating the Wahlmänner, or deputy-electors, and the latter the representatives. members of the Second Chamber are elected for eight years. Chambers have to be called together at least once every two years.

The executive is composed of five departments, headed by the 'Private Cabinet of the Grand-duke,' which office is filled by the chief of the cabinet. The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their actions

The budget estimates of revenue for the year 1881 amounted to 39,224,080 mark, or 1,961,204l., while the expenditure was calculated at 37,615,513 mark, or 1,880,775l. A great part of the revenue is derived from direct taxes, including a land tax—Grundsteuer—and an income tax. About one-fourth of the receipts come from the produce of crown lands, forests, and mines, and one-sixth from customs and miscellaneous sources.

Nearly all the railways of Baden are the property of the State, giving a dividend, on the capital expended, of above 6 per cent. The accounts of the income and expenditure of the State railways, as well as of the Post-office and steam navigation on the Lake of Constance, are not entered in the general budget, but form a special fund. The receipts of the state railways in the year 1881 (exclusive of sinking fund) were estimated at 37,445,079 mark, or 1,872,254t., and the disbursements to 25,563,631 mark, or 1,278,181t., leaving a surplus of 11,881,448 mark, or 594,072t.

The public debt is divided into two parts, the first called the General debt, and the second the Railway debt. The General debt amounted, at the commencement of 1881, to 38,264,638 mark or 1,913,231*l.*, and the Railway debt, at the same date, to 335,063,057 mark, or 167,531,528*l.* There was added to the Rail-

way debt, by a law passed Feb. 9, 1878, a loan of 12,000,000 mark, or 600,000l., at 4 per cent., for the construction of new lines.

### Area and Population.

Baden has an area of 277 geographical, or 5,851 English square miles, with a population of 1,570,196 at the census of December 1, 1880. The Grand-duchy is divided into four districts, the population of which was as follows at the enumerations of December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:—

Districts	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	
Districts		Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Seekreis (Constance)	1,679	276,375	282,338
Upper Rhine	1,830	441,369	454,202
Middle Rhine.	993	387,314	406,938
Lower Rhine	1,349	401,473	426,718
Total	5,851	1,506,531	1,570,196

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population of Baden numbered 1,434,970. The increase of population in the four years from 1867 to 1871 was 26,592, or 1.85 per cent., being at the rate of 0.46 per cent. per annum. In the four years from 1871 to 1875 the population increased at the rate of 0.76 per cent. per annum, and in the five from 1875–80 it was 0.83 per cent. per annum. The population decreased from the year 1846 till 1855. From 1846 till 1849, the decrease amounted to 4,712; from 1849 to 1852, to 8,282; and from 1852 to 1855, to the large number of 42,105, or 14,035 per annum. The decline of population was chiefly due to emigration.

Two-thirds of the population of Baden are Roman Catholics, and one-third Protestants. At the census of Dec. 1, 1875, there were 958,907 Roman Catholics, and 517,851 Protestants, together with 26,492 Jews. A great number of small towns are dispersed over the Grand-duchy. There were five with a population of over 20,000 at the census of December 1, 1880, namely, Mannheim with 53,465; Karlsruhe, the capital, with 49,283; Freiburg, with 36,382; Pforzheim, with 24,037; and Heidelberg, with 24,417 inhabitants.

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# VI. MECKLEMBURG-SCHWERIN.

GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLEMBURG-SCHWERIN.)

## Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Franz II., born February 28, 1823, the son of Grandduke Paul Friedrich and Princess Alexandrine of Prussia; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 7, 1842; married, November 3, 1849, to Princess Augusta of Reuss-Schleiz, who died March 3, 1862; married, in second nuptials, May 12, 1864, to Princess Anna of Hesse-Darmstadt, who died April 15, 1865; married, in third nuptials, July 4, 1868, to Princess Marie, born January 29, 1850, daughter of Prince Adolph of Schwarzburg-

## Children of the Grand-duke.

I. Friedrich Franz, heir-apparent, born March 19, 1851; married January 24, 1879, to Grand-duchess Anastasia, born July 28, 1860, daughter of Grand-duke Michael of Russia. (See page 364.)

II. Paul Friedrich, born September 19, 1852.

III. Marie, born May 14, 1854; married, August 28, 1874, to Grand-duke Vladimir, second son of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia. (See page 363.)

IV. Johann, born December 8, 1857.

V. Anna, born April 7, 1865.

VI. Mathilda, born August 10, 1869.

VII. Friedrich Wilhelm, born April 5, 1871.

VIII. Adolf, born October 10, 1873. IX. Heinrich, born April 19, 1876.

The Grand-ducal house of Mecklemburg is the only reigning family in Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western world. In their full title, the Granddukes style themselves Princes of the Vandals; and they trace their descent to Genseric, King of the Vandals, who conquered Spain in the fifth century, and, going over to Africa, took Carthage in 439.

# Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The political institutions of the Grand-duchy are of an entirely feudal character. The fundamental laws are embodied in the 'Union' of 1523, the 'Reversales' of 1572 and 1622, and the charters of 1755 and Nov. 28, 1817. The whole legislative power and part of the executive is in the hands of the proprietors of Rittergüter, or knights' estates, numbering 622. Seldom more than one-fourth of these, however, exert their privileges and take their seats in the Diet. To these

representatives of their own property are joined forty members, nearly all burgomasters, delegated by the municipalities and corporate bodies of a like number of towns. The great bulk of the population is without political rights. The Diet is permanent, being represented, if not in actual session, by a committee of twelve members, presided over by three marshals of the nobility, whose office is hereditary in their families. It forms every two years a joint assembly with the Diet of Mecklemburg-Strelitz.

The executive is represented in a ministry divided into four departments, appointed by, and responsible alone to the Grand-duke. There exists no general budget for the Grand-duchy. At the commencement of 1877 the public debt was estimated at 42,000,000 mark, or 2,100,000l., more than one-half of which sum

had been raised in loans for the construction of railways.

The population of the Grand-duchy amounted to 577,055 at the census of Dec. 1, 1880, living on an area of 4,834 English square miles. There is no other administrative division than that springing from the ownership of the soil, in which respect the country is divided into Grand-ducal Domains, embracing about one-fifth of the total area of Mecklemburg-Schwerin; Knight's Estates—'Rittergüter'—comprising two-fifths; Convent Estates—'Klostergüter'—embracing one-fifth; and Town Estates, comprising the remaining fifth of the land. The Domains contain rather more than one-third of the total population of the Grand-duchy, and the Town Estates another third.

There was a gradual decrease of population up to 1875, although the average density is only 119 inhabitants per English square mile, and the soil moreover very fertile. At the census of December 3, 1867, the population of the Grand-duchy numbered 560,628, and at the next enumeration, of December 1, 1871, the number had fallen to 557,707, being a decrease of 2,921, or one-half per cent. of the population in the four years 1867–71. At the census of December 1, 1875, the population was found to have further declined to 553,785, being a loss of 3,922, or of 0.18 per cent. per annum. From 1875 to 1880, however, there was a large increase. During the five years from 1873 to 1877, the large number of 10,097 emigrants left the little State. But there was a gradual decline in emigration during the period, the number of emigrants falling from 6,492 in 1873, to 365 in 1877.

Nearly all the inhabitants are Protestants. There were two towns with a population of over 20,000, namely, Rostock, with 36,982, and Schwerin, the capital, with 30,147 inhabitants, at the census

of December 1, 1880.

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### VII. HESSE.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM HESSEN.)

### Reigning Grand-duke.

Ludwig IV., born September 12, 1837, the son of Prince Karl, eldest brother of Grand-duke Ludwig III: and of Princess Elizabeth of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his uncle, Grand-duke Ludwig III., June 13, 1877. Married, July 1, 1862, to Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, of Great Britain and Ireland; widower, December 14, 1878.

Children of the Grand-duke.

I. Victoria, born April 5, 1863.

II. Elizabeth, born November 1, 1864.

III. Irene, born July 11, 1866.

IV. Ludwig, born November 25, 1868.

V. Alice, born June 6, 1872.

# Brothers of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince Heinrich, born Nov. 28, 1838; married, Feb. 28, 1878, to Caroline Willich, elevated Freifrau zu Niddau; widower, Jan.

II. Prince Wilhelm, born November 16, 1845.

# Uncle and Aunt of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince Alexander, born July 15, 1823; field-marshal lieutenant in the service of Austria; married, Oct. 28, 1851, to Princess Julia von Battenberg, born Nov. 12, 1825. Offspring of the union are five children: -1. Marie, born July 15, 1852; married April 29, 1871, to Count Gustaf von Erbach-Schönberg. 2. Ludwig, born May 24, 1854, lieutenant in the British navy. 3. Alexander, born April 5, 1857; elected Frince of Bulgaria, April 29, 1879. 4. Heinrich, born October 5, 1858. 5. Franz Josef, born September 24, 1861.

II. Princess Maria, born August 8, 1824; married, April 28, 1841, to Grand-duke Alexander of Russia, present Emperor Alexander II. (See page 363.)

The former Landgraves of Hesse had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I., in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory. At the congress of Vienna this grant was confirmed, after some negotiations. The reigning family are not possessed of much private property, and dependent almost entirely

upon the grant of the civil list, amounting to 1,314,857 mark, or 65,7421, the sum including allowances to the princes.

#### Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution bears date Dec. 17, 1820; but was modified in 1856. The legislative power is vested in two Chambers, the first composed of the princes of the reigning family, the heads of a number of noble houses, the Roman Catholic bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, and a number of life-members, nominated by the Grand-duke; while the second consists of 6 deputies of noble landowners, 10 deputies of towns, and 34 representatives of villages and rural districts.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into four departments, namely, of the Grand-ducal House and Foreign Affairs;

of the Interior; of Justice; and of Finance.

The budget is granted for the term of three years by the Chambers, and the estimates seldom differ much from the actual revenue and expenditure. The revenue for the financial period 1879–82 was estimated at 20,235,247 mark, or 1,011,762l., per annum, and the expenditure at 17,142,497 mark, or 857,124l., per annum. The public debt, incurred mainly in recent years for the construction of a network of State railways, amounted to 26,473,801 mark, or 1,323,690l., in May, 1881.

The area of Hesse embraces 2,866 English square miles, on which lived at the last census 936,944 inhabitants. The Grand-duchy is administratively divided into three provinces, the area and population of which were as follows at the two enumerations of

December 1, 1875, and December 1, 1880:-

Provinces	Area	Population	
	Engl. sq. miles	Dec. 1875	Dec. 1880
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen) Rhenish Hesse (Rheinhessen) Starkenburg	1,270 530 1,066	255,632 259,164 369,422	264,614 277,152 394,574
Total population	2,866	884,218	936,340

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 831,989. The increase of population in the four years from 1871 to 1875 was at the rate of 0.85 per cent. per annum, and in the five years 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1.16.

The two largest towns of the Grand-duchy are Mayence, or Mainz, with 61,322, and Darmstadt, the capital, with 48,863

inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1880.

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#### VIII. OLDENBURG.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM OLDENBURG.)

### Reigning Grand-duke.

**Peter I.**, Grand-duke of Oldenburg, born July 8, 1827, the son of Grand-duke August, and of Princess Ida of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Feb. 27, 1853; married, Feb. 10, 1852, to *Elisabeth*, born March 26, 1826, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg.

## Children of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince August, heir-apparent, born Nov. 16, 1852; married, February 18, 1878, to Princess Elizabeth, born Feb. 8, 1857, second daughter of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia. (See page 111.)

II. Prince Georg, born June 27, 1855.

### Cousin of the Grand-duke.

Prince Peter, born August 26, 1812, the son of Prince Georg, brother of the late Grand-duke August of Oldenburg, and of Princess Catharine, daughter of the late Emperor Paul of Russia; general of infantry in the service of Russia, and President of the department of Ecclesiastical Affairs in the Imperial Senate; married, April 23, 1837, to Princess Therese of Nassau; widower, Dec. 8, 1871. Issue of the union are five children: -1. Princess Alexandra, born June 2, 1838; married, Feb. 6, 1856, to Grand-duke Nicholas, brother of Czar Alexander II. of Russia. 2. Prince Nicolaus, born May 9, 1840, married May 29, 1863, to Marie Bulazel, Countess von Osternburg, born July 8, 1845; offspring of the union are a son and a daughter called Count and Countess von Osternburg. 3. Prince Alexander, born June 2, 1844; general in the service of Russia; married, Jan. 19, 1868, to Princess Eugenie, born April 1, 1845, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg; offspring of the union is a son, Peter, born Nov. 17, 1868. 4. Prince Constantine, born May 9, 1850; captain in the army of Russia. 5. Princess Therese, born March 30, 1852.

The ancient house of Oldenburg, which has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, is said to be descended from Wittekind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. In the fifteenth century, a scion of the House of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII., was elected King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The main line became extinguished with Count Gunther, in 1667, whereupon the territory of the family fell to the King of Denmark, who made it over to Grand-duke Paul of Russia, in exchange

for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The Grand-duke then gave Oldenburg to his cousin, Prince Friedrich August of Holstein-Gottorp, with whose descendants it remained till December 1810, when Napoleon incorporated it with the kingdom of Westphalia. But the Congress of Vienna not only gave the country back to its former sovereign, but, at the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I., added to it a territory of nearly 400 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants, bestowing at the same time upon the prince the title of Grand-duke. Part of the new territory consisted of the principality of Birkenfeld, on the left bank of the Rhine, close to the French frontier, and some three hundred miles distant from Oldenburg. The Grand-duke has a civil list of 125,000 mark, or 6,250l., besides an allowance of 125,000 mark from the public domains, making his total income 12,500l. He draws also a revenue of 6,000l. from private estates of the family in Holstein.

# Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A Constitution was given to the Grand-duchy Feb. 18, 1849, which, revised by a decree of Nov. 22, 1852, grants liberty of the press, trial by jury, and equality of all citizens in political and social matters. The legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or Diet, elected for three years, by the vote of all citizens paying taxes, and not condemned for felony by a court of justice. The mode of election is indirect. The first electors choose a delegate, and the delegates of several districts appoint one deputy, the whole number being 33, or one for every 10,000 inhabitants. The executive is vested, under the Grand-duke, in a responsible ministry of three departments.

The budget estimates for the year 1880 were calculated upon a total public revenue of 6,912,200 mark, or 345,610*l*., and an expenditure of 7,233,700 mark, or 361,685*l*. In the budget for the year 1881, the receipts were set down at 6,955,800 mark, or 347,790*l*., and the expenses at 7,386,500 mark, or 369,325*l*. The chief item of revenue is from the produce of State property; while in expenditure the civil list and the interest of the public debt take the largest sums. The debt amounted, at the beginning of 1881, to 36,811,318 mark, or 1.840,565*l*.

The area of Oldenburg embraces 2,417 Engl. square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1880, of 337,478 inhabitants. At the census of Dec. 1, 1875, the population numbered 319,314, the increase of population amounting to 1·13 per cent. per annum in the years 1875–80, to 0·35 per annum in the years 1871–75, while in the four preceding years, 1867 to 1871, the increase was only 0·05 per annum.

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### IX. BRUNSWICK.

(HERZOGTHUM BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

## Reigning Duke.

Wilhelm I., born April 25, 1806, the second son of Duke Friedrich Wilhelm and of Princess Marie of Baden. Undertook provisionally the government of Brunswick in consequence of the insurrection of September 7, 1830, and subsequent flight of his brother, the reigning Duke Karl, October 12, 1830; ascended the throne, April 25, 1831.

The ducal house of Brunswick, now on the point of becoming extinct, the reigning sovereign, only representative of the family, being unmarried, was long one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Germanic Confederation. Its ancestor, Henry the Lion, possessed, in the twelfth century, the united duchies of Bavaria and Saxony, with other territories in the north of Germany; but having refused to aid the Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa in his wars with the Pope, he was, by a decree of the Diet, deprived of the whole of his territories with the sole exception of his allodial domains, the principalities of Brunswick and Lüneburg. Their possessions were, on the death of Ernest the Confessor, divided between the two sons of the latter, who became the founders of the lines of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel and Brunswick-Lüneburg, the former of which is represented at present in the ducal house of Brunswick, while the latter is merged in the royal family of Great Britain.

A law of succession to the throne of Brunswick, sanctioned by the Diet, was promulgated in March 1873. It provides, under guarantee of the German Emperor, that at the demise of the reigning Duke, the Grand-duke of Oldenburg shall assume the regency. If, previous to the throne becoming vacant, the regent refuses the regency, or if the regency becomes inoperative from other causes, the present Duke shall, jointly with the Diet of Brunswick, nominate another regent from among the number of reigning German Sovereigns. A new regent will be proposed to the Diet by the Cabinet in the place of the Grand-duke of Oldenburg in case the regency appointed after the vacation of the throne should from any

cause whatever become inoperative.

The present Duke of Brunswick is one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, being in possession of vast private estates, including the principality of Oels, in Silesia, and large domains in the district of Glatz, in Prussia. It is reported that the Duke has bequeathed the whole of these estates to the Emperor of Austria. The Duke's civil list, amounting on the average to 1,000,000 mark, or 50,000*l*., per annum in recent years, is not set down in the budget, but is paid out of a special fund, the 'Kammercasse,' the revenues of which are derived from the State domains, and from the interest of an invested capital of 3,000,000 mark, or 150,000*l*.

#### Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution of Brunswick bears date October 12, 1832, but was modified by the fundamental law of November 28, 1851. The legislative power is vested, according to the law of 1851, in one Chamber, consisting of forty-six members. Of these, twenty-one are elected by the highest-taxed landed proprietors; three by the Protestant clergy; ten by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies hold their mandate for two sessions. The executive is represented by a responsible Ministry, consisting of four departments, namely, of State, of Finance, of Justice, and of the Interior.

The budget is voted by the Chamber for the period of three years, but each year separate. For the year 1881 the estimates of revenue were 8,533,700 mark, or 426,685*l.*, with an expenditure of the same amount. Not included in the budget estimates, as already stated, is the civil list of the Grand-duke. The public debt of the duchy, at the commencement of 1881, was 84,152,656 mark, or 4,207,632*l.*, four-fifths of which sum was contracted for the establishment of railways.

The duchy has an area of 1,526 English square miles, with a population of 349,367 inhabitants, according to the census of December 1, 1880. There were 312,170 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1871, the increase in the four years 1871-75 being at the high rate of 1.26 per cent. per annum, while it was 1.34 in the five years 1875-80. At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 302,801, the increase in the four years 1867-71 being at the rate of 0.73 per cent. per annum. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the duchy are members of the Lutheran Church.

The capital of the duchy, the town of Brunswick, or Braunschweig, had 75,038 inhabitants at the census of Dec. 1, 1880.

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#### X. SAXE-WEIMAR.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-WEIMAR.)

#### Reigning Grand-duke.

Karl Alexander, born June 24, 1818, the son of Grand-duke Karl Friedrich and of Grand-duchess Marie, daughter of the late Czar Paul I. of Russia. Succeeded his father, July 8, 1853; married October 8, 1842, to Sophie, born April 8, 1824, daughter of the late King Willem II. of the Netherlands.

#### Children of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince Karl August, heir-apparent, born July 31, 1844; married August 26, 1873, to Princess Pauline, born July 25, 1852, eldest daughter of Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, of which union there are offspring two sons, namely, Wilhelm, born June 10, 1876, and Bernhard, born April 13, 1878.

II. Princess Marie, born January 20, 1849; married Feb. 6, 1876, to Prince Heinrich of Reuss-Schleiz-Köstritz, German ambassador at Constantinople; offspring a son, Heinrich, born March 3, 1878.

III. Princess Elisabeth, born February 28, 1854.

#### Sister of the Grand-duke.

Princess Augusta, born September 30, 1811; married, June 11, 1829, to Prince Wilhelm, now Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany.

### Cousins of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince Eduard, born October 11, 1823, the son of the late Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar; major-general in the British army; married, Nov. 27, 1851, to Lady Augusta Catherine, born Jan. 14, 1827, daughter of the fifth Duke of Richmond.

II. Prince Hermann, born August 4, 1825, brother of the preceding; married, June 17, 1851, to Princess Augusta, born October 4, 1826, youngest daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Württemberg, of which union there are offspring six children.

III. Prince Gustav, born June 28, 1827, brother of the preceding; major-general in the Austrian army; married, February 14, 1870, to Pierina Marcochia, Countess von Neupurg.

The family of the Grand-duke stands at the head of the Ernestine or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony, which include Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, while the younger, or Albertine line, is represented by the Kings of Saxony. Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent duchy towards the end of the sixteenth century, when Elector Johann Wilhelm of Saxony divided his territory between his two sons, Friedrich Wilhelm

and Johann, giving the former Saxe-Altenburg and the latter Saxe-At the Congress of Vienna a considerable increase of territory, together with the title of Grand-duke, was awarded to Duke Karl August, known as patron of German literature.

The Grand-duke has a large private fortune, part of which he obtained in dowry with his consort, Princess Sophie of the Nether He has also a civil list of 840,000 mark, or 42,000%, amounting to nearly one-seventh of the revenues of Saxe-Weimar.

# Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution of the Grand-duchy was granted May 5, 1816; but slightly altered by the law of October 15, 1849. According to this charter the legislative power is vested in a House of Parliament represented by one Chamber. It is composed of 31 members, of whom ten are chosen by the proprietors of nobiliar estates; ten by the towns; ten others by the inhabitants of rural districts, and one by the Senate of the University of Jena. At the general election, which takes place every seventh year, not only the representatives themselves are chosen, but likewise a substitute for every member, who has to take his place in case of illness, death, or prolonged absence. The ten members for the nobility are elected directly by all proprietors of Rittergüter, or noble estates, even ladies being allowed to vote. In the representation of towns and rural districts the mode of election is indirect. The whole body of voters choose a certain number of delegates, in the proportion of one to every fifty houses, and these deputies elect the member for the place. The Chamber meets every three years.

The executive, acting under the orders of the Grand-duke, but responsible to the representatives of the country, is divided into three departments. The budget is granted by the Chamber for a period of three years. That from 1881 to 1883 comprised an annual income of 6,049,690 mark, or 302,4841, and an annual expenditure of 5,962,410 mark, or 298,1201., leaving a surplus of 87,280 mark, or 4,364l., for each year. The public debt amounted to 6,722,334 mark, or 336,116l., on January 1, 1881.

The Grand-duchy has an area of 1,421 English square miles, with a population of 309,577 at the census of December 1, 1880. During the four years from 1871 to 1875 the increase of population was at the rate of 0.58 per cent. per annum, from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1.13, while in the four years, from 1867 to 1871, the increase was at the rate of 0.29 per cent. per annum. The great majority of the inhabitants are Protestants.

The town of Weimar, capital and largest town of the Grandduchy, had 19,994 inhabitants at the census of Dec. 1, 1880.

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## XI. MECKLEMBURG-STRELITZ.

(Grossherzogthum Mecklemburg-Strelitz.)

### Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Wilhelm I., born Oct. 17, 1819, the son of Grand-duke Georg and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Sept. 6, 1860; married, June 24, 1843, to Augusta, born July 19, 1822, the daughter of the late Duke Adolphus of Cambridge.

## Son of the Grand-duke.

Prince Adolf Friedrich, born July 22, 1848; married April 17, 1877, to Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, born Sept. 7, 1857, of which union there is offspring two daughters, Augusta, born May 8, 1878, and Jutta, born January 24, 1880.

The reigning house of Mecklemburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolf Friedrich, youngest son of Duke Adolf Friedrich II. of Mecklemburg-Schwerin. There being no law of primogeniture at the time, the Diet was unable to prevent the division of the country, which was protested against by subsequent Dukes of Mecklemburg-Schwerin. The Congress of Vienna permitted Duke Karl Friedrich of Mecklemburg-Strelitz to adopt the title of Grand-duke, notwithstanding the exceedingly limited extent of his territory. He is, however, one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, more than one-half of the country being his own private property.

# Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The country is divided into two separate provinces, the first of which, Stargard, has a Diet composed of landowners, while the second, Ratzeburg, has no representative institutions whatever. The Stargard Diet periodically joins the legislative assembly of Mecklemburg-Schwerin. Only the possession of a Rittergut, or knight's estate, gives right to a seat in the Diet, to which the 'privileged' towns may add, if called upon, seven deputies. There are sixty-two Rittergut proprietors in the province of Stargard, only a small number of whom, however, choose to take their seats.

The executive is entirely in the hands of the Grand-duke, and is exercised by him through one 'Minister of State,' which appointment, however, has at times been vacant for several years. Accounts of public income and expenditure are never made known, and the whole state revenue forms the civil list of the Grand-duke.

The population, which, according to the census of December 1,

1880, numbered 100,269, was decreasing steadily, through emigration, previous to 1875, although there is a lesser density than in any other State of the German Empire, only 100 inhabitants living on the square mile. Between the census period, 1871–75, the decrease of population was at the rate of 0.35 per cent. per annum, while during the previous period, 1867–71, the decrease was at the rate of 0.46 per annum. During 1875–80 there has been an increase at the rate of 0.96 per cent. per annum. The area of the country is 1,130 English square miles, the ownership of which territory is divided between the sovereign, the feudal proprietors, and the corporations of certain towns, in the following manner:—527 square miles belong to the Grand-duke; 353 to the titled and unfitled nobles, and 117 to the town corporations.

#### XII. SAXE-MEININGEN.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-MEININGEN.)

### Reigning Duke.

Georg II., born April 2, 1826, the son of Duke Bernhard I. Succeeded, on the abdication of his father, September 20, 1866. Married, May 18, 1850, to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who died March 30, 1855; married, in second nuptials, October 23, 1858, to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, born July 7, 1839, who died February 10, 1872; married, in third nuptials, March 18, 1863, to Ellen Franz, Countess von Heldburg.

#### Children of the Duke.

I. Prince Bernhard, born April 1, 1851; married Feb. 18, 1878, to Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, Prince Imperial of Germany and Crown Prince of Prussia; offspring of the union is a daughter, Feodora, born May 12, 1879.

II. Princess Marie Elizabeth, born September 23, 1853.

III. Prince Ernst, born September 27, 1859. IV. Prince Friedrich, born October 12, 1861.

The line of Saxe-Meiningen was founded by Duke Bernhard, third son of Ernst I. of Saxony, surnamed the Pious, the friend and companion in arms of King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden. The duchy was only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe-Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the present duke. He has a civil list of 380,000 mark, or 19,000l., paid out of the produce of the State domains.

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# Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The charter of the duchy bears date August 23, 1829. It provides for a legislative organisation, consisting of one Chamber of twenty-four representatives. Eight of these are elected by the proprietors of nobiliar estates; eight by the inhabitants of towns, and eight by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and new elections take place every six. A small property qualification is requisite to become a member.

The budget estimates for each of the two financial years 1880–82 stated the revenue at 4,640,565 mark, or 232,028*L*, and the expenditure at 4,123,700 mark, or 206,155*L*. Nearly one half of the revenue is drawn from State domains, formerly belonging to the ducal family. The chief items of expenditure are the interest of the public debt, and the civil list of the duke; which latter, however, is not entered in the budget estimates, but paid out of the revenue of the domains as a first charge thereon. The debt, at the end of 1880, amounted to 13,009,404 mark, or 650,470*L*, exclusive of a state guarantee on 8,000,000 mark, or 400,000*L*, employed in the construction of a line of railway through the duchy.

The area of the duchy extends over 933 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1880, of 207,075 inhabitants. During the four years 1871-75 the population increased at the rate of 0.80 per cent. per annum, while during the preceding four years, 1867-71, the increase was at the rate of 0.88 per cent. per annum; from 1875 to 1880, it was at the rate of 1.28 per cent. per annum. The vast majority of the inhabitants of the duchy are Protestants.

XIII. ANHALT.

(HERZOGTHUM ANHALT.)

Reigning Duke.

Friedrich, born April 29, 1831, the son of Duke Leopold of Anhalt and of Princess Friederike of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, May 22, 1871; married, April 22, 1854, to Princess Antoinette of Saxe-Altenburg, born April 17, 1838.

Children of the Duke.

I. Prince Leopold, born July 18, 1855.
 II. Prince Friedrich, born August 19, 1856.

III. Princess Elisabeth, born September 7, 1857.

IV. Prince Eduard, born April 18, 1861.V. Prince Aribert, born June 18, 1864.

VI. Princess Alexandra, born April 4, 1868.

The Dukes of Anhalt trace their origin to Bernhard, son of the celebrated Albert the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, who died in 1211. The family, in the course of time, split into numerous branches, now reduced to the present line. At the establishment of the Germanic Confederation, in 1815, there were three reigning Dukes of Anhalt, namely of Anhalt-Cöthen, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Dessau. The first of these lines became extinct in 1847, and the second on August 19, 1863, leaving the former house of Anhalt-Dessau the sole heir of the family territory. In 1806, the Princes of Anhalt took the title of Dukes, on joining the Confederation of the Rhine. The Duke of Anhalt has a civil list of 580,000 mark, or 29,000l., including the allowances to the younger members of the house. The family has, besides, very large private estates in Saxony, Eastern Prussia, and the Crimea, embracing an area of more than 200 square miles.

# Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The duchy has a Constitution, proclaimed Sept. 17, 1859, and modified by a decree of Sept. 17, 1863, which gives legislative power to a Diet composed of 36 members, of whom 12 are representatives of the nobility and great landowners, 12 of the towns, and 12 of the rural districts. The executive power is entirely in the hands of the duke, who governs through a Minister of State.

The budget estimates for the financial year 1881-82 stated the public income and expenditure at 16,528,100 mark, or 826,4051. More than a third of the revenue is derived from State property, and the rest chiefly from indirect taxes. The largest item in the expenditure is the civil list of the ducal house. The public debt amounted, on Jan. 1, 1879, to 7,445,417 mark, or 372,2701.

The duchy comprises an area of 869 English square miles, with a population of 232,592, according to the census of December 1, 1880. In the four years, 1871–75; the increase of population was at the rate of 1.23 per cent. per annum, while during the preceding four years, 1867–71, the increase was at the rate of 0.80 per cent. per annum; from 1875 to 1880 it was at the rate of 1.7 per cent. per annum. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants belong to the reformed Protestant Church.

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### XIV. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-COBURG-GOTHA.)

## Reigning Duke.

Ernst II., born June 21, 1818, the son of Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg and of Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg. Studied philosophy and political economy at the University of Bonn, 1834—36; entered into the military service of Saxony, 1836; travelled in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Northern Africa, 1838—40. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, Jan. 29, 1844. Married, May 3, 1842, to Princess Alexandrine, born Dec. 6, 1820, the daughter of the late Grand-duke Leopold of Baden.

The Duke being childless, heir-apparent is his nephew, Prince Alfred, duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, the son of Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Victoria I., Queen of Great Britain. (See page 189.)

The immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, formerly called Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, and previously Saxe-Coburg, was Prince Albrecht, second son of Duke Ernst, surnamed the Pious, who died in 1699. A dispute about his heritage lasted through three generations, and was only settled, towards the end of the eighteenth century, by a re-distribution of the territories of the Saxon princes. A new division took place in 1826, on the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha, and it was then that the house of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg exchanged its name for that of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The family is in possession of a large private fortune, accumulated chiefly by Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, whom the Congress of Vienna made a present of the principality of Lichtenberg, in return for his services as commander of the fifth corps d'armée in the year 1813. This principality he sold, Sept. 22, 1834, to the King of Prussia, for a sum of two million thaler, and other advantages. Besides a vast private income, Duke Ernst II. has a comparatively large civil list. It is paid out of the revenue of the domains, and amounts to 100,000 thaler, or 15,000L, at a minimum, and more in case these estates produce above 134,079 thaler, or 20,112% a year. The proprietorship of these domains, which, according to the decision of the highest legal authorities in Germany, belong to the State and not to the reigning family, gave rise for a time to animated disputes between the Government and the legislature of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. A compromise was finally arrived at, by the terms of which the reigning Duke has a civil list of 100,000 thaler

out of the income of the domains, and the surplus of 34,079 thaler is paid into the public exchequer, while the rest is divided between the Duke and the State.

### Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Staatsgrundgesetz, or fundamental law of the duchy, proclaimed May 3, 1852, vests the legislative power in two separate assemblies, one for the province of Coburg and the other for the province of Gotha. The Coburg Chamber consists of eleven, and that for Gotha of nineteen members, chosen in as many electoral divisions, by the indirect vote of all the inhabitants. Every man above the age of twenty-five, who pays taxes, has a vote, and any citizen above thirty may be elected a deputy. New elections take place every four years. The two assemblies meet separately every year, and every second year they unite into one Chamber, to which the Coburg Diet deputes seven, and that of Gotha fourteen members. The 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the town of Coburg and at Gotha.

The budget is voted for the term of four years, and in the financial accounts a distinction is made between Crown-revenue, derived from the domains, and State-revenue. In recent years the Crown-revenue produced an annual surplus of from 25,000l. to 26,000l., divided in the proportion above mentioned between the Duke and the public exchequer. In the budget estimates for 1877–81, the Crown-revenue for Coburg was set down at 383,486 mark, or 19,174l., and that for Gotha at 2,102,221 mark, or 105,110l., per annum. The annual State-revenue and expenditure for the period 1877–81 was fixed for Coburg at 937,780 mark, or 46,889l., and for Gotha at 2,433,200 mark, or 121,660l. The public debt, in 1881, amounted to 4,100,000 mark, or 205,000l., for Coburg, and to 7,503,284 mark, or 375,164l., for Gotha, being a total of 508,164l.

The area of the duchy is 816 English square miles, of which 230 belong to the province of Coburg, and 586 to Gotha. At the census of December 1, 1880, the total population numbered 194,716, the increase during the four years 1871-75 amounting to 1·17 per cent. per annum, and the five years 1875-80, to 1·32. In the four years, 1867-71, the increase was at the rate of 0·80 per cent. per annum. Nearly the whole of the population are Protestants.

The town of Gotha had 26,525, and Coburg 15,791 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1880. There are no other towns in the duchy.

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# XV. SAXE-ALTENBURG.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-ALTENBURG.)

## Reigning Duke.

Ernst, born September 16, 1826, the son of Duke Georg of Saxe-Altenburg and Princess Marie of Mecklemburg-Schwerin. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, August 3, 1853; married, April 28, 1853, to Princess Agnes, of Anhalt-Dessau, born June

## Daughter of the Duke.

Princess Marie, born August 2, 1854; married, April 19, 1873, to Prince Albrecht of Prussia. (See page 111.)

## Brother of the Duke.

Prince Moritz, born October 24, 1829; married, October 15, 1862, to Princess Augusta of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he has issue four daughters and a son, Ernst, born Aug. 31, 1871.

The reigning family of Saxe-Altenburg, formerly called Saxe-Hildburghausen, dates its origin from the year 1482, when the separation took place between the Ernestine and Albertine lines of Saxony. Up to the year 1826, Saxe-Altenburg formed part of Saxe-Gotha, and was then, by a general exchange of territories among the Saxon princes, made over to the Hildburghausen family. The Duke has a civil list of 143,000 thaler, or 21,450l., amounting to above one-sixth of the revenue of the whole country. On December 20, 1862, the Chamber raised the ducal income to this sum-from 128,000 thaler, or 19,2001, which it had been previously -on condition that the whole of the domains, formerly belonging to the reigning family, should be made over definitely to the State.

# Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution bears date April 29, 1831, but was altered at subsequent periods. It vests the legislative authority in a Chamber composed of twenty-four representatives, of which eight are chosen by the Ritterschaft, or land-holding nobility, eight by the inhabitants of towns, and eight by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies are elected for two sessions.

The executive is divided into three departments, namely, of the Ducal House; the Interior; of Justice; and of Finance. The budget is voted for three years, the estimates of the last period, 1881-83, exhibiting an annual revenue of 2,418,177 mark, or 120,908%, and an expenditure of the same amount. Two-thirds of the revenue are derived from the State domains, and the remainder from indirect taxes. The public debt at the commencement of

1877 amounted to 4,986,628 mark, or 249,331l., a moiety of which

consisted in notes, not bearing interest.

Saxe-Altenburg has an area of 509 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1880, of 155,036 inhabitants. The increase of population was at the rate of 1.26 per cent. per annum in the five years 1875–80, and at the rate of 0.65 per cent. per annum in the four years 1871–75. Many of the inhabitants of the duchy are of Slavonic origin, and the customs and dress of the nationality are still prevailing in the rural districts, although the Slavonic dialect has disappeared since the middle of the sixteenth century. The peasants are reputed to be more wealthy than in any other part of Germany, and the rule prevails among them of the youngest son becoming the heir to the landed property of the father. Estates are kept for generations in the same family, and seldom parcelled out. The rural population, however, has been declining in numbers for the last thirty years.

#### XVI. WALDECK.

(Fürstenthum Waldeck.)

#### Reigning Prince.

Georg Victor, born Jan. 14, 1831, the son of Prince Georg Friedrich and Princess Emma of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, under the guardianship of his mother, May 14, 1845; married, September 26, 1853, to Princess Helena, born Aug. 12, 1831, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau.

#### Children of the Prince.

I. Princess Pauline, born October 19, 1855.

II. Princess Marie, born May 23, 1857; married Feb. 15, 1877, to Prince Wilhelm of Württemberg. (See page 137.)

III. Princess Emma, born Aug. 2, 1858; married Jan. 7, 1879,

to King Willem III. of the Netherlands.

IV. Princess Helena, born February 17, 1861.
V. Prince Friedrich, born January 20, 1865.
VI. Princess Elizabeth, born September 6, 1873.

After the war between Austria and Prussia, at the end of 1866, Prince Georg Victor made an offer to abdicate the throne in favour of the King of Prussia, but the proposal was not accepted by the latter. Consequent upon further negotiations, a 'Treaty of Accession' (Accessions vertrag) was signed by the Prince on July 10, 1867, by which he surrendered his chief sovereign rights to King Wilhelm I., retaining merely nominal power.

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# Constitution and Population.

The charter of the principality was granted Aug. 17, 1852. It provides for a legislative assembly of forty-one members, of which number eighteen are chosen by the nobility, thirteen by the inhabitants of towns, and ten by the people of the rural districts. On October 22, 1867, the assembly approved the 'Treaty of Accession' concluded between the reigning Prince and King Wilhelm I., which made the administration of the country over to Prussia, restricting the authority of the representatives to purely local affairs.

The principality embraces an area of 466 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of December 1, 1880, of 71,107. At the preceding census, of Dec. 1, 1875, the inhabitants numbered 54,743; and at that of Dec. 1, 1871, 56,224.

### XVII. LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM LIPPE.)

# Reigning Prince.

Waldemar, born April 18, 1824, the second son of Prince Leopold and of Princess Emilie of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, Dec. 10, 1875; married, Nov. 9, 1858, to Princess Sophie, born August 7, 1834, daughter of the late Margrave Wilhelm of Baden. Heir-apparent is the Prince's brother, Prince Hermann, born Jan. 16, 1831, formerly

The house of Lippe is a younger branch of the ancient family of Lippe, formed in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The Prince has a civil list amounting to about 10,000%, which is stated to be insufficient for the expenses of the court. Owing to financial distress, the late Prince, on May 17, 1850, sold a part of his territory, the Lippstadt, to Prussia, for a life-annuity of 9,000 thaler, or 1,350%.

# Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A charter of rights was granted to Lippe by decree of July 6, 1836. It includes a representative organisation; but nearly the whole legislative as well as executive power remains in the hands of the

Prince. The Chamber of Deputies consists of twenty-one members, seven of which are elected by the territorial nobility, and the other fourteen by the inhabitants of towns and rural districts. The discussions are kept secret. To the Chamber belongs the right of voting, in part, the supplies; otherwise its functions are consultative. Prince governs through one irresponsible minister.

The estimates of revenue for the year 1881 amounted to 984,248 mark, or 49,2121., and of expenditure to 1,017,137 mark, or 50,8561., leaving a deficit of 32,889 mark, or 1,6441. The public debt, on

January 1, 1881, was 1,167,937 mark, or 58,3961.

The population, at the census of December 1, 1880, numbered 120,216 souls, living on an area of 445 English square miles. At the preceding census of Dec. 1, 1875, the inhabitants numbered 112,452, showing an increase at the rate of 1.38 per cent. per

# XVIII. SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.)

## Reigning Prince.

Georg, born Nov. 23, 1838; succeeded his father, Prince Albert, November 26, 1869. Heir-apparent of the Prince is his cousin,

Prince Günther, born June 3, 1860.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt line is a younger branch of the house of Schwarzburg, being descended from Johann Günther, who died in the middle of the seventeenth century. sovereign has a civil list of 240,000 mark, or 12,000%, exclusive of The present the revenue of the State domains, property of the reigning family.

# Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The fundamental law of the principality is the constitution of March 21, 1854, modified November 16, 1870. For all legislative measures the Prince has to obtain the consent of a Chamber of Representatives of sixteen members, four of whom are elected by the highest-assessed inhabitants, and the rest returned by the general population. The deputies meet every three years, and their mandate expires at the end of two sessions.

There are triennial budgets. For the period 1879-81, the annual public income was settled at 1,772,270 mark, or 88,613l., and the expenditure at the same amount. Former financial periods showed

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small deficits. There is a public debt of 1,848,000 florins, or

The population numbered 76,676 at the census of December 1, 1875, and 80,926 in 1880, living on an area of 340 English square miles. From 1871 to 1875 the increase of population was at the rate of 0.38, and from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1.1 per cent. per

# XIX. SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

(Fürstenthum Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.)

# Reigning Prince.

Karl II., born August 17, 1830; succeeded his father, Prince Günther II., July 17, 1880; married, June 12, 1869, to Princess Marie of Saxe-Altenburg, born June 28, 1845.

# Father of the Prince.

Günther II., born Sept. 24, 1801; succeeded his father, Prince Gunther I., Aug. 19, 1835; married, in first nuptials, in 1827, to Princess Marie of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, who died in 1833; and, secondly, in 1835, to Princess Mathilda of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, from whom he was divorced in 1852. Abdicated July 17, 1880.

# Brother and Sisters of the Prince.

I. Princess Elisabeth, born March 22, 1829.

II. Prince Leopold, born July 2, 1832. III. Princess Marie, born June 14, 1837.

The princes of the House of Schwarzburg belong to a very ancient and wealthy family, which gave an emperor to Germany in the fourteenth century. It was partly on account of this lineage that the small territory of the house was left undisturbed at the Congress of Vienna, instead of being 'mediatised,' like that of a number of other formerly sovereign princes. The civil list of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen amounts to 22,000%, being nearly one-fourth of the revenue of the country. The Prince is, moreover, in possession of a very large income from private estates in Bohemia and Mecklemburg, purchased mostly by a former sovereign, Gunther I., who carried on a monopoly as brewer in his dominions.

# Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, granted July 5, 1857, under which restricted legislative rights are given to a Diet composed of 15 members, 5 of whom are appointed by the Prince, 5 nominated by certain highly-taxed landowners and others, and 5 elected by the inhabitants in general. The sole executive and part of the legislative power is in the hands of the Prince, who exercises his authority through a government divided into three departments.

The budget accounts are settled for the term of three years. In the period 1880-83, the annual revenue amounted to 2,119,391 mark, or 105,969l., and the annual expenditure to 2,083,316 mark, or 104.165l. There is a public debt of 3,498,755 mark, or 174,937l.

The area of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen embraces 318 English square miles, containing a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1875, of 67,480 souls, and in 1880 of 71,107. The census of 1871 gave the number of inhabitants at 67,191, showing an increase at the rate of 0.11 per cent. per annum, while from 1875 to 1880 it was 1.07. The whole population is Protestant.

#### XX. REUSS-SCHLEIZ.

(Fürstenthum Reuss-Schleiz.)

#### Reigning Prince.

Heinrich XIV., born May 28, 1832, the son of Prince Heinrich LXVII. and of Princess Adelaide; succeeded his father, July 10, 1867; married, Feb. 6, 1858, to Princess Louise of Württemberg.

#### Children of the Prince.

I. Prince Heinrich, born November 10, 1858.

II. Princess Elisabeth, born October 27, 1859.

The reigning house of Reuss-Schleiz forms a younger branch of the Reuss family. As in Reuss-Greiz (see p. 173), the greater part of the territory of the principality is the private property of the

reigning family.

All the princes are called Heinrich, and, to distinguish them, they have numbers attached to their names, beginning and ending in each century. Number one is given to the first prince of the branch born in the century, and the numbers follow in the order of birth until the century is finished, when they begin again with number one. Thus the late prince, who was born in 1789 and died in 1867, was Heinrich LXVII., and his son, the reigning prince, born in 1832, is Heinrich XIV., being respectively the 67th and 14th prince of Reuss-Schleiz, born in the 18th and 19th centuries.

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Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, proclaimed Nov. 30, 1849, and modified April 14, 1852, and June 20, 1856. Under it restricted legislative rights are granted to a Diet of nineteen members, of whom four are elected by the chief landowners, and the remainder by the inhabitants in general. The Prince has the sole executive and part of the legislative power. In the administration of the State a cabinet of three members acts under his direction. The public income was given as 1,235,175 mark, or 62,7581., for the years 1880-83, with an expenditure of the same amount. There is a public debt of 1,328,894 mark, or 66,4441.

The census of December 1, 1875, gave a population of 92,375, and of Dec. 1, 1880, of 101,330, on an area of 297 English square miles. On December 1, 1871, the population numbered 89,032, showing an increase in 1875 at the rate of 0.92 per cent. per annum, while in 1875-80, it was 1.93. All the inhabitants are Protestants.

# XXI. SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(Fürstenthum Schaumburg-Lippe.)

Reigning Prince.

Adolf, born Aug. 1, 1817, the son of Prince Georg; succeeded luis father, Nov. 21, 1860; married, Oct. 25, 1844, to Princess Hermina, born Sept. 29, 1827, daughter of the late Prince Georg of

Children of the Prince.

Princess Hermina, born October 5, 1845.

II. Prince Georg, born October 10, 1846. III. Prince Hermann, born May 19, 1848.

IV. Princess Ida, born July 28, 1852.

V. Prince Otto, born September 13, 1854. VI. Prince Adolf, born July 20, 1859.

The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name, who lived in the sixteenth century. The civil list of the reigning Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe amounts to 25,000l., or about three-fourths of the revenue of the whole principality.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, dated November 17, 1868, under which there is a legislative Diet of 15 members, two of whom are appointed by the Prince, one nominated by the nobility, one by the clergy, one by certain functionaries, and the rest elected by the people. To the Prince belongs part of the legislative and all the executive authority.

In the budget estimates for the financial accounts for the financial year 1879-80, the revenue was stated at 504,730 mark, or 25,236*l.*, and the expenditure at the same amount. There was in 1879 a public debt of 1,400,000 mark, or 70,000*l.*, consisting almost entirely

of paper money.

The census, of Dec. 1, 1875, gave a population of 33,133, and of Dec. 1, 1880, of 35,374 souls, on an area of 212 English square miles. From 1871 to 1875 the inhabitants increased at the rate of 0.75 per cent. per annum, and from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1.85 per cent. per annum.

#### XXII. REUSS-GREIZ.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS-GREIZ.)

#### Reigning Prince.

Heinrich XXII., born March 28, 1846, the son of Prince Heinrich XXI. and of Princess Caroline of Hesse-Homburg; succeeded his father, November 8, 1859; married, October 8, 1872, to Princess Ida of Schaumburg-Lippe, born July 28, 1852. Offspring of

the union is a son, Heinrich, born March 20, 1878.

The princely family of Reuss traces its descent to the Emperor Heinrich I. of Germany, surnamed 'The Fowler,' who died in 936. All the heads of the house, ever since the commencement of the eleventh century, have been called Heinrich. At first the succeeding generations were detinguished by descriptive appellations, such as 'The Rich,' 'The Stout,' 'The Valiant,' and so forth; but subsequently they adopted numbers. In the year 1701 it was settled, in a family council, that the figures should not run higher than a hundred, beginning afterwards again at one. The present sovereign of Reuss-Greiz has no civil list. He is very wealthy, the greater part of the territory over which he reigns being his private property.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The constitution, bearing date March 28, 1867, provides for a legislative body of 12 members, 3 nominated by the sovereign, 2 by the nobility, 3 elected by towns, and 4 by rural districts. The public revenue, balanced by the expenditure, was set down as 581,372 mark, or 29,068l., for 1882. There is a public debt of 1,023,686 mark, or 51,182l.

The population of the principality amounted, at the census of Dec. 1, 1880, to 50,782 souls, living on an area of 148 English square miles. At the census of 1875 the population numbered 46,985, showing an increase at the rate 1.6 per cent. per annum.

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## XXIII. HAMBURG.

(FREIE STADT HAMBURG.)
Constitution and Revenue.

The present constitution of the state and free city of Hamburg was published on the 28th September 1860, and came in force on the 1st of January 1861; a revision was published October 13, 1879. According to the terms of this fundamental law, the government - Staatsgewalt - is intrusted, in common, to two Chambers of Representatives, the Senate and the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses. The Senate, which exercises chiefly, but not entirely, the executive power, is composed of eighteen members, one-half of whose number must have studied jurisprudence, while seven out of the remaining nine must belong to the class of merchants. The members of the Senate are elected for life by the House of Burgesses; but a senator is at liberty to retire at the end of six years. A first and second burgomaster, chosen annually in secret ballot, preside over the meetings of the Senate. No burgomaster can be in office longer than two years; and no member of the Senate is allowed to hold any public office whatever. The House of Burgesses consists of 160 members, 80 of whom are elected in secret ballot by the votes of all tax-paying citizens. Of the remaining 80 members, 40 are chosen, also by ballot, by the owners of house property in the city valued at 3,000 marks, or 1501., over and above the amount for which they are taxed; while the other 40 members are deputed by various guilds, corporations, and courts of justice. All the members of the House of Burgesses are chosen for six years, in such a manner that every three years new elections take place for one-half the number. The House of Burgesses is represented, in permanence, by a Bürger-Ausschuss, or Committee of the House, consisting of twenty deputies, of whom no more than five are allowed to be members of the legal profession. It is the special duty of the committee to watch the proceedings of the Senate, and the general execution of the articles of the constitution, including the laws voted by the House of Burgesses. In all matters of legislation, except taxation, the Senate has a veto; and, in case of a constitutional conflict, recourse is had to an assembly of arbitrators, chosen in equal parts from the Senate and the House of Burgesses.

The revenue of the State is mainly derived from direct taxes, chief among them an income-tax, the amount of which upon each contributor is left to self-assessment. Disbursements for public works, including the maintenance of free and unobstructed navigation on the river Elbe—the jurisdiction over which belongs entirely to Hamburg, although the river flows from the port to its mouth through the territories of Prussia—form the principal part of the

expenditure. The following table gives, according to official accounts, the estimated sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the State during the year 1879 :--

Sources of Revenue.  Domains and State lottery Stamps and taxes Official fees (Gebühren) Miscellaneous receipts	Mark 7,729,445 16,741,060 3,091,470 130,640	\$ 386,477 837,052 154,572 6,532
Total revenue	27,692,615	1,384,630
Branches of Expenditure.		0,100
Senate and Burgesses		1.0
Interest on State debt	541,380	27,069
Administration of Finance	6,710,000	335,500
Trade and Industry	2,577,140	128,857
Board of Works	800,500	40,025
Education and Public Charities	. 5,018,479	250,923
Justice and Police	. 5,021,582	251,079
Foreign Consulates	5,010,373	250,518
Contribution to Imperial amount	- 38,000	1,900
Miscellaneous disbursements	3,500,000	175,000
and ansome sements	939,747	46,987
Total expenditure	. 30,157,201	1,507,860

In 1881 the budget was estimated at 30,657,400 mark, or 1,532,870% income, and 33,230,000 mark, or 1,661,500% expenditure, leaving a deficit of 2,572,600 mark, or 127,630l. The deficit was covered by the surplus of former years.

For the privilege of remaining a 'Free Port,' and exempt from the customs of the Zollverein, Hamburg has to pay an annual sum, assessed for the year 1879 at 2,046,000 mark, or 102,300l., equal to

a charge of 7s. 6d. per head of population.

The public debt of Hamburg on the 1st of January, 1880, amounted to 124,895,550 mark, or 6,244,7771. The debt was incurred chiefly for the construction of public works, a considerable part of it being devoted, after the great fire in 1842, to the rebuilding of the destroyed city on a new plan.

# Population and Commerce.

The state embraces a territory of 148 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of December 1, 1875, of 388,618 inhabitants, and on Dec. 1, 1880, of 453,869. Included in the census returns were two battalions of Prussian soldiers, forming the garrison of Hamburg. The state consists of three divisions, viz. the city proper with its suburbs, the district of Geest, and the townships of Bergedorf and Ritzebuttel,

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the population of each of which districts was as follows of December 1, 1875:—

City of Hamburg, with suburbs

Rural districts and Bergedorf

Cuxhaven and Ritzebüttel

Total

Mass relations was as follows of Inhabitants

345,801

35,888

6,929

The increase of population has been very considerable since the census of 1867. In the four years from 1867 to 1871 the population of the State increased at the high rate of 2.59 per cent. per annum; from 1871 to 1875, at the rate of 3.41 per cent. per annum, and in 1875–80, at the rate of 3.35. A large stream of the German emigration to America—which, however, has been rapidly declining in recent years—flows through Hamburg. The number of emigrants was 47,294 in 1869; 32,556 in 1870; 42,224 in 1871; 74,406 in 1872; 69,176 in 1873; 43,443 in 1874; 31,810 in 1875; 12,729 in 1876, 10,570 in 1877; 11,827 in 1878; and 42,786 in 1880. The vast majority of the emigrants of 1880 went to the United States.

The commercial intercourse of the United Kingdom with Hamburg is very important, embracing more than one-half of the total commerce with Germany.

The total number of vessels which entered the port of Hamburg in the year 1878 was 5,473, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,233,929. The vessels entering with cargoes under the British flag numbered 2,324, with a tonnage of 1,244,768, and cargoes valued at 4,600,0001. numbered 1,394, with a tonnage of 767,544, and cargoes valued at 1,0,000,0001.

The total number of sea-going vessels (Seeschiffe) which belonged to the port of Hamburg, was as follows on Jan. 1, 1880:—

ors	Number	Tonnage
vessels	111 370	88,960 150,902
Total	481	239,862

At the commencement of 1871, the number of vessels belonging to Hamburg was 439, with an aggregate tonnage of 184,496, so that in the nine years there was an increase of 55,366 in tonnage. The mercantile navy of Hamburg was more than eight times as large as that of the kingdom of Belgium, and nearly double, in tonnage, of that of Denmark and Belgium together, in the year 1878.

## XXIV. LÜBECK.

(FREIE STADT LÜBECK.)

# Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The free city and state of Lübeck is governed according to a constitution adopted April 7, 1874. The main features of this charter are two representative bodies-first, the Senate, exercising the executive, and, secondly, the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses, exercising the legislative authority. The Senate is composed of fourteen members, elected for life, and presided over by two burgomasters, who hold office for two years each, and retire in rotation. are 120 members in the House of Burgesses, chosen by all citizens who are members of any of the twelve colleges, or guilds, of the town. A committee of thirty burgesses, presided over by a chairman elected for two years, has the duty of representing the legislative assembly in the intervals of the ordinary sessions, and of carrying on all active business. The House of Burgesses has the initiative in all measures relative to the public expenditure, foreign treaties, and general legislation; while the Senate, entrusted chiefly with the executive government, has also to give its sanction to the passing of

The high court of appeal for the three Free Cities of Germany, reorganised by treaty of July 2, 1870, after the creation of a chief tribunal of commerce for the North German Confederation, is established at Lübeck. It is composed at present, under a convention signed July 2, 1872, of a President, nominated by the Senates of the three Free Cities, and six councillors, three of whom are chosen by Hamburg, two by Bremen, and one by Lübeck. The supervision of the Court is in the Senate of the three cities, passing in rotation from one to the other on the 22nd July of every year.

The estimated revenue for the year 1881 amounted to 2, 42,376 mark, or 137,1181., and the expenditure to the same amount. Nearly one-third of the revenues are derived from public domains, chiefly forests; another third from excise duties; and the rest mostly from direct taxation. Of the expenditure, one-half is for the interest and reduction of the public debt, the latter amounting, at the commencement of 1879, to 23,804,913 mark, or 1,190,24 %. Rather more than one-fifth of the public liabilities were contracted in 1806, at the time of the French occupation; while the rest consist mainly of a 4% loan of 1850, and a  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  loan of 1863.

According to the census of December 1, 1875, the state com-

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ore nain pu e s in 12 ra d prises a territory of 127 square miles, with a population of 56,912, including a Prussian garrison; on December 1, 1880, the population was 63,571. The city proper had 39,743, and the rural districts, composed of scattered portions of territory surrounded by Prussia and Mecklenburg, 12,415 inhabitants in 1875; in 1880 the city had increased to 51,055. In the four years from 1871 to 1875, the population increased at the rate of 2.18 per cent. per annum, and in the five years from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 2.37 per cent. per annum.

Lübeck possessed, at the commencement of 1880, forty-three sea-going vessels, of 9,666 tons, including twenty-seven steamers, of 6,641 tons. In the year 1878, there entered the port of Lübeck 2,246 vessels, of 405,400 tons, and there cleared 2,228 vessels, of 401,900 tons. The number of vessels arriving under the British flag in 1878 was 8, of an aggregate tonnage of 2,250. The direct trade of Lübeck is chiefly with Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Great Britain. Returns of the extent of commerce of the free city with Great Britain are included under Germany. (See pp. 183–84.)

### XXV. BREMEN.

(FREIE STADT BREMEN.)

## Constitution and Revenue.

The free city of Bremen is governed, under a constitution proclaimed March 5, 1849, and revised February 21, 1854, November 17, 1875, December 1, 1878, and May 27, 1879, by a Senate of seventeen members, forming the executive, and the Bürgerconvent, or Convent of Burgesses, of 150 members, invested with the power of legislation. The Convent is returned by the votes of all the citizens, divided into classes. The citizens who have studied at a university return 14 members; the merchants 42 members; the common traders and shop-keepers 22 members, and the other tax-paying inhabitants of the Free City the rest. The Convent elects the seventeen members of the Senate, ten of whom at least must be lawyers. Two burgomasters, the first elected for six years and a half, and the second for four years, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a Ministry divided into eight departments—namely, Foreign Affairs, Church and Education, Justice, Finance, Police, Medical and Sanitary Administration, Military Affairs, and Commerce and Shipping. All the ministers are senators.

The revenue for the year 1879 amounted to 11,981,098 mark, or 599,054l,, and the expenditure to 12,850,116 mark, or 617,505l.,

thus leaving a deficit of 369,018 mark, or 18,450l. More than one-third of the revenue is raised from public property—Eigenthum und Rechten—and another third from direct taxes. The chief branch of expenditure is for interest and reduction of the public debt. The latter amounted, in January, 1880, to 81,010,167 mark, or 4,050,508l. The whole of the debt, which bears interest at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., was incurred for constructing railways, harbours, and other public works.

#### Population and Commerce.

The population of the State amounted, on Dec. 1, 1875, to 142,200, inclusive of a Prussian garrison; in 1880 it was 156,229. The increase of population from 1871 to 1875 was larger than in any other State of Germany, amounting to the high rate of 3.82 per cent. per annum. In the five years from 1875 to 1880, the increase was 1.95 per cent. per annum. The state embraces an area of 106

English square miles.

Bremen, with Bremerhaven, is, next to Hamburg, the chief outlet of German emigration. The number of emigrants who left the port was 61,877 in 1870; 60,516 in 1871; 80,418 in 1872; 63,167 in 1873; 30,633 in 1874; 24,503 in 1875; 21,665 in 1876; 19,179 in 1877; 11,483 in 1878; 15,828 in 1879; and 51,627 in 1880. The emigrants of 1880 were nearly all natives of Germany, the small remainder being composed of natives of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Switzerland, and other countries. The vast majority of the emigrants of 1880 went to the United States. In the two years 1877 and 1878, upwards of 21,000 persons returned to Bremen from transatlantic countries.

The number of merchant vessels belonging to the State of Bremen on Jan. 1, 1880, was 320, of 261,357 tons, the number including 67 steamers, of an aggregate burthen of 59,460 tons. Nearly all the steamers sailing under the Bremen and German flag belong to the Navigation Company called the 'North-German Lloyd,' which has a fleet of large ships, mainly built on the Clyde, running between Bremen and various ports in North and South America, with smaller steamers running between Bremerhaven and British ports.

In the year 1878 there arrived at the port of Bremen 2,762 vessels, of 1,013,238 tons, and there cleared 2,903 vessels, of 993,112 tons. The arrivals included 366 British vessels, of 181,783 tons, and the departures 343 British vessels, of 118,098 tons. Three-fourths of the commerce of Bremen are carried on under the German and British flags. Next to that of Hamburg, the port of Bremen is the largest for the international trade of Germany.

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### ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REICHSLAND ELSASS-LOTHRINGEN.)

### Constitution and Revenue.

The fundamental laws, under which the Reichsland, or Imperial Land, of Alsace-Lorraine is governed, were voted by the Reichstag of Germany June 3, 1871, June 20, 1872, June 25, 1873, and July 4, 1879. By Art. 1 of the law of June 3, 1871, it is enacted, the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, ceded by France in the Peace preliminaries of February 26, 1871, under limits definitely fixed in the Treaty of Peace of May 10, 1871, shall be for ever united with the German Empire.' The Constitution of the German Empire was introduced in Alsace-Lorraine on the 1st of January, 1874.

The administration of Alsace-Lorraine is under a governor-general,

bearing the title of 'Statthalter.'

Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine.—Field-Marshal Edwin Hans Karl von Manteuffel, born Feb. 24, 1809; entered the Prussian cavalry, 1826; captain, 1843; colonel, 1850; general, 1858; commanderin-chief of the Prussian army in Hanover and Hesse, 1866; commander of the 1st corps d'armée of Germany in the war against France, 1870-71; nominated field-marshal, 1872. Appointed Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, Aug. 4, 1879; assumed office, Oct. 1, 1879.

According to the constitutional law of July 4, 1879, the Emperor appoints the Statthalter, who exercises power as the representative of the Imperial Government, having his residence at Strassburg. A Ministry composed of three departments, with a responsible Secretary of State at its head, acts under the Statthalter, who also is assisted by a Council of State, comprising the General in command of the troops in the province, the Secretary of State at the head of the Ministry, the chief provincial officials, and seven other members appointed by the Emperor. The Statthalter is President of the Council. For the administration of local affairs there is a Provincial Committee, consisting of 58 members.

The budget estimates of public revenue of Alsace-Lorraine in the year ending March 31, 1882, amounted to 47,306,937 mark, or 2,365,3461.; and the estimates of expenditure to the same. Nearly one-half of the total revenue is derived from customs and indirect taxes, while one of the largest branches of expenditure-amounting to 8,789,250 mark, or 439,4621., in the estimates for 1881-82—is for

public education and ecclesiastical affairs.

## Area and Population.

The Reichsland has an area of 5,580 English square miles, with a population, in 1875, of 1,531,804, and in 1880 of 1,571,971,

being 281 individuals per English square mile. Alsace-Lorraine is administratively divided into three Bezirke, or districts, called Ober-Elsass, Unter-Elsass, and Lothringen, the first of which is subdivided into seven, and the other two each into eight Kreise, or circles. The following table gives area, in English square miles, and the population of each of the districts at the two last enumerations, the census of December 1, 1875, and the census of December 1, 1880:—

Districts	Area	Area Population	
Districts	Eng. sqr. miles	December 1875	December 1880
Ober-Elsass Unter-Elsass Lothringen	. 1,353 . 1,844 . 2,383	453,374 598,180 480,250	461,625 618,012 492,334
Total	. 5,580	1,531,804	1,571,971

There was a decrease of population during the four years from 1871 to 1875 amounting to 0.23 per cent. per annum. During the preceding five years from December 1866 to December 1871, there was a decrease of population at the rate of 0.84 per cent. per annum, ascribed partly to the war and partly to emigration. But there were only 158 emigrants in the year 1876, and but 108 in 1877. Between 1875–80 there was an increase of 0.4 per cent. per annum.

At the census of December 1, 1871, there were in the Reichsland 1,204,081 Roman Catholics, 285,329 Protestants, 3,198 members of other Christian sects, and 39,002 Jews. According to an official estimate, 200,000 of the inhabitants are of French origin (Sprachstamme), and 1,350,000 of German origin.

The three principal towns of the Reichsland are Strassburg, capital of Ober-Elsass, Mühlhausen, capital of Unter-Elsass, and Metz, capital of Lothringen. At the census of 1880, Strassburg had

104,501, Mülhausen 68,283, and Metz 53,107 inhabitants.

#### Trade and Commerce of Germany.

The trade and commerce of the Empire are under the administration and guidance of special laws and rules, emanating from the Zollverein, or Customs' League which embraces the whole of the states of Germany, with the exception of the two cities of Hamburg and Bremen. The privilege of Hamburg and Bremen to remain 'free ports,' conceded in 1868, was ratified in the Imperial Constitution of April 16, 1871, the 34th article of which enacts that the two Hanse towns shall remain 'outside the common line of customs'—ausserhalb der gemeinschaftlichen Zollgrenze—'until

they themselves demand admittance.' The administration of the Zollverein, according to a treaty signed July 8, 1867, and in force from January 1, 1868, till December 31, 1878, is at Berlin.

There was, previous to the year 1871, a twofold representation of the Zollverein, that of governments, in the Zollverein Council, and that of populations, in the Zollverein Parliament, the members of which latter body were elected in the same manner as the deputies to the North German Federal diet, and met in annual session at the beginning of the year. Under the constitution of April 16, 1871, the functions of the Zollverein Parliament merged in the Reichstag of the Empire. The Zollverein Council has three committees sitting permanently, namely, for finance, for taxes and customs, and for trade. All the receipts of the Zollverein are paid into a common exchequer, and distributed, pro rata of population, among the states of the Empire. The chief sources of revenue are customs duties, mainly on imports, and taxes upon spirits, wine, sugar manufactured from beet-roots, and tobacco.

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the amount of the commercial intercourse between Germany and the United Kingdom, giving the total value of the direct exports from all the states of the Empire, including the Hanse Towns, to Great Britain and Ireland, and the total value of the direct imports of British home produce into them, in each of the ten years 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Germany to Great Britain	Imports of British Hom Produce into Germany
1871 1872 1878 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 19,263,319 19,231,873 19,926,451 19,947,195 21,836,401 21,115,189 26,269,993 23,570,836 21,604,890 24,355,419	£ 12,654,814 31,618,749 27,270,342 24,799,846 23,287,883 20,082,262 19,642,128 19,457,190 18,591,545 16,943,700

The annual sums here given do not represent the total value of the commercial intercourse between Germany and Great Britain, but only that of the *direct* trade. There are no detailed official returns showing the value of the exports and imports passing in transit, chiefly by way of the Netherlands, between Germany and the United Kingdom. (See page 338.)

The staple articles of exports from Germany to the United Kingdom consist of agricultural produce, chief among them bread-stuffs, unrefined sugar, live animals, and potatoes. The following

table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of these four principal articles exported direct from Germany to the United Kingdom, in each of the two years 1879 and 1880:—

Staple Exports from Germany to Great Britain	1879	1880
Corn, wheat, barley, &c	£ 3,753,031	£ 3,300,251
Sugar, unrefined	2,794,473	4,728,916
Animals, live	1,450,679 1,509,212	1,496,738 1,716,435

The exports of breadstuffs from Germany to Great Britain, consisting mainly of wheat and barley, but embracing, besides, wheatmeal and flour, pease, rye, and oats, fluctuated greatly in recent years. The remaining exports embrace a great variety of articles, nearly all of them the produce of agriculture.

The principal articles of imports of British produce into Germany consist of woollen and cotton manufactures, and of iron

wrought and unwrought.

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of these three staple articles of British produce imported from the United Kingdom into Germany, in each of the two years 1879 and 1880:—

Principal articles of British Produce imported into Germany	1879	1880
1. Woollen manufactures:—	£	£
Manufactured articles	2,038,510	1,227,558
Woollen and worsted yarn	1,823,020	1,631,214
Total woollen	3,861,530	2,858,772
2. Cotton manufactures :		Transite
Manufactured articles	1,746,285	1,342,658
Cotton Yarn	1,840,950	1,673,548
Total cottons	3,587,235	3,016,206
3. Iron, wrought and unwrought	1,024,363	1,144,558

The rest of the imports of British produce into Germany consists of miscellaneous articles, not one of them of the value of a million sterling per annum.

The Free Towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, are the chief

gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom. (See pages 174-79.)

The results of an agricultural census taken on the 10th of January, 1873, showed that at that date there were in the Empire 3,352,231 horses; 13,315 mules and donkeys; 15,776,702 head of cattle; 24,999,706 sheep; 7,124,088 swine; 2,320,002 goats; and 2,333,484 heehives. The number of families possessing live stock—Viehbesitzende Haushaltungen—was found to be 5,028,023, and of these there were 2,965,856 devoted, partly or wholly, to agricultural pursuits.

The production of metals and minerals in the German Empire was as follows in each of the years 1877 and 1878:—

	Metr.	Tons
70: - T	1877	1878
Pig Iron Zinc Lead Copper Tin Antimony Coal Lignite Asphalt	1,956,579 90,362 80,278 8,362 881 930 30,423,774 10,644,427 29,735	2,124,444 94,954 84,372 9,541 831 1,245 39,429,308 10,971,117 47,329

The mercantile navy of Germany, on the 1st of January 1880, numbered 4,777 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 1,171,286. Of this total there were 374 steamers, of 196,843 tons. The following was the distribution of the shipping belonging to the principal ports on the 1st of January 1878:—

Principal Ports	Sailing Vess	els and Steamer	s Ste	amers
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Hamburg Bremen Rostock Stettin Danzig Stralsund Barth Memel Elsfleth Papenburg Geestemunde All other ports	459 274 361 197 108 298 241 84 116 155 57 2,455	221,474 216,054 103,009 46,409 48,679 49,475 43,505 28,685 36,334 22,429 28,693 262,189	101 60 9 38 8 1 	84,127 57,377 3,812 8,182 3,490 257 334 — 1,209 24,591
Total	4,805	1,106,935	336	183,379

On the 1st July, 1881, the railways of the Empire completed and open for public traffic had a total length of 33,872 kilometer, or 21,000 English miles. The total of these lines either are already, or will become soon, the property of the State.

The total number of telegraphic despatches in the year 1880 was 14,412,598, of which 9,448,1.8 were inland, and 4,964,470 foreign. The length of telegraph lines in the Empire at the end of 1880 was

59,961 kilometer, and of telegraph wires 213,327 kilometer.

The Imperial post office carried 575,309,050 letters, 140,981,960 post cards, 8,463,070 patterns, 104,100,720 stamped wrappers, and 348,973,287 newspapers, in the year 1880. The total receipts of the post office (including telegraphic service) in 1880-81 amounted to 136,647,195 mark, or 6,852,359*l.*, and the total expenditure to 120,237,476 mark, or 6,011,873*l*. The number of post offices was 7,540; with 5,659 telegraphic stations at the end of 1880, and 63,413 persons employed.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF GERMANY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Georg von Münster, accredited Jan. 26, 1873. Councillor of Embassy.—Baron von der Brincken.
Secretary.—Count Guido Lynar.
Military Attaché.—Major von Vietinghof.
Director of Chancery.—Wilhelm Adolph Schmettau.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Ambassador.—Lord Ampthill, G.C.B., born in 1829; British Envoy to Rome, 1858-70; Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1870-71. Appointed Ambassador to Germany, October 16, 1871.

Secretaries.—Sir John Walsham, Bart.; Henry Nevill Dering; Hon.

Hugh Gough; Ralph Milbanke.

Military Attache. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Paul Methuen.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Ernest Rice, R.N. Commercial Attaché.—J. A. Crowe.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures generally in use throughout the whole of Germany, and their British equivalents, are—

#### MONEY.

#### Old denominations.

The Thaler, of 30 Groschen, approxim	nate value =	38.
"Gulden, or florin, of 60 Kreuzer	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1s. 8d.
", Mark Current of Lübeck		1s. 3d.
" Mark Banco of Hamburg	,, ==	1s. 6d.
" Reichs Thaler of Bremen	,,	3s. 4d.

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ab n ore New denomination.

The Mark, of 100 Pfennig, approximate value = 1s.

On January 1, 1872, a law for the uniformity of coinage throughout the Empire, passed by the Reichstag, was published by the Imperial government. Under this law the standard of value is gold. The same law ordered the substitution of the mark, as the general coin, to commence on the 1st of January, 1875. There are gold 5-mark, 10-mark, and 20-mark pieces, the first called Halbe Krone, or half-crown, the second Krone, or crown, and the third Doppel-Krone, or double-crown.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metrical system of weights and measures came into force in Germany on January 1, 1872. The names of the decimal weights and measures and the British equivalents are:

The Gramme

	Greenenes .		-	15.434 grains troy.	
. 29	Kilogramme of 2 Pfund		===	2.205 lbs. avoirdupois.	
73	Centner of 50 Kilogramme		=	110	
27	Quintal of 2 Centner		=	220 "	
**	Tonne of 20 Centner .	÷		2200	
"	Liter, Mass		==	1.76 Imperial pints.	
73	Meter, Stab		===	3.28 feet or 39.37 inches	
	Kilometer	• /	==	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.	
	Hektar				
22	Quaarat, or Square Kilome	ter	=	247 acres, or $2\frac{3}{5}$ . sq. k. to 1 sq. mile.	

# Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Germany.

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## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.)

Reigning Queen and Empress.

Victoria I., Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; widow, Dec. 14, 1861.

#### Children of the Queen.

I. Princess Victoria, born Nov. 21, 1840; married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, eldest son of Wilhelm I., German

Emperor and King of Prussia. (See page 110.)

II. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Offspring of the union are five children:
—1. Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864. 2. George, born June 3, 1865. 3. Louise, born Feb. 20, 1867. 4. Alexandra, born July 6, 1868. 5. Maud, born Nov. 26, 1869.

III. Prince Alfred, duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; entered the royal navy, Aug. 31, 1858; married Jan. 21, 1874, to Grand-duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Alfred, born Oct. 15, 1874. 2. Marie, born October 29, 1875. 3. Victoria, born Novem-

ber 25, 1876. 4. Alexandra, born September 1, 1878.

IV. Princess Helena, born May 25, 1846; married, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Jan. 22, 1831. Offspring of the union are four children:
—1. Christian, born April 14, 1867. 2. Albert John, born Feb. 26, 1869. 3. Victoria, born May 3, 1870. 4. Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872.

V. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848; married, March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, born Aug. 6, 1845, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. (See page 509.)

VI. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married, March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25,

1860. Offspring, a daughter, born January 15, 1882.

VII. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; betrothed November 21, 1881, to Princess Helena of Waldeck, born Feb. 17, 1861.

VIII. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857.

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# Cousins of the Queen.

I. Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21, 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III.; married December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1853. Offspring of the union are a daughter, born Oct. 1879, and a son born Oct. 1880.

II. Prince George, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.;

field-marshal commanding-in-chief the British army.

III. Princess Augusta, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married, June 28, 1843, to Grand-duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. (See page 160.)

IV. Princess Mary, sister of the preceding, born Nov. 27, 1833; married, June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born Aug. 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg, and of Claudine Rhéday, Countess von Hohenstein. Offspring of the union are four children:-1. Victoria, born May 26, 1867. 2. Albert, born Aug. 13, 3. Franz Josef, born Jan. 9, 1870. 4. Alexander, born April 14, 1874.

# Aunt of the Queen.

Princess Augusta, born July 25, 1797, the daughter of Landgrave Friedrich of Hesse-Cassel; married, May 7, 1818, to Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, youngest son of King George III.; widow, July 8, 1850.

The Queen reigns in her own right, holding the crown both by inheritance and election. Her legal title rests on the statute of 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled, on the death of King William and Queen Anne, without issue, on the Princess Sophia of Hanover, and the 'heirs of her body, being Protestants.' The inheritance thus limited descended to George I., son and heir of Princess Sophia, and it has ever since continued in a regular course of descent.

The civil list of the Queen consists in a fixed Parliamentary grant, and amounts to much less than the income of previous sovereigns. By the Revolution of 1688, the duty of the king to bear the expenses of government out of the State income allotted to him was abolished, and certain portions of the income of the country were assigned to the king to meet the expenses of the royal household. Under George I. this sum amounted at times to 1,000,000%. sterling. If it did not reach 800,0001, the deficiency was covered by Parliament. In 1777, the civil list of the king was fixed at 900,000%, and the income over and above that sum from the hereditary possessions of the Crown passed to the Treasury. Under William IV. the civil list was relieved of many burthens, and fixed at 510,000l.

It is established by 1-2 Vict. c. 2, that during Queen Victoria's reign, all the revenues of the Crown shall be a part of the Consolidated Fund, but that a civil list shall be assigned to the Queen. In virtue of this Act, which received the royal sanction Dec. 23, 1837, the Queen has granted to her an annual allowance of 385,000l. 'for the support of Her Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.' By the same statute, the application of this allowance is limited in a prescribed form. The Lords of the Treasury are directed to pay yearly 60,000l. into Her Majesty's Privy Purse; to set aside 231,260l. for the salaries of the royal household; 44,240l. for retiring allowances and pensions to servants, and 13,200l. for royal bounty, alms, and special services. This leaves an unappropriated surplus of 36,300l., which may be applied in aid of the general expenditure of Her Majesty's Court. It is provided that whenever the civil list charges in any year exceed the total sum of 400,000l., an account of the expenditure, with full particulars, shall be laid before Parliament within thirty days. The Queen has also paid to her the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which in the year 1880 amounted to 78,1771., being 1,9911. less than in the preceding year. salaries, law charges, taxes, charities, and other disbursements in 1880 amounted to 30,900l., and the payment made to Her Majesty for the year was 41,000l., being the same as in the preceding year. The payment to Her Majesty in 1867 amounted to 29,000l.; in 1869, 1870, and 1871 to 31,000l.; in 1872 to 40,000l.; in 1873 to 41,000l.; in 1874 to 42,000l.; in 1875 to 41,000l.; in 1876 to 43,000l.; in 1877 to 45,000l.; in 1878, to 47,657l.; and to 41,000l. in 1879.

The annual grant of 385,000*l*. to Her Majesty is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, on which are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family:—25,000*l*. a year to the Duke of Edinburgh; 25,000*l*. to the Duke of Connaught; 8,000*l*. to Prince Leopold; 8,000*l*. to Princess Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia; 6,000*l*. to Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 6,000*l*. to Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; 6,000*l*. to the Duchess of Cambridge; 3,000*l*. to the Grand-duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 5,000*l*. to Princess Teck, formerly Princess Mary of Cambridge; and 12,000*l*. to Duke George of Cambridge.

The heir-apparent of the Crown has, by 26 Vict. c. 1, settled upon him an annuity of 40,000l. The Prince of Wales has besides as income the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. Previous to the year 1840, these revenues amounted to between 11,000l. and 16,000l. per annum; but since that period they have greatly risen. The income of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year 1880 was 96,215l., and the sum of 65,258l. was paid over for the use of the Prince of

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Wales. In 1867, the sum paid over amounted to 54,9271.; in 1870 to 62,574l.; in 1871 to 62,484l.; in 1873 to 62,515l.; in 1874 to 65,901l.; in 1875 to 67,141l.; in 1876 to 70,375l.; and in 1877 to 96,8601. The Princess of Wales has settled upon her by 26 Vict. cap. I, the annual sum of 10,000l., to be increased to 30,000l. in case of widowhood. Both the parliamentary grants of the Prince and Princess of Wales are paid out of the Consolidated Fund, which bears a total yearly charge of 156,000l. for annuities to members

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain, with date of their accession, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland:-

	, A	Santa and		-	100	TOTA O	rue
		House of Stuart.	-	1			
	James I.			House	of Stuart-On	W. CV et a	
	Charles I.		. 1603				
	Charles 1.		. 1625	William III.	Lany.		1689
			. 1020				1694
		Commonwealth.		Anne	use of Stuar	t.	TOO #
	Parliament	ary Executive					1702
	Protectorat	ary myecutive	. 1649	~ House	se of Hanove	000	
			. 1653	COLEGE T.			
				George II	-	•	1714
		House of Stuart.	- 1	George III			727
	Charles II.			George IV.		. 1	760
	James II.		. 1660	William IV.		. 1	820
			. 1685				830
i.	The av	erage duration	a.C .11		1		837
7	Britain .	- o · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	or the	reigns of the	~		001

The average duration of the reigns of these rulers of Great Britain—exclusive of the period of the Commonwealth, but including the actual reign of her present Majesty-amounting in the aggregate to two and three quarter centuries, has been twenty years.

# Constitution and Government.

The supreme legislative power of the British empire is by its constitution given to Parliament. 'The power and jurisdiction of Parliament,' says Sir Edward Coke, 'is so transcendent and absolute that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds.' And, repeating the words, Sir William Blackstone adds, that it is 'the place where that absolute despotic power, which must in all governments reside somewhere, is entrusted by the constitution of these kingdoms.' The sovereign is not only the head, but also the beginning and the end-caput, principium, et finis-of Parliament; he alone can summon Parliament; and no Parliament, save on the demise of a sovereign, can assemble of its own accord. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the privy council, at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling. On a vacancy occurring whilst Parliament is sitting, a writ for the election of a new member is issued upon motion in the House. If the vacancy occurs during the recess, the writ is issued at the instance of the Speaker. By

4 Edw. III. c. 14, it was enacted, 'It is accorded that Parliament shall be holden every year once or more often if need be.' Also by 36 Edw. III. c. 10, it was directed, 'that a Parliament be holden every year if need be. By 16 Chas. I. c. 1, it was enacted, that if the king neglected to call a Parliament for three years, the chancellor or keeper of the great seal might issue writs for summoning the peers and for the election of the commons; that if the chancellor or keeper should neglect to do it, any twelve of the peers might summon the Parliament; that if the peers should neglect to issue the necessary summons, the sheriffs of the counties and other magistrates respectively might proceed to the election; and should they refuse, then that the freeholders of each county might elect their members, and that the members so chosen should be obliged, under severe penalties, to attend. This Act was deemed such an invasion of the prerogative, that it was repealed on the Restoration by 16 Chas. II. c. 1. But the latter Act contains a provision that Parliament shall not in future be intermitted for above three years at the most. By 1 Will. and Mary, sess. 2, c. 2, it was enacted, 'that Parliaments shall be holden frequently.' As, however, the Mutiny Act and the Supplies are only granted for a year, the Crown, since the Revolution, is compelled to summon a Parliament annually. By ancient right and usage, lying at the foundation of the constitution, the House of Commons has the exclusive control over taxation, and at its will may grant or refuse Supplies to the Crown.

It has become customary of late for Parliaments to meet in annual session extending over the first six months of the year. Every session must end with a prorogation, and by it all bills which have not been passed during the session fall to the ground. Both Houses of legislature must be prorogued at the same time. The prorogation takes place either by the sovereign in person, or by commission from the Crown, or by proclamation. The Lower House appears at the bar, and if the sovereign be present, the speaker reports upon the labours of the session; the royal assent is then given to bills of the closing session, and a speech from the sovereign is read; whereupon the chancellor prorogues the Parliament to a certain day. Parliament resumes business, however, as soon as it is summoned by royal proclamation on a certain day, which may be at a date earlier than the original date of prorogation appointed. Should the term of prorogation elapse, and no proclamation be issued, Parliament cannot assemble of its own accord. The royal proclamation which summons Parliament in order to proceed to business must be issued fourteen days before the time of meeting. A dissolution is the civil death of Parliament; it may occur by the will of the sovereign, expressed in person or by com-

missioners, or, as is most usual during the recess, by proclamation, or, finally, by lapse of time. Formerly, on the demise of the sovereign, Parliament stood dissolved by the fact thereof; but this was altered in the reign of William III. to the effect of postponing the dissolution till six months after the accession of the new sovereign, while the Reform Act of 1867 settled that the Parliament in being at any future demise of the Crown shall not be determined by such demise, but shall continue as long as it would otherwise have continued unless dissolved by the Crown.' Other statutes enact that if, at the time of the demise, the Parliament be adjourned or prorogued, it shall immediately assemble; and that, in the case of the demise of the sovereign between the dissolution of a Parliament and the day appointed by the writs of summons for the meeting of a new one, the last preceding Parliament shall meet again, but for not longer than six months.

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the time of Edward II., and it has been, except during the period of the Commonwealth, a fundamental principle of the constitution, that every Parliament shall consist of an Upper and a Lower House of legislature.

The Upper House consists of peers who hold their seats-

1st. By virtue of hereditary right;

2nd. By creation of the Sovereign;

3rd. By virtue of office—English bishops; 4th. By election for life-Irish peers;

5th. By election for duration of Parliament-Scottish peers.

In early times the summons of peers to attend Parliament depended in a great measure, if not entirely, on the royal will; and according to Camden, after the battle of Evesham every baron was expressly forbidden to appear in Parliament without special writ. However, it has long since been held that every hereditary peerage of England confers the right of a seat in the Upper House. Any person giving proof that his ancestor was called by 'writ of summons' may claim to sit as hereditary peer. New peerages are created by royal patent, the peer being summoned by the writ issued in pursuance thereof 'ad consulendum et defendendum regem; 'and the peerage rights are acquired whether the individual summoned takes his seat in the Upper House or not. Should a question arise as to the legal capacity of a peer to be admitted to the sittings of the Upper House, the sovereign is prayed for a writ through a secretary of state; the attorney-general supports the petition, and, if willing to allow it, it is ordinarily complied with. If the matter is doubtful, he recommends it to be referred to the Upper House, which resolves itself into a committee of privilege.

Upon a report to the House the latter declares its opinion by way of address. Hereditary peers may, by a 'standing order' of the Upper House, take their seat without further preliminary; peers newly created or summoned have to be 'introduced.' The privilege of the members of the Upper House, including the bishops, of voting by proxy, was suspended by a 'standing Order'—number XXXII.

-passed on the 31st of March, 1868.

The Crown is unrestricted in its power of creating peers, and the privilege has been largely used by modern governments to fill the House of Lords. In consequence of certain terms in the Act of Union—5 Anne, c. 8—limiting the right of election of the Scottish representative peers to the then existing peers of Scotland, it is understood that the sovereign cannot create a new Scottish peerage; and such peerages are in fact never created except in the case of the younger branches of the royal family, though extinct peerages may be revived or forfeited peerages restored. By the Irish Act of Union—39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67—the sovereign is restricted to the creation of one new Irish peerage on the extinction of three of the existing peerages; but when the Irish peers are reduced to 100, then on the extinction of one peerage another may be created.

The House of Lords, in the session of 1881, consisted of 537 members, of whom 5 were peers of the Blood Royal, 2 archbishops, 21 dukes, 20 marquesses, 128 earls, 32 viscounts, 24 bishops, 261 barons, 16 Scottish representative peers, and 28 Irish representative peers. The list included a number of minors, and several peers whose names appear in double on the 'Roll of the House of Lords' as representatives of official together with hereditary dignities. The number of names on the 'Roll' was 393 in 1830: 457 in 1840; 448 in 1850; 458 in 1860; and 503 in 1877. More than two-thirds of these hereditary peerages were created in the present century. The three oldest existing peerages date from the latter part of the thirteenth century; while four go back to the fourteenth, and seven to the fifteenth century. Of peerages of the sixteenth century, there exist 12; of the seventeenth, 35; of the eighteenth, 95; and of the present nineteenth century, 341. In the forty-four years from the accession of Queen Victoria till the end of June 1881, there were issued 165 patents of peerage, so that, with the addition of the spiritual lords, 2 archbishops and 25 bishops, all of whom were appointed during the period, 192 members of the House of Lords, or more than one-third of the whole number, owe their seats to nominations under Her Majestv.

The Lower House of legislature, representing, in constitutional theory, all the 'Commons of England,' has consisted, since 49 Hen. III., of knights of the shire, or representatives of counties; of

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citizens, or representatives of cities; and of burgesses, or representatives of boroughs, all of whom indistinctly vote together. At the accession of Henry VIII., the total number of constituencies in England and Wales was 147. In this reign the number was considerably increased, chiefly by the addition of representatives for Wales; and in all the following reigns, up to the Restoration, large additions to the borough franchises were made. Previous to this period, members of Parliament had to be paid by their constituencies; but the practice growing up of members bearing their own expenses, many ancient boroughs, which had formerly been exempted from the returns on account of their poverty, became desirous of resuming their franchises. The additions from Edward VI. to Charles I. were almost entirely of borough members. In the fourth Parliament of Charles I., the number of places in England and Wales for which returns were made, exclusive of counties, amounted to 210; and in the time of the Stuarts, the total number of members of the House of Commons was about 500. The number of members was not materially altered from that time until the union with Scotland, in the reign of Queen Anne, when 45 representatives of Scotland were added. The next considerable change was at the union with Ireland, at the commencement of the present century, when the House of Commons was increased by 100 Irish representatives. The number of members of the House since that period has remained nearly the same, fluctuating around the figure 650, with a slight tendency to gradual increase, through the extension of the suffrage and the formation of new classes of constituencies, such as universities. There are at present 658 members.

By the statute of 2 Will. IV. c. 45, commonly called the Reform Bill of 1832, the English county constituencies were increased from 52 to 82, by dividing several counties into separate electoral divisions, and the number of county members was augmented from 94 to 159. In Scotland and Ireland, the county representation remained the same as before. By the Reform Act, 56 English boroughs, containing a population, in 1831, of less than 2,000 each, and returning together 111 members, were totally disfranchised, while 30 other boroughs, containing a population of less than 4,000 each, were reduced to sending one representative instead of two. On the other hand, 22 new boroughs, containing each 25,000 inhabitants, received the franchise of returning two members, and 20 other new boroughs, containing each 12,000 inhabitants and upwards, that of returning one member. In Scotland, the town members were increased from fifteen to twenty-three, so that the number of representatives became eight more than the number assigned to

The next great change in the constituency of the House of Commons, after the Act of 1832, was made by the Reform Bill of

1867-68. The most important provisions of the new Act as regards England are clauses 3 and 4, the first establishing household suffrage in boroughs, and the second occupation franchise in counties. Clause 3 enacts that 'Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a borough, who is qualified as follows:-(1) Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; (2) Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the whole of the preceding 12 calendar months been, an inhabitant occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling-house within the borough; (3) Has during the time of such occupation been rated as an ordinary occupier in respect of the premises so occupied by him within the borough to all rates made for the relief of the poor in respect of such premises; (4) Has before the 20th day of July in the same year bona fide paid an equal amount in the pound to that payable by other ordinary occupiers in respect of all poor-rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th day of January, and which have been demanded of him in manner hereinafter mentioned; or as a lodger has occupied in the same borough separately, and as sole tenant for the twelve months preceding the last day of July in any year the same lodgings, such lodgings being part of one and the same dwelling-house, and of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of 101. or upwards, and has resided in such lodgings during the twelve months immediately preceding the last day of July, and has claimed to be registered as a voter at the next ensuing registration of voters: provided, that no man shall, under this section, be entitled to be registered as a voter by reason of his being a joint occupier of any dwelling-house.' Clause 4 enacts that 'Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a county who is qualified as follows:—(1) Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and who shall be seised at law or in equity of any lands or tenements of copyhold or any other tenure whatever, except freehold, for his own life, or for the life of another, or for any lives whatsoever, or for any larger estate of the clear yearly value of not less than five pounds over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same, or who shall be entitled either as lessee or assignee to any lands or tenements of freehold or of any other tenure whatever, for the unexpired residue, whatever it may be, of any term originally created for a period of not less than 60 years of the clear yearly value of not less than five pounds over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same; (2) Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the twelve months immediately preceding been, the occupier, as owner or tenant, of lands or tenements within the county of the ratable value of 12l. or upwards; (3) Has during the time of such occupation been rated in respect to

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the premises so occupied by him to all rates made for the relief of the poor in respect of the said premises; and (4) Has before the 20th day of July in the same year paid all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the pre-

The Reform Acts for Scotland and Ireland, passed in the session of 1868, differ in some important respects from that of England. By the Act for Scotland, the franchise in burghs is conferred upon every male person of full age, and subject to no legal incapacity, who has been for twelve months an occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling, unless at any time during that period he shall have been exempted from poor-rates on the ground of poverty, or shall have failed to pay his poor-rates, or shall have been in the receipt of parochial relief within twelve months. The lodger franchise in Scotland consists in the permission of any lodger to vote who has occupied in the same burgh separately, and as sole tenant, for twelve months, a lodging of the clear annual value, if let unfurnished, of ten pounds or upwards, and has claimed to be registered as a voter. In Scottish counties, the ownership franchise is five pounds, clear of any deduction in the shape of burdens, with a residential qualification of not less than six months. The Reform Act for Ireland made no alteration in the county franchise, but reduced that of boroughs to a 4l. rating occupation, qualified as in England.

It appears from the last annual return made by order of the House of Commons, that in June 1879, the total number of electors in the United Kingdom was 2,999,229, against 2,748,985 in January 1874. There were 2,245,108 electors on the registers for England and Wales in 1874, and 2,459,999 in 1879; in Scotland, 280,308 in 1874, and 307,941 in 1879; in Ireland, 223,569 in 1874, and 231,289 in 1879. As regards qualification, there were in the United Kingdom 1,078,180 county electors in 1874, and 1,148,529 in 1879; 1,647,596 borough electors in 1874, and 1,822,708 in 1879; 23,209 University electors in 1874, and 27,992 in 1879. The 883,649 county electors on the registers in England and Wales for 1879 were more by 60,285 than the number in 1874; the 92,310 in Scotland, and the 172,570 in Ireland, showed increases of 9,503 and 561 respectively. The 1,563,319 borough electors in England and Wales in 1879 showed an increase of 153,574 over the number in 1874; and the 204,142 in Seotland, and the 55,247 in Ireland, showed increases of 16,151 and 5,387 respectively. Several English agricultural counties had a smaller number of electors in 1879 than they had in 1874. The increase in numbers, whether in counties or boroughs, was most marked in and near the metropolis and in the north of England.

Under an Act passed in the session of 1872, and which is to continue in force till December 31, 1880, all elections for members of Parliament must be by secret vote and ballot. The law enacts that the ballot-paper must show the names of the candidates for election, with a number printed on the back, and a counterfoil attached having the same number; and that 'at the time of voting the ballot-paper shall be marked on both sides with an official mark and delivered to the voter within the polling place, and the number of such voter on the register of voters shall be marked on the counterfoil, and the voter having secretly marked his vote on the paper, and folded it up so as to conceal his vote, shall place it in a closed box in the presence of the officer presiding at the polling station after having shown to him the official mark at the back.'

The sole qualification required to be a member of Parliament is to have attained the age of twenty-one. 'Naturalised' foreigners were formerly not eligible, but became so by the provisions of 33 Vict. cap. 14, which enacted that 'an alien to whom a certificate of naturalisation is granted, shall, in the United Kingdom, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations to which a natural British born subject is entitled or subject to in the United Kingdom.' But all priests and deacons of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen; all government contractors; and all sheriffs and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are disqualified both from voting and from sitting as members. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but Irish peers are eligible.

To preserve the independence of members of the House of Commons, it was enacted, by statute 6 Anne, that, if any member shall accept any office of profit from the Crown, his election shall be void, and a new writ issue; but he is eligible for re-election if the place accepted be not a new office, created since 1705. This provision has been made the means of relieving a member from his trust, which he cannot resign, by his acceptance of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, a nominal office in the gift of the Government.

In the session of 1881, the House of Commons numbered 652 members—six being vacant by disfranchisement—returned as follows by the three divisions of the United Kingdom:—

52 counties and Isle of Wight 200 cities and boroughs	lembers
	187 295
3 universities	5
Total of England and Wales	487
33 counties	32
22 cities and burgh districts 4 universities	26
Total of Scotland	60

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IRELAND:							
32 counties 33 cities and 1 university	horonoha	•		-			Members 64 39
	Total of	Ireland	•	•			2
It is stated in a l	Total of	TInitad	Kingdo	om .	•	•	105 652

It is stated in a Parliamentary paper issued in the session of 1876, that whereas the existing distribution of representation prescribes England and Wales to return 493 members, Scotland 60 members, and Ireland 105 members, the numbers, if regulated by population, would be 476 for England and Wales, 70 for Scotland, and 112 for Ireland: if regulated by contributions to revenue, 514 for England and Wales, 79 for Scotland, and 65 for Ireland; and if regulated by the mean of the two numbers, 494 for England and Wales, 75 for Scotland, and 89 for Ireland.

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments of the United Kingdom, from the period of the Union:—

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Exist
George III.  "" "" George IV. William IV. "" "" Victoria "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22n	27 Sept. 1796 31 Aug. 1802 15 Dec. 1806 22 June 1807 24 Nov. 1812 4 Aug. 1818 23 Apr. 1820 14 Nov. 1826 26 Oct. 1830 14 June 1831 29 Jan. 1833 19 Feb. 1835 14 Nov. 1837 11 Aug. 1841 21 Sept. 1847 4 Nov. 1852 30 Apr. 1857 31 May 1859 6 Feb. 1866 10 Dec. 1868 5 Mar. 1874 29 Apr. 1880	29 Jan. 1802 24 Oct. 1806 29 Apr. 1807 24 Sept. 1812 10 June 1818 29 Feb. 1820 2 June 1826 24 July 1831 3 Dec. 1832 30 Dec. 1834 18 July 1837 23 June 1841 123 July 1847 1 July 1852 20 Mar. 1857 23 Apr. 1859 6 July 1865 31 July 1868 26 Jan. 1874 24 Mar. 1880	Y. M. 5 4 1 1 1 0 4 1 5 3 5 6 1 1 1 2 5 5 11 11 2 5 5 11 11 1 1 1 1 2 3 6 1 6 1 6 6 5 5 1 6 6 0 17

The union of Ireland with England was carried into effect January 1, 1800, and the Parliament which sat the same month, and which included the members from Ireland, is styled the first Imperial Parliament. The Parliament which assembled January 29, 1833, is generally styled the first Reformed Parliament.

The powers of Parliament are politically omnipotent within the United Kingdom and its colonies and dependencies. Parliament can make new laws, and enlarge, alter, or repeal those existing.

The parliamentary authority extends to all ecclesiastical, temporal, civil, or military matters, as well as to altering or changing the constitution of the realm. Parliament is the highest Court of law,

over which no other has jurisdiction.

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown; but practically in a committee of ministers, commonly called the Cabinet, which has come to absorb the function of the ancient Privy Council, or 'the King in Council,' the members of which, bearing the title of Right Honourable, are sworn 'to advise the King according to the best of their cunning and discretion,' and 'to help and strengthen the execution of' what shall be resolved.' Though not the offspring of any formal election, the Cabinet is virtually appointed by Parliament, and more especially by the House of Commons, its existence being dependent on the possession of a majority in the latter assembly. As its acts are liable to be questioned in Parliament, and require prompt explanation, it is essential that the members of the Cabinet should have seats in either the Upper or the Lower House, where they become identified with the general policy and acts of the Government.

The member of the Cabinet who fills the position of First Lord of the Treasury, is the chief of the ministry, and therefore of the Cabinet. It is at his recommendation that his colleagues are appointed; and he dispenses, with hardly an exception, the patronage of the Crown. Every Cabinet includes the following nine members of the administration: the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the five Secretaries of State. A number of other ministerial functionaries, varying from two to eight, have usually seats in the Cabinet, those most frequently admitted being the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, the Postmaster-General, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the President of the Local Government Board. The selection usually falls upon those amongst the last-mentioned functionaries whose rank, talents, reputation, and political weight, render them the most useful auxiliaries, or whose services, while in opposition, may have created the strongest claims to become members of the Cabinet. It has occasionally happened that a statesman possessing high character and influence accepted a seat in the Cabinet without undertaking the labours and responsibilities of any particular office. Although the Cabinet has been regarded during several generations as an essential part of the institutions of Great Britain, yet it continues to be unknown to the law. The names of the members who compose it are never officially announced; no record is kept of its resolutions or meetings, nor has its existence been recognised by Act of Parliament.

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The present Cabinet, appointed April 28, 1880, consists of the following fourteen members:-

1. First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. -Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, born December 29, 1809, fourth son of Sir John Gladstone, Bart., merchant, of Liverpool; educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Newark, 1832-45; one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, 1834-5; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, January to April, 1835; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1841-3; President of the Board of Trade, 1843-5; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1845-6; M.P. for the University of Oxford, 1847-65; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1852-55, and again 1859-66; M.P. for South Lancashire, 1865-8; M.P. for Greenwich, 1868-80; First Lord of the Treasury, Dec. 9, 1868 to February 21, 1874.

2. Lord High Chancellor.—Lord Selborne, formerly Sir Roundell Palmer, born November 27, 1812, son of the Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, rector of Mixbury, Oxfordshire; educated at Rugby, Winchester, and Trinity College, Oxford; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1837; M.P. for Plymouth, 1847-52, and 1853-57; M.P. for Richmond, 1861-72; appointed Solicitor-General and knighted, 1861; Attorney-General, 1863-66; Lord High Chancellor, and raised to the peerage as Baron Selborne, Oct. 15, 1872.

3. Lord President of the Council.-John Poyntz Spencer, Earl Spencer, born 1835, eldest son of the fourth Earl Spencer; educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford; Groom of the Stele to the Prince of Wales, 1862-67; Lord Lieutenant of

4. Lord Privy Seal.—C. S. Parkinson Fortescue, Baron Carlingford, born Jan. 18, 1823; educated at Christ Church, Oxford; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1857-58; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1865-66 and 1868-71; President of the Board of

5. Secretary of State for the Home Department. - Right Hon. Sir William Harcourt, born 1827, son of the Rev. William Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, Oxfordshire; educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, 1854, and made Queen's Counsel, 1866; Professor of International Law at the University of Cambridge, 1869-73; Solicitor-General, 1873-4; M.P. for Oxford, 1868-80; M.P. for Derby, 1880.

6. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—Granville George Leveson Gower, Earl Granville, born 1815, eldest son of the first earl; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; returned M.P. for Morpeth, 1836, and for Lichfield, 1840; succeeded to the earldom, 1846; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1848-51; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1851-2; Lord President of the Council, 1852-4; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,

1854-5; for the second time Lord President of the Council, 1859-66; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1868-70; Secretary of State

for Foreign Affairs, 1870-74.

7. Secretary of State for the Colonies.—Earl Kimberley, born 1826, grandson of second Baron Wodehouse; educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; succeeded to his grandfather's title, 1846; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1852-6; Ambassador to Russia, 1856-8; again Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1859-61; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1864-6; created Earl of Kimberley, 1866; Lord Privy Seal, 1868-70; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1870-74.

8. Secretary of State for India.—Right Hon. Marquis of Hartington, born 1833, eldest son of the seventh Duke of Devonshire; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, March to April 1863; Under-Secretary of State for War, 1863-6; Secretary of State for War, February to July 1866; M.P. for North Lancashire, 1857-68; M.P. for New Radnor, 1869; Postmaster-General, 1868-71; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1871-4.

9. Secretary of State for War.—Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, born 1827, son of the Rev. Eardley Childers, of Cantley, Yorkshire; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, 1864-5; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1865-6; M.P. for Pontefract since 1860; First

Lord of the Admiralty, 1868-74.

10. First Lord of the Admiralty.—Thomas George Baring, Lord Northbrook, born 1826, eldest son of the first Baron Northbrook; educated at Cambridge; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, 1857-59; Under Secretary of State for India, 1859-61; Under Secretary of State for War, 1861-66, and again 1868-72; Governor-General of India, 1872-76.

11. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—Right Hon. John Bright, born 1811, son of Jacob Bright, Esq., of Greenbank, Rochdale; one of the leading members of the Anti-Corn-Law League 1838—46; M.P. for Durham, 1843—47; M.P. for Manchester, 1847—51; M.P. for Birmingham since 1857; President of the Board of Trade, 1868—71; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1873—74.

12. President of the Board of Trade.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, born 1835, eldest son of Joseph Chamberlain, Esq., of Manor Green Hall, Birmingham; educated at University College, London; Chairman of the Birmingham School Board, 1870-73; Mayor of Birmingham, 1874-76; M.P. for Birmingham since 1876.

13. President of the Local Government Board.—Right Hon. Joseph G. Dodson, born 1825, son of Sir John Dodson; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for East Sussex, 1857-73; and for Chester since 1874; Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons, 1865-72; Secretary of the Treasury, 1873-74.

14. Chief Secretary for Ireland.—Right Hon. William Edward Forster, born 1818, son of the Rev. William Forster; educated at private schools, and subsequently a worsted manufacturer at Bradford; Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1865–66; Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, 1868–74.

The following is a list of the heads of the various administrations of Great Britain since the accession of the House of Hanover:—

First Lords of the Treasury	acces	221011	OI 1	tne	House of	Hanor	er:-
Robert Walnole					Dates of	Appointm	lent
James Stanhone	•	•	• -		CUUDEP	11) 1	714
Earl of Sunderland	•	•	•	•	April 10, March 16	1	717
Sir Robert Walnole	•	•	•	•	March 16	. 1	718
Earl of Wilmington	•	•	•		April 20,	12	720
Henry Pelham	•	•	•		February	11. 17	742
Duke of Newcastle	•	•	•		July 26,	17	43
Earl of Bute	• 0	•	•		April 21,		54
George Grenville	•	• 1	•		May 29,		62
Marquis of Rockingham	•	•	• 1		April 16,		63
Duke of Grafton	•	•			July 12,	17	
Lord North	•				August 2,	17	
Marquis of Rockingham	4.				January 2	8, 17	
Earl of Shelburne	• .				March 30,		
Duke of Portland	• .				July 3.		
William Pitt					April 5,	178	
Hanma Adding					December	178	
Henry Addington William Pitt				. 1	March 7,		
Lord Grenville				. 7	May 12,	180	
Duke of D					January 8,	180	
Duke of Portland				. 7	March 13,		6
Spencer Perceval				. j	une 23,		
Earl of Liverpool					une 8,	181	
George Canning				. A	pril 11,	181	
Viscount Goderich		)		. A	chin ii,	182	
Duke of Wellington				- T	lugust 10,		7
Earl Grey				. J.	anuary 11,	1828	
Viscount Melbourne				T.	ovember 1		
Sir Robert Peel			•	70	uly 14,	1834	
Viscount Melbourne	15.00		11.	· ·	ecember 1		
Sir Robert Peel	0.0	•	-	A	pril 18,	1835	
Lord John Russell		- 17.5	1 :	100	ptember 1	, 1841	
Earl of Derby		•	. 4 •	35	ıly 3,	1846	
Earl of Aberdeen		•	10	Te	bruary 27	1852	
Viscount Palmerston				D	ecember 28	1859	
Lari of Derby	1			Fe	bruary 8.	1855	10.3
Viscount Palmerston				T.e	bruary 26.	1858	
Lari Russell		•	•	Ju	ne 18,	1859	
Earl of Derby		100	110	No	vember 6,	1965	
Benjamin Disrooli		•	1	Ju	ly 6,	1866	
William Ewart Gladeten		•		Fe	ly 6, bruary 27,	1868	14
Dellamin Ingraeli (Pari -c	Bank		100	20	COMPOST A	1869	100
- " till Gladsione	0 , 2		7.	re	oruary 21,	1874	JE 1-11
e above list shows the ave	1.	1		Ap	ril 28,	1880	
THE STITUTE THE SAG	rage	irrat.	ion	of a	ook M: .		100

The above list shows the average duration of each Ministry to be of three years and eight months, or about the same as the average duration of Parliaments.

## Church and Education.

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Its fundamental doctrines and tenets are embodied in the Thirty-nine Articles, agreed upon in Convocation in 1562, and revised and finally settled in 1571. But though the Episcopal is the State religion, all others are fully tolerated, and civil disabilities do not attach to any

class of British subjects.

The Queen is by law the supreme governor of the Church, possessing the right, regulated by the 4th section of the statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics, the form being to send to the dean and chapter of the vacant see the royal licence, or congé d'élire, to proceed to the election, accompanied by the Queen's letter naming the person to be elected; and afterwards the royal assent and confirmation of the appointment is signified under the Great Seal. But this form applies only to the sees of old foundation; the bishoprics of Gloucester and Bristol, Chester, Peterborough, Oxford, Ripon, and Manchester, are conferred direct by letters patent from the Crown. The Queen, and the First Lord of the Treasury in her name, also appoints to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown.

There are 2 archbishops and 28 bishops in England. The former are the chiefs of the clergy in their provinces, and have within them the inspection of the bishops, as well as of the inferior clergy, for which purpose they undertake visitations, which are now, however, practically episcopal, not archiepiscopal, and made only as bishops within their own dioceses. They have, assisted by at least two other bishops, the confirmation and consecration of the bishops. have also each his own particular diocese, wherein they exercise episcopal, as in their provinces they exercise archiepiscopal, jurisdiction. For the management of ecclesiastical affairs, the provinces have each a council, or convocation, consisting of the bishops, archdeacons, and deans, in person, and of a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy, each chapter, in both provinces, sending one, and the parochial clergy of each diocese in the province of Canterbury, and of each archdeaconry in the province of York, sending two. These councils are summoned by the respective archbishops, in pursuance of the Queen's mandate. When assembled, they must also have the Queen's licence before they can deliberate; as well as the sanction of the Crown to their resolutions, before they are binding on the clergy. In the province of Canterbury, the Convocation forms two Houses; the archbishop and bishops sitting together in the Upper House, and the inferior clergy in the Lower. In the province of York, all sit together in one House.

England is distributed into 200 extra-parochial places, and about 12,000 parishes. In every parish there is a parish church, presided over by a rector, who holds the living. Whoever is in full possession of all the rights of such parish church is called 'parson'persona ecclesia—and constitutes a jural person. During his life he has the freehold of the parsonage, the glebe-lands, the tithes, and other dues. Occasionally these dues are 'appropriated,' that is, the benefice is perpetually annexed to some spiritual corporation, which, either sole or aggregate, is the patron of the living. Such corporation appoints a vicar, to whom the spiritual duty belongs, in the same manner as, in parsonages not appropriated, to the rector. The patronage - advocatio, advowson - is ranked under the head of real property. Advowsons are either appendant or in gross; appendant when annexed to the possession of a manor, and passing by a grant of the manor only, without any other authority. But when the advowson has been once separated from the property of the manor, it is called advowson in gross. The owner of the advowson is invested with the same privileges as in landed property. When an alien purchases a right of presentation, the Crown has to present; if a Catholic, it is exercised by either university in turn. Since 1835 the right of presentation of corporate towns has been abolished. Besides the right of presentation pertaining to the Queen, the Lord Chancellor, the Prince of Wales, the higher clergy, the chapters, and the universities, there are about 3,850 lords, gentlemen, and ladies in the enjoyment of private patronage.

No information regarding the number of persons belonging to the Episcopal Church and those adhering to other religious creeds in England is given in the last official census. It is estimated that in the middle of the year 1878 the population of England and Wales claiming membership with the Established Church was about 13,500,000, leaving about 11,000,000 to other creeds. Among the Protestant dissenters the most prominent bodies and religious organisations are the Wesleyans, or so-called Methodists, the Independents, or Congregationalists, and the Baptists. Wesleyan Body, subdivided into members of the Old and New Connexion, Primitive and Free Church Methodists, Bible Christians, and various other sects, is stated to possess above 9,000 places of worship; the Independents 3,500; and the Baptists 2,000. Of more or less importance, among the other Protestant dissenters, are the Unitarians, the Moravians, and the members of the Society of Friends. There are altogether 140 religious denominations in Great Britain, the names of which have been given in to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

The number of Roman Catholics in England is estimated at one million. There are fourteen dignitaries of the Roman Catholic

Church in England and Wales, namely, one archbishop and thirteen bishops, presiding over as many dioceses, united in the so-called 'Province of Westminster.' In Scotland, the Roman Catholic Church has (since 1878) two archbishops and four bishops. In June 1877, there were 1,039 Roman Catholic chapels in England and Wales, and 233 in Scotland. The number of officiating Roman Catholic clergy at the same date was 1,810 in England and Wales, and 258 in Scotland.

The Church of Scotland differs in many and important respects from the Episcopal Church of England. The clergy of the Scottish Church form a perfect democracy, all the members being equal, none of them having power or pre-eminence of any kind over another. There is in each parish a parochial tribunal, called a kirk session, consisting of the minister, who acts as president, and of a greater or smaller number of laymen 'ordained' as elders ('presbyters'). The principal duty of the latter is to assist the minister in administering the Sacrament, to superintend the affairs of the poor, and to assist in visiting the sick. The session interferes in certain cases of scandal, calls parties before it, and inflicts ecclesiastical penalties. But parties who consider themselves aggrieved may appeal from the decisions of the kirk session to the presbytery in which it is situated, the next highest tribunal in the church. General Assembly, which consists partly of clerical and partly of lay members, chosen by the different presbyteries, boroughs, and universities, comprises 386 members, and meets annually in May, sitting for ten days, the matters not decided during this period being left to a commission.

The dissenters from the Church of Scotland are estimated at from one-half to two-thirds of the entire population. The largest body is the Free Church formed from a secession in 1843. Next is the United Presbyterian Church, formed from the amalgamation of several bodies of seceders, one dating as far back as 1741. There are also Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Roman Catholics have increased largely of late years, chiefly from the influx of Irish population. There is an Episcopal Church which includes a large portion of the nobility and gentry, and is said to be growing. Its members were estimated, in 1876, at 65,000.

The number of Jews in Great Britain was estimated, in June 1876, at 51,250, of which number 39,883 resided in London.

The census of Ireland, taken on the 3rd April, 1871, stated that there were 4,141,933 Roman Catholics, 683,295 persons returning themselves as belonging to the 'Church of Ireland,' or as 'Protestant Episcopalians,' 558,238 Presbyterians, 41,815 Methodists, 4,485 Independents, 4,643 Baptists, 3,834 Quakers, 258 Jews, and 19,035 individuals of other persuasions.

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The Roman Catholic Church is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and twenty-three bishops. Eight of the bishops, viz. Ardagh, Clogher, Derry, Down and Connor, Dromore, Kilmore, Meath, and Raphoe, are suffragan to Armagh. Dublin has but three suffragans, viz. Kildare and Leighlin united, Ferns, and Ossory. Six are suffragan to Cashel, namely Ardfert and Aghadoe -usually called the Bishop of Kerry, Cloyne, and Ross-Cork, Killaloe, Limerick, Waterford, and Lismore. Tuam has four suffragans, viz. Achonry, Clonfert, Killala, and Galway. The bishop of the united dioceses of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora is alternately suffragan to the archbishops of Tuam and Cashel. The wardenship of Galway, formerly an exempt jurisdiction, subject only to the triennial visitation of the archbishop of Tuam, has been lately erected into a bishopric, under its former archiepiscopal jurisdiction. On the death of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese elect a vicar-capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy. They also nominate one of their own body, or sometimes a stranger, as successor to the vacancy, in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from among this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals, who constitute the congregation de propaganda fide. Their nomination is submitted to the Pope, by whom it is usually confirmed. In cases of old age or infirmity, the bishop nominates a coadjutor, to discharge the episcopal duties in his stead, and his recommendation is almost invariably attended to. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedraticum. The last is an annual sum, varying from 21 to 101, according to the value of the parish, paid by the incumbent, in aid of the maintenance of the episcopal dignity. The parochial clergy are nominated exclusively by the bishop. The incomes of all descriptions of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees on the celebration of births, marriages, and masses; and partly, and principally, from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. All places of worship are built by subscription.

The established Protestant Church of Ireland, formerly in union with the Church of England, under two archbishops, and ten bishops, ceased to be a state establishment by Act of Parliament, 32 and 33 Vict., cap. 42, which decreed that 'on and after January 1, 1871,

the Church of Ireland shall cease to be established by law.'

Public education has made vast progress in Great Britain within the last quarter of a century, though, according to the test of education supplied by grown-up persons signing their names or having to make their mark, a great difference exists in the prevalence of

elementary knowledge in different counties of England. The last returns, issued in 1881, and referring to the year 1879, show that in this year over 16 per cent. of the males and females who were married—the number of marriages in England and Wales being 182,082 (see p. 243)—made marks instead of signing their names to the marriage register. In the decennial period from 1869 to 1878, out of every hundred persons married, 21 had to sign with marks. In his report of 1881, the Registrar-General remarks: 'Taking the whole country, women are much behind men in the matter of elementary education. Of every hundred men who married in 1879, there were 86 able to sign their names; but if, instead of considering the aggregate country, we take the counties separately, very different results are often obtained, and in many cases the women are found to be far ahead of the men in an educational point of view.' In some parts of England and South Wales, scarcely more than one-half of the women who were married from 1869 to 1878 could write or sign their names. In parts of South Wales more than half the women had to make their 'marks'; and in Monmouthshire, Hertfordshire, and North Wales the illiterate condition of the people was little better. The counties in which the highest proportion of women wrote their names were Westmoreland, Surrey, Sussex, Rutland, Middlesex, Hants, Kent, and Berks the counties taking rank in the order here given. percentages of men who could write their names to the marriage register in the year 1879 were highest in Westmoreland, Middlesex. Rutland, Northumberland, Surrey, the North Riding of Yorkshire and the East Riding of Yorkshire. In London the percentage was as high as 93, while among the women the percentage was 89. Taking the whole of England there were, in 1879, 14 per cent. of the men, and 20 of the women who had to make their 'mark.' In Scotland, the proportion was 9 per cent. of men and 18 of women. and in Ireland it was 31 per cent. of men and 38 per cent of women. A full comparison of the lists shows that the uneducated are found in greater numbers among mining and manufacturing populations than in the agricultural portions of the kingdom.

An important measure towards the further spread of education in England was passed by Parliament in the session of 1870. By 33 Victoria, cap. 75, entitled 'An Act to provide for Public Elementary Education in England and Wales,' it is ordered that 'there shall be provided for every school district a sufficient amount of accommodation in public elementary schools available for all the children resident in such district, for whose elementary education efficient and suitable provision is not otherwise made.' It is enacted further that all children attending these 'public elementary schools,' whose parents are unable, from poverty, to pay anything towards

their education, shall be admitted free, and the expenses so incurred be discharged from local rates. The new schools are placed in each district under 'School boards,' invested with great powers, among others that of making it compulsory upon parents to give all children between the ages of five and thirteen the advantages of education.

The following table, compiled from official returns, relating to the Primary Schools in Great Britain, gives a view of the progress of

education within the years 1872 to 1880:-

Years ended 31st August	Number of Schools inspected	Number of Children who can be accommodated	Average number of Children in attendance
	England and Roman Cat	Wales (including Is holic Schools for Gr	le of Man and eat Britain)
1872	10,751	2,397.745	1
1873	11,911	2,007,740	1,445,326
1874	13,084	2,683,467	1,570,741
1875	14,067	2,952,479	1,710.806
1876	14,875	3,229,112	1,863,176
1877	15,187	3,483,789	2,007,732
1878		3,653,418	2,150,683
1879	16,293	3,942,337	2,405,197
1880	17,166	4,142,224	2,594,995
	17,614	4,240,753	2,750,916
	Scotland, excl	usive of Roman Cat	holic Schools
1872	1,962	267,412	-
1873	2,043	279,719	206,099
1874	2,587	391,592	212,989
1875	2,890	407.000	274,588
1876	2,912	407,002	312,346
1877	2,931	462,986	332,545
1878	2,998	535,949	360,413
1879	3,003	563,481	377,257
1880	3,056	585,629	385,109
- de de La Carte de C	9,000	602,054	404,618
	Tot	al for Great Britain	#==
1872	12,713	2,665,157	1,651,425
1874	13,954	2,963,186	
875	15,671	3,344,071	1,783,730
876	16,957	3,636,114	1,985,394
010	17,787	3,946,775	2,175,522
877	18,118	1.100 Cam	2,840,277
878	19,291		2,511,096
879	20,169		2,782,454
880	20,670	7,121,000	2,980,104
ALC: LANGE OF THE PARTY OF THE		4,842,807	3,155,534

The annual parliamentary grants to primary schools in Great Britain, which amounted to 30,000l. in 1840, rose to 180,110l. in 1850; to 668,873l. in 1858; and to 774,743l. in 1862.

In 1863, the grant was reduced to 721,386*l*.; in 1866 to 649,006*l*.; in 1867, to 682,201*l*.; and in 1868 to 680,429*l*.; while in 1869 it was raised again to 840,711*l*.; in 1870 to 914,721*l*.; in 1871 to 1,038,624*l*.; in 1873 to 1,313,078*l*.; in 1874 to 1,424,878*l*.; in 1875 to 1,566,271*l*.; in 1876 to 1,881,728*l*.; in 1877 to 2,127,730*l*.; in 1878 to 2,463,283*l*.; in 1879 to 2,733,404*l*.; in 1880 to 2,468,077*l*.; and in 1881 to 2,683,958*l*.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statement exhibits the sources of revenue and the branches of expenditure of the United Kingdom, for the financial year ending March 31, 1881:—

Sources of Revenue, 1880-81.		
A 70	£	£
A. Taxation:		1010100
Excise	-	19,184,000
Land Tax	1 050 000	25,300,000
	1,050,000	
House Duty	1,690,000	0 710 000
Property and Income Tax		2,740,000
Stamps:—	_	10,650,000
Probate	3,064,600	
Legacy	3,592,700	
Various (less stamps in lieu of fees and)		
Duties of various kinds	4,293,328	
		10,950,628
1. The control of the	5.50	10,000,020
Total Revenue from Taxation		68,824,628
B. Services undertaken by the Crown :		
Postal Receipts	6,700,000	
Telegraph Receipts	1,600,000	
Charges of Management of Post Office Savings	1	
Banks, Government Annuities, and Insurances	187,558	
Rents of Metropolitan and Provincial Offices, &c.	2,823	
Poundage on Stamps and Void Money Orders. &c.	11,634	_
Proceeds of Sale of Stock, part of Captains' and	15 977	
M. Widows' Fund	15,311	
Indian Revenues for Mail Service	71,800	
Miscellaneous Receipts (Telegraph Service)	18,444	
Less—Post Office Expenditure	3,415,200	
Telegraph Expenditure	1,240,000	
Packet Service Expenditure	716,934	
Crown Rights:		3,235,436
Mint, -Profit on Silver and Bronze coined, &c.	74,040	-,200,100
less Expenses of Mint	68,329	
Bank of England Issues		272,142
rown Lands, net rents		390,000
otal Revenue from all Sources		
out the venue from all Sources		72,722,206

Branches of Expenditure, 1880-81	1	
Public Debt:	£	£
Interest and Management of Debt .		1
,, of Exchequer Bills	21,494,578	
of Bank Advances for Deficience	98,291	
" of Bank Advances for Deficiency .	2,545	
", on Bank Advances for Ways and Means Terminable Annuities	548	
New Sinking Fund	6,852,636	
	351,402	
Interest on Start	28,800,000	-
Interest on Stock created for Loan to India	61,478	4
to the Loans for Local Physics	455,182	
,, &c. on Exchequer Bonds, Suez	199,854	
" on Supply Exchequer Bonds	58,750	1
	29,575,264	-
Less Sundry Receipts	1,268,069	
B. Army (including Army Purchase Commission)		
Army Charges for India .	15,558,601	28,307,
	1,100,000	0.0
Less Contributions from T. 1:	16,658,601	-
Less Contributions from Indian Revenues, Sale )		
(	1,977,839	
avy .	10 800	14,680,7
Less Contributions from Indian Revenues, Sale	10,702,035	- T, 000, 7
	194,095	13
Grant to India (Afghan War)	,,	10,508,8
Localisation of the Military Dans		500,00
		92,00
1688 Savinos refunded Daniel	17,288,170	02,00
Banks Banks on rost Omce Savings	2,353,741	1 1 2
ustoms		14,934,42
ess Miscellaneous Receipts	992,491	,-07,72
Trocorpus .	48,321	
nland Revenue		944,17
ess Miscellaneous Receipts	1,858,000	0 14,11
receipts	36,553	1 000
Total Expenditure	90,008	1,821,44
Tooms Tay benditure	- 1	#1 #00 a
		71,788,84

The revenue for the financial year 1880-81 having amounted to 72,722,206*l.*, and the expenditure of the year to 71,788,843*l.*, there was a surplus of 933,363*l.* 

The budget estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1882, laid before the House of Commons April 5, 1881, were as follows:—

REVENUE.	and the selection	Expenditure.	
Customs	£ . 19,000,000	Consolidated Fund Charges 31,270,000	
Excise	. 27,440,000	Army 16,509,000	
Stamps	. 11,900,000	Home Charges for India . 1,100,000	
Land Tax, &c	. 2,760,000	Navy 10,845,000	
Income Tax	. 11,000,000	Grant in aid to India . 500,000	
Post Office	. 6,800,000	Civil Services 16,087,504	
Telegraphs	. 1,600,000	Customs &Inland Revenue 2,851,208	
Crown Lands	. 390,000	Post Office 3,539,525	
Interest on Advances	. 1,200,000	Telegraph Service . 1,294,081	
Miscellaneous	3,000,000	Packet Service 707,767	
Total Revenue	85,990,000	Total Expenditure . 84,705,005	

This shows an increase over the actual expenditure of the preceding year of 1,597,000*l.*, and in explaining this increase the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget speech before the House of Commons, dwelt on such items as the Census, the Ordnance Survey, and the necessary augmentation of the Irish Constabulary, stating that the exceptional charge for India and the Transvall amounted to 1,800,000*l.*, and during the year 1881, to 3,331,000*l.* 

The following table shows the total amounts of the estimated and actual gross public revenue for the sixteen financial years from 1866 to 1881, together with the proportion of actual receipts per head of population of the United Kingdom:—

		REVENUE	are a series		port	
Years ended March 31	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual receipts at the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Budget	pe	ecei r her of ulati	d
	£	£	£	£	ε.	d
1866	66,392,000	67,812,292	+1,420,292	2	5	1
1867	67,013,000	69,434,568	+2,421,568	2	5	. 8
1868	69,970,000	69,600,218	- 369,782	2	- 5	6
1869	73,150,000	72,591,991	- 558,009	2	6	. 8
1870	73,515,000	75,434,252	+1,919,252	2	8	4
1871	67,634,000	69,945,220	+2,311,220	2	4	5
1872	72,315,000	74,708,314	+2,393,314	2	7	3
1873	71,846,000	76,608,770	+ 4,762,770	2	8	2
1874	73,762,000	77,335,657	+ 3,573,657	2	8	2
1875	74,425,000	74,921,873	+ 496,873	2	6	3
1876	76,625,000	77,131,693	+ 506,693	2	7	1
1877	78,412,000	78,565,036	+ 153,036	2	7	6
1878	79,146,000	79,763,299	+ 617,299	2	7	8
1879	83,230,000	83,115,972	- 114,028	2	9	2
1880	83,055,000	81,265,000	-1,790,000	2	7	7
1881	82,696,000	84,041,288	+ 1,345,288	2	8	9

The following table shows the total amount of the estimated and actual gross public expenditure for the sixteen years from 1866 to 1881, with the difference between the calculated and real expenses, and the proportion of actual payments per head of population:—

Years ended	3 y 7 1	EXPENDITURE			
March 31	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual pay- ments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Budget	per head of population of the United Kingdom	
1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881	£ 67,249,000 67,031,000 71,287,000 77,858,000 68,498,000 69,486,000 72,433,000 71,663,000 75,511,815 74,527,000 76,741,000 78,901,000 85,669,000 86,241,110 85,999,871 83,840,025	£ 65,914,357 66,780,396 71,236,242 74,971,816 68,864,752 69,548,539 71,490,020 70,714,448 76,466,510 74,328,040 76,621,773 78,125,227 82,403,495 85,407,789 84,105,754 83,107,924	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ -1,334,643 \\ -250,604 \\ -50,758 \\ -2,886,184 \\ +366,752 \\ +62,539 \\ -942,980 \\ -948,552 \\ +954,695 \\ -198,960 \\ -119,227 \\ -775,773 \\ -3,265,505 \\ -833,321 \\ -1,894,117 \\ -732,101 \\ \end{array}$	£ s. d. 2 4 2 2 6 6 2 8 6 2 4 0 2 4 5 2 5 0 2 4 5 2 7 7 2 5 10 2 6 10 2 7 2 2 9 3 2 10 6 2 9 3 2 10 6 2 8 8	

The expenditure for the financial periods 1868 and 1869 included supplemental votes for the Abyssinian expedition, to the amount of 5,600,000l., and the expenditure for the year 1873–74 was inclusive of the sum of 3,200,000l. paid for 'Alabama Claims' under the Treaty of Washington. In the expenditure for the year 1875–76 were included disbursements not covered by money raised, to the amount of 276,566l., for the army, and for arrangements for the purchase of Suez Canal shares. The expenditure for 1877–78 included extraordinary disbursements in connection with the Russo-Turkish war, and that for the years 1878–79 and 1879–80 a portion of the cost of the war in South Africa.

It will be seen from the above tables that, during the sixteen financial years, ending March 31, from 1866 to 1881, in the first two there was a large surplus, amounting to 1,897,9351. in 1866; and to 2,654,1721. in 1867. But in the year ending March 31, 1868, there was a considerable deficit, namely, 1,636,0241., which increased to 2,380,8251. in the year ending March 31, 1869, the deficit of both periods being due entirely to the expenditure of the

expedition to Abyssinia. The financial year 1869–70 showed again a surplus of 6,569,500*l.*; the year 1870–71 a surplus of 396,681*l.*; the year 1871–2 a surplus of 3,218,294*l.*; the year 1872–73 a surplus of 5,894,322*l.*; the year 1873–74 a surplus of 869,147*l.*; the year 1874–75 a surplus of 593,833*l.*; the year 1875–76 a surplus of 509,920*l.*; and the year 1876–77 a surplus of 439,809*l.* Finally, the year 1877–78 exhibited a deficit of 2,640,197*l.*, the year 1878–79 a deficit of 2,291,817*l.*, the year 1879–80 a deficit of 2,840,692*l.*, and the year 1880–o1 a surplus of 933,364*l.* 

During the greater part of the period, there was an almost uninterrupted reduction of taxation. The changes made in taxa-

tion in the sixteen years, 1864 to 1879, were as follows:-

Years ending Mar.31		Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1864	Customs:— Duties reduced: Tea Tobacco Charges on bills of lading re- pealed Property tax re- duced }	£ 1,641,541 74,055 180,723 2,750,000	Customs:— Duty on chicory: } —increased. } Excise:— Chicory:—increased Stage carriages Beer dealers:—additional licence Beer retailers	£ 6,811 1,000 11,000 2,000 10,000
	Total	4,646,319	Total	30,811
1865	Customs:— Reduced: Sugar & molasses Confectionery  Excise:— Tealizences reduced Stamps:— Various reductions Property tax red. Total.	1,741,272 3,112 15,000 365,000 1,230,000 3,354,384	Excise:— Occasional licen- ces to retailers  Sugar used in brewing:—Duty increased  Licences:—various trade, imp. Chicory duty increased  Total	1,000 6,000 110,000 2,000 119,000
1866	Customs:— Tea duty reduced . Stamps:— Fire ins. duty red Property tax red	2,224,981 520,000 2,600,000	Customs:— Sugar-cane juice duty increased	1,576
	Total	5,344,981	Total	1,576

186		Amour	red Taxes imposed	Estimate Amount
-	Customs & Excise: Various reduction in stage carriage duties, and pos horse licences.	ns es	Nil	£
186	Assessed Taxes:		Taxes:	. 150,000
	Dog duty reduced Total	105,00	Income-tax incr.	1,450,000
1869	Nil	_	Taxes:— Income-tax incr.	
- 1	Customs & Excise:— Various reductions Stamps:—	1,231,687	Customs:— Beer, spruce: in- creased	114
1870	Fire Ins. repealed Various taxes rep	1,000,000 166,983	Licences imposed in lieu of Assessed	
- 4 - 3	Income-tax reduced . Total .	1,450,000 3,848,670	Taxes repealed .	1,112,886
	Customs:— Sugar reduced	2,783,281	Total .	1,113,000
871	Excise:— Licences repealed .	40,000	Spirits, perfumed, increased } Excise:—	2,338
J. 9	Stamps:— Stamp upon News- papers repealed	120,000	Licence to carry } Guns imposed } Sugar used in }	75,000
	Stamps reduced . Income-tax reduced . Total .	201,400 1,500,000	Brewing, in-	70,000
		4,644,681	Total	147,338
872	Customs:— Various small re- ductions  Total	45	Customs:— Duties imposed Taxes:— Income-tax inc.	131

Years ending Mar.3	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1873	Customs and Excise: Chicory reduced . Coffee ,,	£ 61,868 191,301		£ 64
1079	Income Tax reduced Total .	3,642,000 3,895,169		64
1874	Customs:— Sugar Duty red  Excise:— Duty repealed Income Tax reduced	30,000 1,756,000	Excise:— Sugar used in Brewing duty increased .  Total	30,000
	Total	3,403,380		-
1875	Customs and Excise: Duties repealed . Income tax reduced Total .	2,771,903 1,840,000 4,611,903	Excise:— Sugar used in brewing, duty increased Total .	57,000 57,000
1876	Excise duties Stamps repealed	60,000 6,000 66,000	Nil	
1877	Licence Excise Duties reduced Duties on Offices and Pensions reduced Income Tax reduced by exemp-	26,000 950 390,000	J -	,966,000 ,966,000
-	Total .	416,950	4 19	
878 8	Stamps:— Duties reduced .	6,000	Nil	
779	House Duty reduced Tax on Machinery reduced Total.	30,000 80,000 110,000	Tobacco Duties increased Dog Licences in-	,600,000 750,000 100,000 450,000

Years ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1880	Nil	£	Customs: Cigars, increased	£
	Customs repealed:  Malt Vinegar Excise repealed: Duty on Malt Duty on Sugar used in brewing Brewers and Malt- ster's licenses	23 378 7,440,000 620,000 384,000	Excise:— Beer duty (in lieu of malt) Brewers' licences Publicans' licenses Stamps:— Probate duties Income-taxincreased	8,760,040 40,000 295,000 700,000 1,800,000
The r	Total .	8,444,401	m	the same of the desirement of the same of

The revenue from the most important of direct taxes, that upon incomes, underwent many alterations from the time it was established in its present form in 1842, till the year 1881.

The annual revenue during each of the financial years from 1870 to 1881 was as follows:—

Year ending	Tax	Annual	Limitations.
March 31	in £	Receipt	
1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881	5d. 4d. 6d. 4d. 3d. 2d. 2d. 3d. 3d. 5d. 5d. 6d.	£ 10,044,000 6,350,000 9,084,000 7,500,000 5,691,000 4,306,000 4,109,000 5,280,000 8,710,000 9,230,000 10,650,000	On incomes of and above £100 with an abatement of £60 or incomes under £200.  On incomes of and above £100 with an abatement of £80 or incomes under £300.  On incomes of and above £150, with an abatement of £120 on incomes under £400.

The total amount annually raised by local taxation was as follows in the three divisions of the United Kingdom in the year ending March 31, 1874, this being the latest official return:—

Divisions	Receipts from Taxes	Raised by Loans	Total local Revenue from all sources
England and Wales Scotland (partly estimated) .	23,897,029 2,372,557 2,996,009	8,201,499 149,494 129,493	£ 37,731,193 3,202,714 4,599,908
Total for United Kingdom .	29,265,595	8,480,486	45,533,815

The following table exhibits the amount of the various branches of local expenditure in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom in the year ending March 31, 1874:—

Local Expenditure	Amount
England and Wales.	
In the Metropolis:—	£
Poor Relief, including Workhouse Loans repaid	1,636,541
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor	136,507
Rates	100,001
	1 772 040
Local Management by Vestries, &c. (exclusive of Metropolitan Board of Works), Maintenance of	1,773,048
Metropolitan Board of Works), Maintenance of	1,516,964
Roads, &c., Watering, Lighting, Sewerage, &c.	
Metropolitan Board of Works: Local Public Works,	1 205 015
Sewerage, &c	1,385,015
Corporation and Commissioners of Sewers of City of	1,136,371
London, Local Public Works, Sewerage, &c.	1,150,571
Metropolitan Police	1,041,601
School Boards	743,448
Burial Boards, &c	56,710
Total Local Expenditure in Metropolis	7,653,157
	1,000,107
ountry Districts:—	
Poor Relief, including Workhouse Loans repaid	6,053,998
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor	583,154
Rates	
	6,637,152
County purposes: Police, Prisons, Lunatic Asylums, &c.	2,780,165
Municipal Boroughs for Public Works, Police, &c.	3,573,433
Urban Sanitary Authorities	7,958,208
Rural "	159,419
	230,120
For Maintenance of Public Roads, by—	1
Highway Boards	1,575,608
Turnpike Trusts	671,099
School Boards	1,214,617
Burial Boards for Public Cemeteries	341,971
Other purposes	422,465
Total Local Expenditure in Country Districts	05 224 705
A STATE OF THE STA	25,334,137
ast Districts:—	
For Erection, Maintenance, and Repairs of Commercial	
Liarouns .	3,082,571
For Prostion Maint	,, - , 1
Tor Decelion, Maintenance and Ranging of Tight	680,689
For Erection, Maintenance, and Repairs of Lighthouses,	
&c., and for Pilotage and saving Life at Sea	100
&c., and for Pilotage and saving Life at Sea  Total England and Wales	36,750,554

Local Expenditure	Amou
SCOTLAND.	
Parochial Boards for Date a san	£
Town Authorities .	851,3
County Assessments: Police, Prisons, Roads, &c.	1,176,0
Turnpike Trusts Police, Prisons, Roads, &c.	258,0
School Boards	180,1
Other purposes	327,84
	264 1
Total Scotland	364,1
Scottand .	
	3,157,54
Poor Relief IRELAND.	
Town Authoriti	
Grand Trans Co.	1,000,88
Grand Jury Cess: Roads, Bridges, Prisons, &c.	663,77
Harbanes and Transition of Tables, etc.	1,139,58
Harbours and Lights	1,214,18
Other purposes	477,861
	119,341
Total Ireland	
	1 625 00
Total Tr.	4,615,624
Total United Kingdom	
according to a return issued in the Parliaments	44,523,720

According to a return issued in the Parliamentary session of 1876, the total amount of taxes actually received at the Exchequer amounted to 65,353,000*l*. in the financial year ending March 31, 1874. Adding this sum to the 29,247,595*l*. raised in the same period by local taxes—exclusive of loans—the total taxation of the United Kingdom in the year was 94,600,595*l*., or 2*l*. 18s. 11d. per head of

The largest branch of national expenditure, amounting to three-fourths of the receipts from local taxation in the United Kingdom, is that for the interest and management of the National Debt. The expenditure on this account more than quintupled in the course of the last hundred years, since the war of independence of the United States. At the commencement of the American struggle, in 1775, the total charge for interest and management was less than 4½ millions sterling; but at the end of the war it had risen to 9½ millions. The twenty years warfare with France, from 1793 to 1814, added nearly 23 millions sterling to the annual charge of the debt, which had risen to 32 millions in 1817, year of consolidation of the English and Irish exchequer. Since this date, the capital time, amounting to 56 millions sterling, bringing with it a decline of the annual charge for interest and management to the amount of upwards of five millions.

The following table exhibits the growth of the debt from its origin to the year 1881, at various periods:—

Periods	Capital of Debt	Interest and Manage- ment
Debt at the Revolution, in 1689	£ 664,263	£ 39,855
Excess of debt contracted during the reign of William III. above debt paid off	15,730,439	1,271,087
Debt at the accession of Queen Anne, in 1702 Debt contracted during Queen Anne's reign	16,394,702 37,750,661	1,310,942 2,040,416
Debt at the accession of George I, in 1714	54,145,363	3,351,358
Debt paid off during the reign of George I., above debt contracted	2,053,125	1,133,807
Debt at the accession of George II., in 1727 Debt contracted from the accession of George	52,092,238	2,217,551
II. till the peace of Paris in 1763, three years after the accession of George III.	86,773,192	2,634,500
Debt in 1763	138,865,430	4,852,051
Paid during peace, from 1763 to 1775 .	10,281,795	380,480
Debt at the commencement of the American war, in 1775 Debt contracted during the American war	128,583,635 121,267,993	4,471,571 4,980,201
Debt at the conclusion of the American war, in 1784 Paid during peace from 1784 to 1793	249,851,628 10,501,380	9,451,772 243,277
Debt at the commencement of the French		
war, in 1793. Debt contracted during the French war	239,350,148 601,500,343	9,208,495 22,829,696
Total funded and unfunded debt on the 1st of February, 1817, when the English and	0.00 0.00 100	
Irish Exchequers were consolidated .	840,850,491	32,038,191
Debt cancelled from the 1st of February, 1817, to 5th of January, 1836	53,211,675	2,894,674
Debt, and charge thereon 5th of January, 1836	787,638,816	29,143,517
Debt, including terminable annuities, and charge thereon, 31st of March, 1881	768,703,692	28,448,598

The capital of the national debt varied as follows during the fifteen years, ending March 31, from 1867 to 1881:—

Financial Years ended		I	Debt	
March 31	Funded	Terminable Annuities.	Unfunded	Total
1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881	£ 770,188,625 741,844,981 741,112,640 741,514,681 732,043,270 731,756,962 727,374,082 723,514,005 714,797,715 713,657,517 712,621,355 710,843,007 709,430,593 710,476,359 709,078,526	£ 25,607,076 53,258,874 51,913,623 49,667,479 54,413,310 52,286,775 50,201,768 48,024,178 52,311,487 49,078,792 46,549,819 43,644,057 40,345,454 36,222,976 37,547,666	£ 7,956,800 7,911,100 9,896,100 6,761,500 6,091,000 5,155,100 4,829,100 4,479,600 5,239,000 11,401,800 13,943,800 20,603,000 25,870,100 27,344,900 22,077,500	803,752,50 803,752,50 802,922,36 797,943,66 792,547,58 789,198,83 782,404,95 776,017,783 772,348,202 774,188,102 773,114,974 775,090,064 775,646,147 774,044,235 768,703,692

The alterations in amounts of unfunded debt after 1867 were caused by the conversion of stock into terminable annuities. unfunded debt was inclusive of Suez Canal bonds to the amount of 4,000,000l. in 1876, of 3,990,900l. in 1877, of 3,929,200l. in 1878, of 3,866,300l. in 1879, and of 3,801,000l. in 1880.

The balances in the Exchequer for the sixteen years from 1866

to 1881 amounted to the following sums:-

Financial Year ended March 31	Amount	Financial Years ended March 31	Amount
1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873	5,851,314 7,294,151 4,781,846 4,707,259 8,606,647 7,023,435 9,342,652 11,992,705	1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881	£ 7,442,854 6,265,322 5,119,587 5,988,650 6,243,389 6,915,756 3,273,428 5,923,662

By the provisions of an Act of Parliament, passed in the session of 1875, the national debt is to be gradually reduced by means of a new permanent Sinking Fund, maintained by annual votes of the legislature. The charge of the Sinking Fund for the financial year ending March 31, 1876, was fixed at 27,400,000%; for the year 1876-77 at 27,700,0001; and for every subsequent year at 28,000,000%. It was also provided that the charges under this head should be entered under the Consolidated Fund.

### Army and Navy.

#### 1. Army.

The maintenance of a standing army, in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1690. From that time to the present, the number of troops which the security of the kingdom and its possessions rendered it necessary to maintain, as well as the cost of the different branches of the service in detail, have been sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. The amount of the military force to be maintained for the year is always a matter for the decision of the Government. The question is annually brought under consideration, shortly before the commencement of the parliamentary session, at a meeting of the Cabinet, when, on the basis of communications made by the Commander-in-Chief, a decision is arrived at as to the number of officers and men, of each arm of the service, to be maintained for the coming Upon this decision, the Secretary of State for War frames the 'Army Estimates,' or detailed accounts of the strength and cost of the army, which are submitted in 'votes'-25 in the estimates of 1881-82—to the approval of the House of Commons.

Parliament exercises another important means of control over the army. Formerly in time of war, or rebellion, the troops, kept only at such periods, were subject to martial law, and liable to be severely punished for mutiny or desertion. But when armies began to be maintained in time of peace, questions of discipline arose. The common law, which alone prevailed, knew of no distinction between a citizen and a soldier, so that, if the soldier deserted, he could only be punished for breach of contract; if he struck his officer, he was only liable to an indictment for the assault. Such questions soon came before the tribunals, and Chief Justice Holt, when Recorder of London, decided that, although the King may, by his prerogative, enlist soldiers, even in time of peace, still if there was no statute passed to punish mutiny, and to subject them to a particular discipline, they could not be punished for any military offence, and they were only amenable to the same laws as the rest of the King's subjects. Hence the authority of Parliament became necessary for the maintenance of military discipline. granted this in an Act, limited in its duration to one year, which Act was subsequently passed at the commencement of every session under the name of the 'Mutiny Act,' investing the Crown with large powers to make regulations for the good government of the army, and to frame the Articles of War, which form the military code. Subject to such restrictions, the army has now become a recognised part of the constitution, under the will of Parliament.

According to the army estimates hid before the House of Commons in the session of 1881, the regular army of the United Kingdom—exclusive of India—during the year ending March 31, 1882, is to consist of 7,221 commissioned officers, 17,702 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, and 108,287 rank and file, being a total of 133,210 men of all ranks. This force is to be composed of the following staff, regiments, and miscellaneous establishments:—

Branches of the Military Service		Officers	Non-commissioned officers trumpeters, and drummers	Rank ar
Officers on the General and Departmen Staff:—	al	1		
General staff	.	256	146	
Army accountants Chaplain's department		254	140	-
Medical and veterinary department		87	1	
Commissariat department, &c.	•	676	_	
Market Co. m	•	337		
Total Staff		1,609	263	
REGIMENTS:	1			
Royal horse artillery, including ridin establishment	3			
Cavalry, including life and horse guards		115	218	2,445
Too you and milery	•	581	1,381	10,420
Royal engineers	•	665	1,540	16,637
Army Service Corps		382	797	4,001
Infantry, including foot guards	13	,223	525 7,048	2,503
Army hospital corps West India regiments		52	310	68,400
Colonial corps, including Gun Lascars		100	156	1,590
		20	57	482
Total Regiments	5,	140	12,032	108,058
Staff of Militia:—			4 - 1	
Artillery and engineers	1	52	050	F - 1 1/2
nfantry	1	253	856 4,078	-
Total Militia Staff	-	305	4,934	
MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS:	3			
nstruction in ounners and anging		22		
	4 6 4	23	63	71
oyal military college, Sandhurst	B B 8	35	21	8
egimental schools		6	2	18
anufacturing establishments		16	174	
arious ditto		19	39	
電磁電流等性 法共享 《夏·罗·龙天子》 [12] 4 [1] 1 [1] 1 [1] 1 [1]	-	16	124	50
Total Miscellaneous	. 16	37	443	149

Year 1880–81,	Officers	Non-commis- sioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and
RECAPITULATION: Total, general and departmental staff ,, regiments ,, staff of Militia ,, miscellaneous ditto Total regular army, the cost of which is defraved from the cost of which is defrable from the cost of which is defra	1,609 5,140 305 167	263 12,032 5,034 443	108,068
defrayed from Army Grants	7,221	17,772	108,217

The following table exhibits, after official returns, the number of men, rank and file, maintained for service in the United Kingdom since the year 1800, at quinquennial periods up to 1870, and from that date to 1881, on the 1st of January in every year:

Year	Cavalry	Artillery	Engineers	Infantry	Total
1800 1805 1810 1815 1820 1825 1836 1845 1845 1855 1850 1865 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1878	14,003 17,839 20,405 14,913 9,900 7,710 8,036 7,389 7,190 7,507 8,108 7,105 11,389 11,015 10,910 10,792 11,765 12,745 13,051 13,375 12,934	6,935 13,692 16,814 9,617 4,046 3,463 4,037 4,017 4,118 4,183 7,353 8,569 14,045 13,529 14,334 16,892 19,205 17,856 19,016	421 786 974 1,322 371 452 682 566 544 647 1,201 885 1,707 2,624 2,890 2,632 3,356 3,662 3,662 4,007 5,223	49,386 74,014 74,325 54,879 46,799 34,639 35,342 38,624 47,533 50,415 32,783 62,366 51,433 56,092 55,519 64,947 67,846 62,817 61,037 76,017	70,745 106,331 112,518 80,731 61,116 46,264 48,094 47,214 50,476 59,870 67,077 49,342 89,507 78,410 84,361 82,472 94,402 101,145 98,719 96,275 113,190

The distribution of the army on the 1st of January, 1881, was as follows: -38 per cent. of the British army were stationed in England and Wales, 2 per cent. in Scotland, 16 per cent. in Ireland, and

The total force of the British army in India was stated to amount to 62,548 men of all ranks in the estimates of 1881-82 The number in the year 1871-72 amounted to 62,864, in 1872-73 to

62,957, in 1874-75 to 62,840, in 1875-76 to 62,850, in 1876-77 to 62,849, and from 1877 to 1881 of 62,653 men. (See *India*, p. 685.)

The troops here enumerated do not constitute the whole armed force of the United Kingdom; but the army estimates for the year ending March 31, 1882, as well as former years, contained votes of money for four classes of reserve, or auxiliary forces, namely, the militia, the yeomanry cavalry, the volunteer corps, and the enrolled pensioners and army reserve force. The total number of militia provided for in the army estimates of 1880-81, was 139,111, of which number 113,484 men were in training at the end of 1879. The total number of yeomanry cavalry provided for was 14,511, of which number there was 10,508 in training at the same date. The total number of volunteers provided for in the army estimates of 1880-81, was 245,648, of whom there were in training 206,265 at the end of 1879. The total of volunteers comprised 43,499 artillery, 600 light horse, 9,870 engineers, 120 mounted rifles, and 119,119 rifle volunteers, with a staff of 1,440. Finally, the number of enrolled pensioners and army reserve force provided for in the army estimates of 1880-81, was 47,000, divided into two classes, 23,000 men forming the first, and 23,000 the second class.

The total cost of the British army, provided for by Parliament in the army estimates for 1881-82, was calculated at 16,109,500*l*.; but from this amount there was deducted the sum of 561,000*l*. for 'estimated exchequer extra receipts,' leaving the net charge as army services for the year ending March 31, 1881, at 14,980,300*l*. The following is an abstract of the votes of the army estimates for the year 1881-82, with the corresponding sums of the financial year 1880-81.

ARMY ESTIMATES.		
I. REGULAR FORCES: General staff and regimental pay, allowances, and charges	1880-81	1881-82
	£	£
Divine service	4,579,000	4,436,000
Administration of mortial I	50,700	52,400
Medical establishment and services	29,800	39,800
II. AUXITTADE COM D.	308,400	300,500
Leomanry cavalry	552,900	476,800
Volunteer corps	74,400	73,900
Enrolled pensioners and army reserve force	539,600	540,500
111. COMMISSARIAT FORMATS	208,800	218,800
Commissariat establishments and wages		
TIVISIOUS ITANSPORT and all	427,700	404,800
	3,100,000	3,411,000
and repair of war stores	850,100	780,000
IV WODER tree D.	1,245,000	1,170,000
~ CONCLETE CHILD PORTO NICHMANNEL TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE		1-12-111
for works, buildings, and repairs, at home and		
a strong	853,000	#F0.000
	000,000	758,900

· ·		/
V. VARIOUS SERVICES:	1880_81	1881-82
Military education	£	*00T-9Z
Missell	162,200	#
Miscellaneous services		164,100
Administration of the army	36,400	40,100
Total effective services	215,900	222,200
Local effective services .	13,243,900	10 000
VI. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES:	-0,210,500	13,089,900
ARCWAIUS IOF MILITARY CONTING		
Tay of general officers	33,900	34,000
Pay of reduced and retired officers	92,000	
Widows' - and retired officers	892,700	129,700
Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances		1,054,700
- orminate for woulds	126,200	124,200
In-pensions	16,500	17,000
Out-pensions	34,300	33,900
Superannuation allowances	1,312,000	
Militio and allowances	196,500	1,386,500
Militia and volunteer corps		202,200
Total non-effective services	39,300	37,400
D	2,743,400	3,019,600
RECAPITULATION:		0,010,000
Effective services	2012000	
	3,243,900	13,089,900
Total effective and non-effective services	2,743,400	3,019,600
	5,987,300	7.0.20,000
	-,-0,,000	16,109,500

It will be seen that the estimates for 1881-82 showed a net increase of 122,2001. as compared with the previous year's vote; the amount of the vote in 1880-80 having been 15,987,3001.—inclusive of various sums voted upon supplementary estimates—and the amount of the estimate for 1881-82 being 16,109,500l. paid into the exchequer as extra receipts, during the year 1880-81, The amount was 564,000%, as compared with 561,000% estimated to be paid in during 1880-81. The Exchequer Extra Receipts are derived from supplies voted in the army estimates of previous years and not expended, and include contributions from Colonial revenues in aid of the military expenditure of the United Kingdom.

Under various laws of army organisation, completed in 1876, Great Britain and Ireland are partitioned into ten military districts or general officers' commands. These are further divided into sub-districts, the division varying with the arms of the service. For the infantry there are 66 sub-districts, commanded by line colonels; for the artillery there are 12 sub-districts, commanded by artillery colonels; and for the cavalry there are two districts, commanded by cavalry colonels. The authority of the Commanderin-Chief is distributed, in the first instance, to the general officers commanding districts, and passes downward from them to the infantry colonels, the artillery colonels, and the cavalry colonels. The brigade of an infantry sub-district consists, as a rule, of two line battalions, two militia battalions, the brigade depôt, rifle volunteer corps, and infantry of the army reserve. Of the two line

battalions one is generally abroad and the second at one of the home stations. An artillery sub-district contains, in addition to the royal artillery, the militia artillery, and that of the volunteers and of the army reserve; and a cavalry colonel similarly has command, not merely over the cavalry regiments within his district, but over the yeomanry, volunteers, and reserve cavalry. The colonel of each district is responsible for the training, inspection, recruiting, and instruction of all the forces under his command.

A Parliamentary return issued in the session of 1879, and bearing the date of the War Office of August 16, 1878, gives as follows the numbers of commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers and men, native of each of the three divisions of the United King-

Commissioned officers	English	Scottish	Irish
Non-commissioned officers and men .	5,738 124,708	785 14,235	1,386 39,121
The infantry of the line largest h	130,446	15,020	40,507

The infantry of the line, largest branch of the service, was officered, at the date of the return, by 3,232 Englishmen, 439 Scotsmen, and 926 Irishmen, while the rank and file consisted of 74,367 Englishmen, 9,477 Scotsmen, and 29,448 Irishmen.

It appears from a report of the Director-General of Military Education, issued as a Parliamentary paper in 1874, that, on the 1st of January, 1874, out of regiments and corps amounting to 178,356 men, 10,724 could neither read nor write, 9,543 could read but not write, 99,910 could read and write, and 58,179 were better educated. There exists compulsory education in the army, the rule laid down being that every recruit is obliged to attend school until

he is in possession of a fourth class certificate of education.

The establishments for military educational purposes comprise the Council of Military Education, Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst, Royal Military Asylum and Normal School at Chelsea, Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin, Department for Instruction of Artillery Officers, Military Medical School, and a varying number of Garrison Schools and Libraries. In the army estimates for 1880-81, the sum provided for military education was 162,215%, representing a decrease of 3,6211. over the previous year. The two principal educational establishments for officers are the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and the Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst. In the army estimates of 1880-81, the cost of the Woolwich Academy was set down at 40,980l., and of the Sandhurst Colleges at 48,643l. At Sandhurst, 20 'Queen's cadets' are educated for the Indian army, for which 3,0001. per annum is paid out of the revenues of India.

2. Navy.

The government of the navy, vested originally in a Lord High Admiral, has been carried on since the reign of Queen Anne-with the exception of a short period, April 1827 to September 1828, when the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., revived the ancient title-by a Board, known as the Board of Admiralty, and the members of which are styled 'Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.' The Board consists of five members, namely, the First Lord, who is always a member of the Cabinet, and four assistant commissioners, styled, respectively, Senior Naval Lord, Third Lord, Junior Naval Lord, and Civil Lord. Under the Board is a Financial Secretary, changing, like the five Lords, with the Government in power; while the fixed administration, independent of the state of political parties, consists of two Permanent Secretaries, and a number of heads of departments, the Controller of the Navy, the Accountant-General, Director-General of the Medical Department, Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, Director of Transports, Director of Contracts, Director of Naval Construction, Director of Naval Ordnance, and the Superintendents of Victualling The First Lord has supreme authority, and all questions of importance are left to his decision. The Senior Naval Lord directs the movements of the fleet, and is responsible for its discipline. The Second Naval Lord is responsible for the manning and officering of the Fleet and the Reserve Forces. Junior Naval Lord deals with the victualling of the fleets, and with the transport department. The Civil Lord controls the civil establishments. The Parliamentary and Financial Secretary is answerable for purchases of stores, and all questions in which expenditure of any kind is involved. He represents the Admiralty in the House of Commons when the First Lord is a Peer.

The navy of the United Kingdom is a perpetual establishment, and the statutes and orders by which it is governed and its discipline maintained—unlike the military laws, which the Sovereign has absolute power to frame under the authority of an Act of Parliament—have been permanently established and defined with great precision by the legislature. The distinction also prevails in the mode of voting the charge for these two forces. For the army, the first vote sanctions the number of men to be maintained; the second, the charge for their pay and maintenance. For the navy, no vote is taken for the number of men; the first vote is for the wages of the stated number of men and boys to be maintained; and though the result may be the same, this distinction exists both in practice and principle.

According to the naval estimates granted by Parliament in the session of 1881, the expenditure for the navy, for the year ending March 31, 1882, will be 10,492,935*l*. as compared with 10,586,894*l*. voted for the year 1879-80, or a decrease of 93,959*l*. The fol-

lowing is an abstract of the estimates for 1881-82 as compared with

NAVY ESTIMATES.	
Wages to good	III Tom-
Victuals and clothing for ditto 2,721,53	£
Admiralty office Coastonand and clothing for ditto 2,721,53	
Coastguard samme	1,014,48
and royal naval reserve 179,48	180,583
Durell Ulic hannah	1
Dockvarda on d	194,481
Victualling yards at home and abroad 113,10%	100 000
nome and at a support establishments	1,446,346
Medical actual 7	-,110,040
Medical establishments at home and abroad  71,160 Marine divisions  63.445	71 015
Naval stores 63,445	11,917
Naval stores, and ships built by contract:  Naval stores  63,445  21,402	00,309
raval stores	22,138
Ships &c. built by contract 1,011,000	1 1
Medicines and machinery, and renains 769,000	-,-,,,,,,,
New works, building, machinery, and repairs  Medicines and medical stores  1,011,000 769,000 558,950	000,409
-Latelli 1977 ond 1	550,141
	70,460
Total for it	10,069
Total for the effective service  Half-pay, resourced 135,760	127,421
Half-pay, reserved half-pay, and retired pay to	
officers of the navy and royal marines  8,280,632  Military pensions and allowers	8,434,553
Military pensions and allowances 895,156	0.55
823 210	877,890
Total for the naval service 322,428	847,035
	337.991
FOR THE SERVICE OF 3 10,321,435	10,497,469
	-0,107,469
Army department (conveyance of troops)	ENT.
Grand total 171,5001	000

Grand total 171,500 228,450 A supplementary grant for the navy, amounting to 83,000l., was

made by Parliament late in the session of 1881. The number of seamen and marines provided for the naval service in the estimates for 1881-82 was as follows:-

FOR THE P Seamen Boys, including 2,200 f		was as follows:—  FOR THE COASTGUARD:
training 2,200 f	or 4,900	Affoat (included
Marines, afloat	40,600	On shore, officers and men . 4,000
on shore	• 6,200 • 6,800	INDIAN SERVICE:
	13,000	Officers and men
Total	53,600	1,200
Included in the n	umber of 35 7	Grand Total 58,800

Included in the number of 35,700 seamen of the fleet, provided for in the estimates of 1881-82 were 136 flag officers; 30 officers superintending dockyards and naval establishments; and 2,691 other commissioned officers, on active service.

The efficient strength of the navy of the United Kingdom is shown

in the subjoined official return, annexed to the navy estimates for 1881-82, giving a comparative statement of the number of steam ships and sailing vessels—classified under the two heads of seagoing steamers, and reserve steamers and sailing vessels—affoat and in commission on the 1st December 1879, and on the 1st December 1880:—

Ships in Commission	Dec. 1, 1879	Dec. 1, 1880
Soo going stosmore .		
Sea-going steamers:— Ironclad line-of-battle ships	10	0
Other	6	- 5
Ironclad frigates and corvettes	26	. 10
	7	28
Other " " "		60
Sloops and small vessels	66	VG
Total sea-going steamers	115	110
Reserve steamers and sailing vessels:—		
First reserve steamers	12	12
Receiving and depôt steamers	6	6
,, ,, sailing vessels	13	12
Surveying steamers	4	4
Troop ships, steamers	6	6
Store ships, steamers	2	1
Tenders, steamers	37	37
" sailing vessels	11-	11
Coast-guard cruisers, steamers	4	6
spiling reseals	22	23
Gunnery training vessels, and sloops, sailing .	9	9
Drill ships for the Naval Reserve	9	9
Dini ships for the Mavai Reserve	9	9
Total reserve steamers and sailing vessels .	131	133
Total navy	246	243

The most important division of the navy, the ironclad fleet of war, consisted, at the end of 1881, of 68 ships, afloat and building, of which number 48 were described as efficient, while 3 were not strictly British, being built solely for the defence of the Colonies, and 17 had become inefficient for naval warfare. The following is a tabulated list of the 48 efficient ironclads, divided into five classes, according to strength of armour and armament, and mode of construction. The columns of the table exhibit, after the name of each ship, first, the minimum and maximum thickness of armour; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is displacement in tons. Those ironclads marked with an asterisk (\*) before their names were not completed, at the end of 1881:—

exp cut tax end hs ea

Names of ironclads	Armour thickness;	1	Guns	1 7-31		
FIRST CLASS:	inches inches	Number	Weight	- Indica	e- mont	ace-
1 THURSTING				pow	er tonn	age
Draadnonnik	. 16 to 24	4	81-ton		* *	
Devastation .	. 14	4	38-ton	8,00	44,41	06
Thunderer	. 12 to 14	4	35-ton	8,00	0 1 10.88	36
- munderer	. 12 to 14	1 2	38-ton 7	6,65	2 9,38	7
*Colossus		2	35-ton }	6,27	1	
"Malestic	. 16 to 18	4	38-ton		0,00	7
SECOND CT.	. 16 to 18	4	38-ton	5,50		0
	1704-001	1		6,000	9,14	
*Agamemnon	10 to 12	4	35-ton	0000		
Tallet X		4	25-ton	6,000	9,000	)
Superb .	10 to 12 10 to 12	4	25-ton	6,000 6,000	0,202	
Belleisle	10 10 12	4	25-ton	7,430	0,492	
Orion	10 to 12	4	25-ton	3,200	0,100	
Glatton	10 to 12	4	25-ton	3,900	7,120	
Rupert	9 to 14	2 2	25-ton	2,868	4,720	
Hotspur *Const	8 to 12	2 1	8-ton	4,200	4,912	
*Conqueror	4 (steel)	1 2	5-ton	3,497	5,358	-
Polyphemus .	3 (steel)	2 2	5 ton	4,500	4,010	
THIRD CLASS:	(Proet)	no g	uns	5.500	6,200	
Monarch CLASS:	04. 10 [	4 2		9.000	2,640	1
1	8 to 10 {	- 1	5-ton	7 940	1	1
Hercules	17		-ton	7,842	8,322	-
	6 to 9		-ton			100
Sultan	- 11	1 44	-ton	7,200	8,677	1
Sullan	6 to 9 \$		-ton		0,011	!
Alexandra	0.00 9 13	1 10	-ton	8,629		1
Mexandra	8 to 12 5	1 44	ton }	0,029	9,286	
Téméraire	12 11	- 120	ton i	9,492	0	
			ton }	0,202	8,615	
*Collingwood	- 1	4 18	ton	7,700	0.544	
Nelson	8 to 10 4(ste	el) 35-			8,540	
-reason	8 to 10 1 4	18	ton )	7,000	9,150	
Northampton	1 8	122-	ton	3,640	1	
	8 to 10 \$ 4		on	,010	7,323	111
Shannon	1 8	12-t	00 6	,070	7,323	
	8 to 10   5 2	18-t	ולמס		1,023	100
Bellerophon	1 6	12-to	3	370	5,439	- 1
vp.non	to 9   510	12-to	ומו		0,100	. 1
Audacious	1 1 4	61-to	m } 6,	521	7,551	
Invincible 6	to 8 14	12-to		007	m 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	119
Iron Duke 6	to 8 10	112-to	n	021	6,034	
Swiftsure 6	to 8 10	12-to	n A		6,034	2
Priumph 6	to 8 10 to 8 10	12-to	1 40	13	6,034	111
Penelope 6	4-10	12-tor	1 40	00	6,333	
FOURTH CLASS: 5	10 6 10	12-ton	4,7	00	6,660	1
J CLODS	to 10	120 5		00	4,394	
lecate 6	to 10 4	18-ton	1,6	30 1		
ydra 61		18-ton	1 8	**	3,430	13.0
	The factor of the second of th	18-ton	1,75	0.L - 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	,430 ,430	
Carlot and	010 4	18 ton	- 710		4.30	100

Armour-clad ships	Armour	thickness:		Indicated Horse-	Displace ment, or
Almour-olad ampo	inches	Number	Weight	power	tonnage
FIFTH CLASS:		(1	9-ton ]	F 400	0.197
Warrior	41/2	11 I	61-ton	5,469	9,137
TM . T. Th.i	41/2	310	9-ton \	5,772	9,137
Black Prince	72	16	6½-ton	5,11.2	,
Minotaur	51	10	12-ton }	6,702	10,627
	1	7	61-ton   12-ton		4400
Achilles	41/2	6	63-ton	5,722	9,694
	.,	10	12-ton 7	6,867	10 007
Agincourt	51/2	16	$6\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	0,007	10,627
Northumberland	51	J 10	12-ton ]	6,558	10,627
	1 -	16	6½-ton	7 - T	
Lord Warden .	4½ to 5½	18	$6\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	6,706	7,842
Hector	41/2	18	6½-ton	3,256	6,713
Valiant	$4\frac{1}{2}$	18	61-ton	3,256	6,713
Defence	4 2	16	61-ton	2,537	6,070
Resistance	45	18	61-ton	2,537	6,070

The following is a succinct description of the most notable ironclads, under their divisions, as in the preceding tabular list, into five classes:—

First class-Six turret-ships for great naval warfare at home and abroad: the Inflexible, the Dreadnought, the Devastation, the Thunderer, the Colossus, and the Majestic. The requirements aimed at in the construction of this class of ironclads were to carry the heaviest possible guns and armour, to be very manageable, and to have room for a large supply of coal. The principal war-ship of this class, the Inflexible, built at Portsmouth dockyard, and completed in 1878, is 320 feet in length, and 75 feet in breadth at the water line, with a total weight of armour 3,155 tons. The power and strength of the ship is concentrated in its central part, which forms a citadel 12 feet high, one half above and half below the water, is 75 feet broad and 110 feet long, and encloses within its rectangular walls the engines and boilers, the base of the turrets, the hydraulic loading gear, the magazines, and all those parts of the ship which are most vulnerable. Its walls are 41 inches thick, and consist of armour-plates varying in thickness from 16 inches to 24 inches, with strong teak backing between and behind the plates. The ship extends 18 feet below the citadel and 105 feet before and behind it, and the office of these extramural portions, which are in the main unarmoured, is to float the citadel, described by the designer as 'a rectangular armoured castle.' The central part of this armoured castle is filled by the two turrets, 12 feet high, with an internal diameter of 28 feet, placed to the right and left-unlike all other double turret ships, where both

stand in a line—each holding two 81-ton guns, capable of firing 1,650lb. shot, with a charge of 300 lbs. powder. The Inflexible was originally designed to be a mastless turret-ship, but when already far advanced in construction, it was decided by the Admiralty that there should be two iron masts, 96 feet and 83 feet high, with brig-rigged sails 18,470 square feet in area.—The three next warships of the first class, the Dreadnought, the Devastation, and the Thunderer, are mastless, and dependent, therefore, solely on steampower. Their speed, like that of the Inflexible, averages thirteen knots an hour; they have two independent screws and two sets of engines, and they carry 1,600 tons of coal, or sufficient to take them over a distance of 6,000 miles. The deck is given up in heavy weather to the waves; but a narrow deck-house, running between the two turrets, is so spread out at the top as to form a spacious hurricane or flying-deck, 24 feet above water. The last two of the six turret-ships of the first class, the Colossus and the Majestic, were in course of construction at the end of 1881. They differ from the preceding ones in being built entirely of steel, instead of iron. They are sister-ships, 325 feet in length, and 68 feet in extreme breadth. Like the Inflexible, both have a central armoured citadel, about one-third the length of the ship, rising high out of the water; and two submerged ends on which are raised unarmoured structures, which complete the form of the vessel and provide space for her crew of 400 officers and men, stores, and fuel, besides providing these portions of the ship with the necessary stability. turrets are placed en échelon, so as to command a fore-and-aft fire from all the guns. The Colossus and the Majestic are expected to

Second class-Eleven ships constructed for ocean warfare, but inferior in power to those of the first class. At the head of the list stands the Neptune, built in the Thames, by order of the Emperor of Brazil, and called originally the Independenzia, but purchased in March 1878 by the British Government for 640,350l. Besides being of great strength, the Neptune has a powerful ram, made of hardened gun-metal. The following two ships of this class, the Agamemnon and Ajax, exact imitations of the Inflexible, were in course of being completed at the end of 1881, the first at Chatham, and the second at Pembroke dockyard. The next three ships in the list, the Superb, the Belleisle, and the Orion, were purchased in March 1878 by the British Government, for the respective sums of 452,8951, of 240,0001, and of 126,8251, having been constructed in the Thames, by order of Turkey. The next in this class are three rams, the Glatton, the Rupert, and the Hotspur. Nearly all British ironclads are fitted to act occasionally as rams, but in the Glatton, the Rupert, and the Hotspur, built in 1870-72, the ramming

power is made the principal object. The ram, in these three ironclads, has its sharp point about eight feet below the water-line, and twelve feet in advance of the upright portion of the stern. Another of the vessels of this class, the Conqueror, was on the stocks at the end of 1881. The last, the Polyphemus, constructed at Chatham dockyard, is intended to represent an entirely new type of ship for aggressive naval warfare. The Polyphemus may be described as simply a steel tube, deeply immersed, the convex deck rising but 4 feet 6 inches above the water line. She carries no masts and sails, nor any heavy guns, her whole power being concentrated in a powerful ram bow, 12 feet long, and, under it, a large 'torpedo port,' which will enable Whitehead torpedoes to be ejected right ahead of the ship. There are also two 'torpedo ports' on each side amidships, from which they will be ejected on the broadsides. The Polyphemus was commenced in Sept. 1878, and was expected to be ready for sea at the end of 1882.

Third class—A number of rigged ships for cruising, foremost among them the Monarch, the Hercules, the Sultan, the Alexandra, the Téméraire, the Nelson, the Northampton, and the Shannon. Monarch, sole rigged turret-ship of the ironclad navy, launched in 1869, has 8-inch armour only at the water-line, with 10-inch armour over the port-holes, and 8-inch over the rest of each of the two turrets. Both the Hercules and the Sultan, completed in 1870, carry 9-inch armour at the water-line, and 6-inch and 8-inch over the turrets. Similar in design to the last two vessels, but rather stronger, and with improvements in construction, are the Alexandra, launched in 1875; the Téméraire, which embodies in its construction both the turret and broadside principle; the twin ships Nelson and Northampton, built at Glasgow; and the Shannon, all launched in 1876. A subdivision of this class is formed by the Bellerophon, the Audacious, the Invincible, the Iron Duke, the Swiftsure, and the Triumph, in the first list, and the Penelope and the Repulse in the second. The whole of the vessels of this class are broadsides, very powerful for their size, and especially adapted for foreign service.

Fourth class—A small group of ships, originally deemed very powerful, but at present only fitted for coast defence. The group consists of four mastless turret ships, the Cyclops, the Gorgon, the Hecate, and the Hydra, built during the years 1870 and 1871. Each of these vessels has two turrets, with two 18-ton guns in each turret, a hull 225 feet long and 45 feet beam, covered by a belt of armour seven feet wide in two strakes, the upper one eight inches thick and the lower one six inches thick amidships, tapering fore and aft. Above the hull is raised a breastwork, 117 feet by 34 feet, plated with 6 ft. 6 in. of armour, varying in thickness from

eight to nine inches. This breastwork protects the engines and machinery for working the turrets, which are built at either end.

Fifth class-A number of partly antiquated rigged ships for cruising: the Warrior, the Black Prince, the Minotaur, the Achilles, the Agincourt, the Northumberland, and the Lord Warden, in the first list, and the Hector, the Valiant, the Defence, and the Resistance in the second. The vessels of this class vary greatly in size, but their armament, strength, and speed are very similar. All are of considerable speed, varying from 14 to 15 knots an hour; nevertheless their great length and consequent 'unhandiness,' together with limited fighting power, render them unfit for anything beyond the protection, or destruction, of mercantile fleets. Next in rank to the Warrior and Minotaur, of lesser power as well as speed, stands the Lord Warden, wooden ship. A subdivision of the class, imperfectly armed and protected, are the old ironclads, Hector, Valiant, Defence, and Resistance, constructed in the years 1861 to 1863.

The ironclads not included in the preceding list are three small vessels for colonial defence: the Abyssinia and the Magdala, stationed permanently at Bombay, and the Cerberus, built at the cost of the government of Victoria, stationed permanently at Melbourne. Their armour thickness varies from 6 to 10 inches, and each carries four 18-ton guns. They form part of Her Majesty's navy for the defence of the colonies. There are, besides, a number of ironclads held to be non-efficient, namely, the iron turret-ship Prince Albert, and seven ships of the Warrior class, namely, the Lord Clyde, the Caledonia, the Ocean, the Royal Sovereign, the Prince Consort, the Royal Oak, the Royal Alfred, and the Zealous. These converted line-ofbattle ships, carrying from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inch armour, were condemned in the years 1876 to 1879. Condemned also as inefficient are the ironclad wooden sloops Research, Pallas, Favourite, and Enterprise; the gun-vessels Viper, Vixen, and Waterwitch, the last on the hydraulic principle of propulsion; and the floating batteries Erebus and Terror, built during the Russian war.

Besides the ironclads above named, a new cruising turret ship, to be called the Imperieuse, was designed, but not actually commenced, at the end of 1881. The Impérieuse will be 315ft. long, 61ft. beam, and have a load displacement of 7,300 tons. She will differ from any ship in the service, or affoat, in being built with

four barbette turrets and having an outer casing of wood.

Among the unarmoured ships of the British navy, the chief are three iron-built frigates, the Shah, the Inconstant, and the Raleigh. The Shah, launched in Sept. 1873, an iron screw frigate, cased with wood, of 5,700 tons burthen and 7,500 horse-power, carrying 26 guns —two 12-ton, sixteen  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, and eight 64-pounders—is reported the

#### Area and Population.

The population was thus distributed over the various divisions of the United Kingdom at the last census, taken April 4, 1881:—

Divisions	Area in acres	Males	Females	Total population on April 4, 1881
England	32,597,398	11,947,726 677,028	12,663,665 682,867	24,608,391 1,359,895
Scotland	4,721,823	1,797,565	1,936,805	3,734,370
Ireland	20,819,892 145,325	2,522,804 25,646	2,637,035 27.846	5,159,839 53,492
Channel Islands  Army, Navy, and Mer- chant Seamen abroad	48,322	40,334 242,844	47,397	87,731 242,844
Total, United Kingdom	77,828,893	17,253,947	17,992,615	35,246,562

The following table gives the ascertained number of the various divisions of the United Kingdom at each of the four decennial censuses previous to 1881:—

Divisions	1841	1851	1861	1871
England	15,002,443	16,921,888	18,954,444	21,495,131
Wales	911,705	1,005,721	1,111,780	1,217,135
Scotland	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018
Ireland	8,196,597	6,574,271	5,798,967	5,412,377
Isle of Man	47.975	52,387	52,469	54,042
Channel Islands	76,065	90,739	90,978	90,596
Army, Navy, and Mer- chant Seamen abroad	202,954	212,194	250,356	216,080
Total, United Kingdom	27,057,923	27,745,949	29,321,288	31,845,379

The proportion per cent. of the population living in the various divisions of the United Kingdom was as follows at each of the six decennial censuses from 1831 to 1881:—

Divisions	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881
England Wales Scotland Ireland Isle of Man Channel Islands	53·6 3·3 9·7 31·8 ·2 ·3	55·4 3·4 9·7 30·2 -2 -3	61·0 3·6 10·4 23·7 ·2 ·3	64·6 3·8 10·4 19·8 •2 •3	67.5 3.8 10.6 17.0	69·8 3·8 10·6 14·6
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad .	1.1	.8	-8	.9	·3 ·6	.7

The soil of the United Kingdom is in fewer hands than that of any other country of Europe. A series of official returns, published in the years 1875 and 1876, stated the number of owners of land in Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of the metropolis, as follows:—

	Number of owners below an acre	Number of owners above an acre	Total number of owners
England and Wales exclusive of London Scotland Ireland	703,289 113,005 36,114	269,547 19,225 32,614	972,836 132,230 68,758
Great Britain and Ireland	852,408	321,386	1,173,824

The total number of acres accounted for in the returns numbered 72,119,882, being 5,515,364 acres less than the whole area of Great Britain and Ireland. Excluded from the ownership survey were, besides the metropolis, and the lands of all owners possessed of less than an acre, likewise all common and waste lands.

The following table gives an abstract of the same returns, showing the percentage of owners below an acre, the proportion of owners to population, and the proportion of owners to inhabited houses in Great Britain and Ireland:—

78.	Percentage of owners below an acre		Proportion of owners to inhabited house
England and Wales Scotland Ireland	72·3 85·5 52·6	1 in 20 1 in 25 1 in 79	1 in 4 1 in 3 1 in 14
Great Britain and Ireland	72.6	1 in 24	1 in 4

In the subjoined table an abstract is given, after the same returns, of the average estimated rental per acre, the average extent of land held by each owner, and the average estimated rental of each owner in Great Britain and Ireland:—

	Average	Average extent	Average
	estimated rental	of land held	estimated rental
	per acre	by each owner	of each owner
England and Wales	# 's. d.	ac. r. p.	£ s. d.
Scotland	3 0 2	33 3 30	102 3 0
Ireland	0 19 9	143 1 6	141 8 0
Great Britain and Ireland	0 13 4	293 0 32	195 3 0
Differn and Ireland	1 16 5	61 1 30	112 0 0

It is officially admitted that these returns cannot be altogether relied on, and have to be looked upon in general as understatements, seeing that the machinery by which they were obtained—namely, the valuation lists of parishes—was in many cases extremely defective. Still the figures must be held of considerable value as indicating approximately, and in the absence of all other information, the ownership and division of the soil of the United Kingdom.

Computed on the basis of the registration of births and deaths, the population of the United Kingdom and its divisions was, exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, as follows,

at the end of June, in the ten years from 1872 to 1881:-

Years	Total of United Kingdom	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1872	31,835,757	23,067,835	3,399,226	5,368,696
1873	32,124,598	23,356,414	3,430,923	5,337,261
1874	32,426,369	23,648,609	3,462,916	5,314,844
1875	32,749,167	23,944,459	3,495,214	5,309,494
1876	33,093,439	24,244,010	3,527,811	5,321,618
1877	33,446,930	24,547,309	3,560,715	5,338,906
1878	33,799,386	24,854,397	3,593,929	5,351,060
1879	34,156,113	25,165,336	3,627,453	5,363,324
1880	34,505,043	25,480,161	3,661,292	5,363,590
1881	34,246,562	25,789,922	3,695,456	5,294,436

The total population of the United Kingdom, as shown in the above table, consisted on the 4th of April 1881, of 35,246,562 persons. This was an increase of 3,401,183 upon the enumeration of 1871, and was equivalent to an average daily addition of 931 persons to the community throughout the decade, the daily increase in the preceding decade having been 705.

The decennial rate of increase was exactly 10.7 per cent., which was considerably higher than the rate in any of the three preceding decades, in which it had been successively 2.5, 5.7, and 8.6. This gradual rise in the rate of increase in each successive decade since 1841–51 was due in the main, though not entirely, to the fact that the decrease of the population of Ireland, which in 1841–51 was at the rate of 19.8 per cent., has become less and less in each succeeding decennium. If Ireland be excluded from the calculation, it will be found that the rate of increase for the remainder of the United Kingdom was very nearly uniform.

Subjoined is a more detailed statistical account of the popu-

lation of 1. England and Wales; 2. Scotland; 3. Ireland; and 4. Islands in the British Seas.

# 1. England and Wales.

England and Wales, taken by themselves, are more densely populated than any other country in Europe, except Belgium. On an area of 58,320 square miles, or 37,324,883 acres, there lived, on the 3rd of April 1881, according to the census, 25,968,286 inhabitants, or 445 individuals per square mile. The population of England and Wales was as follows at the nine enumerations, 1801 to 1881:—

Date of Enumeration		Population	
	Males	Females	Total
1801, March 10th 1811, May 27th 1821, May 28th 1831, May 29th 1841, June 7th 1851, March 31st 1861, April 8th 1871, April 3rd 1881, April 4th	4,254,735 4,873,605 5,850,319 6,771,196 7,777,586 8,781,225 9,776,259 11,058,934 12,624,754	4,637,801 5,290,651 6,149,917 7,125,601 8,136,562 9,146,384 10,289,965 1,653,332 13,343,532	8,892,536 10,164,256 12,000,236 13,896,797 15,914,148 17,927,609 20,066,224 22,712,266 25,968,286

The following table shows the area, in statute acres, number of inhabited houses, and population of each of the 52 counties of England and Wales, at the date of the census of 1881:—

Counties, or Shires	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses, April 3, 1881	Population, April 3, 1881
England. Bedford Berks Buckingham Cambridge Chester Cornwall Cumberland Derby Devon Dorset Durham Essex Elloucester	295,509 450,132 467,009 524,926 705,493 869,878 970,161 656,243 1,655,161 627,265 647,592 1,055,133 804,977	31,545 43,126 37,599 41,312 126,421 69,899 49,055 92,783 106,407 39,819 147,207 109,100 108,827	149,461 218,382 176,277 185,475 643,237 329,484 250,630 461,141 604,397 190,979 867,586 575,930

Counties or Shires	Area i statute a	n cres In	habited houses 1881	Populatio
England-continu	pd.		-	1001
Hampshire				1 1 1
Hereford	1,032,	105	110,531	502 4
Hertford	532,	398	25,627	593,4
Huntingdon	391,	41	41,295	121,04
Kent.	229,	515	13,282	202,99
Lancashire	1,004,9	84	173,311	59,61
Leicester	1,207,9		655,496	977,58
Lincoln	511,7	19	68,020	3,454,22
Middlesex	1,767,9	62	100,830	321,01
Monmouth	181,3	17	369,831	469,99
Norfolk	368,3	99	39,698	2,918,81
Northampton	1,356,1	73	99,439	211,374
Northumberland	629,91	2	57,671	444,825
Nottingham	1,290,31	2	70,761	272,524
Oxford	526,17	6	82,567	434,024
Rutland	470,09	5	38,165	391,984
Shropshire	94,88	9	4,551	179,650
Somerset	841,16	7	50,756	21,434
Stafford	1,049,81	5	95,130	247,993
Suffolk	732,434	<b>L</b> , -	187,869	469,010
Surrey	949,828	) [	78,529	981,385
Sussex	483,178		214,788	356,863
Warwick .	934,006 566,458	1 - 1	87,805	1,435,842
Westmoreland			49,279	490,316
Wiltshire	500,906		12,894	737,188
Worcester	859,303	7.	55,756	64,184
York (East Riding)	472,453		77,337	258,967
), (CITY)	750,828		64,722	380,291
21 (North Ridina)	1,979	1	11,532	310,830
" (West Riding) .	1,361,664		68,954	54,198
Wales.	1,768,380	44	0,280	346,147
Anglesey	1.0	1		2,175,134
Srecon	193,511	1 -		
ardigan	460,158		1,965	50,964
armarthen	443,387		2,187	57,735
arnarvon	606,172		6,231	70,226
enbioh	369,482		5,941	124,861
lint.	392,005	26	3,110	119,195
lamoroan	169,162	22	,944	108,931
erioneth	547,070		,271	80,373
ontooman	385,291		,975	511,672
mproka	485,351	11	621	54,793
dnor	393,682		631	65,798
otal of England	276,552		383	91,808
otel carry	32,597,398	4,	779	23,539
otal of Wales		4,559,		,608,391
otal of England	4,721,823	274,		
and Wales	37,319,221	- 1		,359,895
	7	4,833,8	344 0-	968,286

More than one-fourth of the total urban population of England and Wales is concentrated in the metropolis. The limits of the metropolis were defined by the Registrar-General in the census returns of 1881, as consisting of an 'Inner Ring' and an 'Outer Ring,' the former subdivided into a 'Central Area' and 'Rest of Inner Ring.' The following table gives the results of both censuses in 1871 and in 1881:—

Divisions of the Metropolis	1871 1881		Rates of Increase (4 or Decrease (-) per c	
Central Area Rest of 'Inner Ring'	952,529 2,301,731	877,782 2,936,789	- 7·8 + 27 6	-13.2
Cotal of London Proper . Outer Ring'.	3,254,260 631,381	3,814,571 949,741	+17·2 +50·4	+ 63·8 + 36·0 + 126·8
Greater London	3,885,641	4,764,312	+ 22.6	+47.8

Twenty cities and towns have been selected for the publication of weekly rates of mortality in comparison with those of the metropolis and of other British and foreign cities. Those comprised, in 1881, a total population of 7,578,815, being more than a fourth of the entire population of England and Wales. The increase of population in the decennial period from 1871 to 1881 amounted to 16.9 per cent. The population of these twenty cities and towns was as follows at the censuses of 1871 and 1881.

Cities and Towns	Population 1871	Increase per Cent. 1861-1871	Population 1881	Increase per Cent
London Liverpool Manchester Birmingham Leeds Sheffield Bristol Bradford Wolvernampton Newcastle-on-Tyne Salford Hull Brighton Portsmouth Sunderland Leicester Nottingham Oldham Norwich Plymouth	3,885,641	16·1	4,764,312	1871-81
	493,405	11·1	552,425	22.6
	379,374	3·7	393,676	12.1
	343,787	16·1	400,757	2.2
	259,212	25·1	309,126	16.6
	239,946	29·6	284,410	19.3
	182,552	18·5	206,503	18.5
	145,830	37·3	180,459	13.1
	156,978	12·2	164,303	21.4
	128,443	17·7	145,228	10.9
	124,801	21·8	176,233	13.1
	123,408	24·8	161,519	41.2
	103,758	17·5	128,407	26.5
	113,569	19·8	127,953	17.5
	104,409	25·6	124,960	12.7
	95,220	40·0	122,361	18.3
	86,621	16·0	111,631	28.5
	82,629	14·2	152,511	34.2
	80,386	7·3	87,843	39.8

Subjoined is the birth, death, and marriage rate of the population of England and Wales, for the fifteen years from 1866 to 1880, with the estimated population for the middle of each year:—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1866	21,342,864	753,870	500,689	187,776
1867	21,608,286	768,349	471,073	179,154
1868	21,882,059	786,156	480,622	176,962
1869	22,164,847	772,877	495,086	175,629
1870	22,457,366	792,129	515,544	181,655
1871	22,760,359	797,428	514.879	190,112
1872	23,067,385	825,907	492,065	201,267
1873	23,356,414	829,778	492,520	205,615
1874	23,648,609	854,956	526,632	202,010
1875	23,944,459	850,187	546,317	201,212
1876	24,244,010	887,968	510,315	201.874
1877	24,547,309	888,200	500,496	194,352
1878	24,854,397	891,908	539,874	190,054
1879	25,165,336	882,866	526,255	182,082
1880	25,480,161	880,520	528,056	191,634

The proportion of male to female children born in England is as 104,810 to 100,000. But as the former suffer from a higher rate of mortality than the latter, the equilibrium between the sexes is restored about the tenth year of life, and is finally changed, by emigration, war, and perilous male occupations, to the extent that there are 100,000 women, of all ages, to 94,900 men in England.

The number of paupers, exclusive of vagrants and 'casual poor,' in receipt of relief in the several unions and parishes, was as follows, on the 1st January, for the fifteen years from 1867 to 1881:—

Jan	nary	1	Number of unions and parishes	Adult able-bodied paupers	All other paupers	Total
1867			655	158,308	800,516	958,824
1868			655	185,630	849,193	1,034,823
1869		•	655	183,162	856,387	1,039,549
1870	2.1	•	649	194,089	885,302	1,079,391
1871			648	189,839	892,087	1,081,926
1872	•		647	153,753	823,911	977,664
1873	7	· •	647	127,697	762,675	890,372
1874	3		647	114,324	714,957	829,281
1875	•		647	115,209	700,378	815,587
1876			649	97,065	652,528	749,593
1877			650	92,806	635,544	728,350
1878		1	649	97,927	644,776	742,703
1879			649	118,933	681,493	800,426
1880			649	126,228	711,712	837,940
1881		. (1)	647	111,169	691,957	803,126

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial, and convicted, in England and Wales, was as follows in the fifteen years from 1866 to 1880:—

Years	C	Committed for trial				
	Men Women		Total	Convicted		
1866	14,880 15,208 16,197 15,722 14,010 12,640 11,467 11,490 11,912 11,662 12,711 12,536 13,104 13,130 11,948	3,969 3,768 3,894 3,596 3,568 3,629 3,334 3,403 3,283 3,052 3,367 3,354 3,258 2,827	18,849 18,971 20,091 19,318 17,578 16,269 14,801 14,893 15,195 14,714 16,078 15,890 16,372 16,388 14,770	14,254 14,207 15,033 14,340 12,953 11,946 10,862 11,089 11,509 10,954 12,195 11,942 12,473 12,525 11,214		

In 1842, the number of criminal offenders committed for trial was 31,309, and of those convicted 22,733, and the number continued increasing till 1854. Subsequently there was a decrease both in the number of persons committed for trial and convicted, attributed in part to the Criminal Justice Act of 1855, which authorised Magistrates to pass sentences for short periods, with the consent of the prisoners. It will be seen from the above table that the number of criminal offenders underwent a gradual decline during the whole of the period from 1866 to 1880.

### 2. Scotland.

Scotland has an area of 30,685 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, with a population, according to the census of 1881, of 3,734,441 souls, giving 121 inhabitants to the square mile. More than three-fourths of the surface of the country is sterile, consisting of mountains, morasses, and other waste lands. Out of the total, computed at 19,496,132 acres, only 5,335,100 acres were cultivated in 1881.

The country is divided into 33 civil counties, grouped under eight geographical divisions. The following table gives the results of the census of 1881, the numbers of population including the military in barracks and the seamen on board vessels in the harbours on the 4th of April, 1881:—

Divisions and	Inha				Popul	ation	
civil counties	hou	ises	Mal	es	Fema	les	Total
1. Northern: Shetland Orkney. Caithness Sutherland	6,	444 389 314 341	12,6 14,9 18,3 11,2	73 38	17,0 17,0 20,5	64 07	29,70 32,03 38,84
2. North-Western Ross and Croma Inverness	: 15,6	552	37,0		12,1		78,539
	17,2	22	43,7	85	46,6		90,414
3. North-Eastern: Nairn Elgin Banff Aberdeen Kincardine	2,0 8,6 12,5 49,18	18 65 85	4,97 20,76 29,78 127,97 16,97	00 33 '8	5,47 23,06 32,94 139,98 17,48	8 5	10,454 43,760 62,731 267,963
4. East-Midland:— Forfar Perth Fife Kinross Clackmannan	51,24 25,62 36,20 1,70 5,31	9 4 7	120,03 61,51 80,85 3,11	5 6 <del>1</del> 2	146,33 67,46 91,10 3,58	9 9 3 7	34,460 266,374 128,985 171,960 6,699
5. West-Midland:— Stirling. Dumbarton Argyll Bute  South-Western:—	21,984 14,259 15,506 3,865	4	12,20- 56,100 37,311 37,846 8,109		13,473 56,337 38,016 38,594 9,557		25,677 112,437 75,327 76,440 17,666
Renfrew Ayr Lanark South-Eastern:	50,307 40,789 180,167		126,341 106,724 449,192		136,640 110,780 455,213		262,981 217,504 904,405
Linlithgow Edinburgh Haddington Berwick Peebles Selkirk	8,420 72,677 8,133 6,795 2,698 5,094		22,436 183,669 18,766 16,937 6,619 12,150		20,762 205,308 19,706 18,446 7,200 13,412		43,198 388,977 38,472 35,383 13,819
Southern:— Roxburgh Dumfries Kirkcudbright Wigtown	10,208 15,656 8,400 7,435		25,427 35,956 19,796 18,112		28,018 40,168 22,330 20,490		25,562 53,445 76,124 42,126 38,602
Total Scotland .	729,010	1,79	7,592	1.9	36,849	-	34,441

The following table exhibits the numbers of the population of

Scotland at the dates of the several enumerations, together with t increase between each census, and the percentage of increase:—

Dates of enumeration	Population	Increase	Percentage of decennia increase
March 10, 1801 May 17, 1811 May 28, 1821 May 29, 1831 June 7, 1841 March 31, 1851 April 8, 1861 April 3, 1871 April 4, 1881	1,608,420 1,805,864 2,091,521 2,364,386 2,620,184 2,888,742 3,062,294 3,360,018 3,734,441	197,444 285,657 272,865 255,798 268,558 173,552 297,724 374,423	12·27 15·82 13·04 10·82 10·25 6·00 9·80 10·12

The population of the eight principal towns of Scotland was as follows at the census of 1881: Glasgow, 511,532; Edinburgh, 228,190; Dundee, 142,454; Aberdeen, 105,054; Greenock, 68,897; Leith, 61,168; Paisley, 55,642; and Perth, 29,755. The total represented more than a third of the population of Scotland. The tendency to agglomerate in towns is even greater in Scotland than in England.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages in Scotland, in each of the ten years 1871 to 1880, with the estimated population for the middle of each year:—

Years	Estimated Population	Births	Deaths	Manuf
1871	3,366,375	116,127	74,644	Marriages  23,966 25,580 26,730 26,247 25,921 26,563 25,790 24,333 23,462 24,489
1872	3,399,226	118,873	75,741	
1873	3,430,923	119,738	76,857	
1874	3,462,916	123,795	80,676	
1875	3,495,214	123,693	81,785	
1876	3,527,811	126,749	74,122	
1877	3,560,715	126,824	73,946	
1878	3,593,929	126,707	76,775	
1879	3,627,453	125,736	73,329	
1880	3,661,292	124,652	75,795	

The division of the soil in Scotland is greater than in England and Wales, but less than in Ireland. In the returns of the 'Modern Domesday Book' of 1875-76 the number of landowners possessing more than an acre is given at 19,225, and of those possessing less than an acre at 132,230. (See pages 237-38.)

The number of registered paupers and their dependents, exclusive of casual poor, who were in receipt of relief in parishes of Scotland

during the ten years from 1871 to 1880, on the 14th of May in each year, is shown in the subjoined table:—

he

Year	Number of parishes	Paupers	Dependents	Total
1871	887	77,759	45,811	123,570
1872	887	74.752	42,859	117,611
1873	886	71,537	40,459	111,996
1874	886	68,428	37,467	105.895
1875	886	65,661	35,930	101,591
1876	886	63,362	35,235	98,597
1877	886	62,058	34,346	96,404
1878	887	61,156	33,515	94,671
1879	886	62,315	35,361	97,676
1880	886	63,009	35,599	98,608

The number of criminal offenders, committed for trial, and convicted, in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880, was as follows:—

	37		. 1	Co	mmitted for tr	ial	~
Years				Men	Women	Total	Convicted
1871 .				2,253	695	2,948	2,184
1872 .				2,358	686	3,044	2,259
1873 .				2,118	637	2,755	2,110
1874 .			. 1	2,279	601	2,880	2,231
1875 .			. 1	2,285	587	2,872	2,205
1876 .			. 1	2,103	600	2,703	2,039
1877 .	3.00			2,179	505	2,684	2,009
1878 .				2,373	549	2,922	2,273
1879 .				2,185	514	2,699	2,090
1880 .				2,097	486	2,583	2,046

It will be seen from the above tables that, notwithstanding a large increase of population, there was a gradual diminution of crime, as well as pauperism, in Scotland during the decennial period.

#### 3. Ireland.

Ireland has an area of 31,874 square miles, or 20,322,641 acres, inhabited, in 1881, by 5,159,839 souls. This gives a density of population of 169 inhabitants per square mile, or considerably less than one-half of that of England.

The movement of the population of Ireland since the beginning of the century was very different from that of England and Scotland. There was an increase, slow at first, and then rapid, from 1801 to 1841, and a decrease, more rapid than the previous increase, from 1841 to 1871. At the census of 1801 the population of Ireland

was 5,395,456; in 1811 it had risen to 5,937,856; in 1821 to 6,801,827; in 1831 to 7,767,401; and in 1841 to 8,175,124. At the next census, that of 1851, the population was found to have sunk to 6,552,385, representing a decline of nearly twenty per cent. The decline during the decennial period 1851 to 1861 was 8·10 per cent.; during the period from 1861 to 1871 it was 6·83 per cent.; it amounted to 4·7 per cent. The subjoined table gives the results of the enumerations of April 3, 1871, and of April 3, 1881, together and 1881:—

Provinces	1871	1881	Decrease I	petween 1871 1881
Leinster	1.000		Number	Rate per
Munster Ulster Connaught	1,339,451 1,393,485 1,833,228 846,213	1,279,190 1,323,910 1,739,542 817,197	60,261 69,575 93,686 29,016	4·5 5·0 5·1
Total of Ireland	5,412,377	5,159,839	252,538	3.4

The numbers of the population of the counties, cities, and towns of the four provinces of Ireland were found to be as follows at the census of April 3, 1881:—

Provinces and counties		1 1	
	Males	Females	
Province of Leinster.	100	-	Total
Carlow County .	23,028		1
Gildare "	107.400	23,480	10.7
ildare "	197,400	220,752	46,508
ilkenny ",	40,859	35,243	418,152
ing's "	48,682	50,382	76,102
ongford ,	36,942	35,726	99,064
outh Co., and Co. of	30,677	30,113	72,668
TOWI OI Drochado	38,241		60,790
Compto		39,987	78,228
leen's	43,642	42,659	10,220
estmeath	36,555	36,043	86,301
exford	36,056	35,457	72,598
cklow "	60,721		71,513
\$15.50 Telephone 4.7 (Fig. 1)	36,363	62,866	123,587
Total of Leinster	629,166	37,316	73,679

Provinces		Population	· ·
and counties	Males	Females	Total
Province of Munster.		= = ; ; ;	
Clare County	70,663	70,547	141,210
Cork ,, E.R	158,095	164,504	322,599
" " " W.R	85,956	84,255	170,211
Kerry "	100,715	99.733	200,448
Limerick County	86,541	90,662	177,203
Tipperary , N.R	41,546	42,650	84,196
" " " S.R	56,743	58,065	114,808
Waterford " .	54,893	58,342	113,235
Total of Munster .	655,152	668,758	1,323,910
Province of Ulster.			
Antrim County	197,312	225,859	423,171
Armagh "	77,496	85,327	162,823
Cavan "	64,387	64,621	129,008
Donegal "	100,356	105,087	205,443
Down "	127,342	142,585	269,927
Fermanagh "	41,857	42,776	84,633
Londonderry County .	79,138	85,576	164,714
Monaghan " .	50,011	52,579	102,590
Tyrone ,, .	96,209	101,024	197,233
Total of Ulster .	834,108	905,434	1,739,542
Province of Connaught.			
Galway County	120,291	121,371	241,662
Leitrim "	44,777	45,018	89,795
Mayo "	118,246	124,784	243,030
Roscommon County .	66,308	65,447	131,755
Sligo " .	54,756	56,199	110,955
Total of Connaught.	404,378	412,819	817,197
Total of Ireland .	2,522,804	2,637,035	5,159,839

The number of inhabited houses at the census of 1881 was 912,761, against 961,380 in 1871, and 995,156 in 1861, the decrease amounting to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the decennial period 1871–81. Of uninhabited houses there were 28,322 at the census of 1871, the number representing a decrease of 30.85 per cent. from 1861 to 1871.

The subjoined table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, in each of the eight years 1872 to 1879, together with the estimated population of Ireland in the middle of the year:—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1872	5,368,696	149,292	97,577	27,114
1873	5,337,261	144,377	97,537	26,270
1874	5,314,844	141,288	91,961	24,481
1875	5,309,494	138,320	98,114	24,037
1876	5,321,618	140,438	92,324	26,388
1877	5,338,906	139,659	93,543	24,722
1878	5,351,060	134,117	99,629	25,284
1879	5,363,324	135,408	105,432	23,313
1880	5,363,590	128,010	102,955	20,390

A Parliamentary return issued in the session of 1880, states that the total number of natives of Ireland who left the Irish ports from May 1, 1851—the date at which the collection of these returns commenced—to December 31, 1879, was 2,541,670, comprising 1,356,539 males and 1,185,131 females. Emigration from Ireland has gone on steadily increasing from 37,587 in 1876—the year in which the smallest number was registered—to 38,503 in 1877, 1875 the average annual number was 74,667, and in the preceding decade from 1856 to 1865 the average number of emigrants per annum amounted to 88,272, while in the four preceding years, from 1852 to 1855, the numbers averaged 148,985 annually. The numbers fluctuated from 190,322 in 1852 to 37,587 in 1876.

The last official agricultural returns of Ireland, published in 1881, and referring to 1880, show that of the total area of Ireland (20,327,764 acres) the land under grass is a little over one-half, being 10,259,108 acres. The number of separate holdings in Ireland was 574,222 in 1880, being 1,818 less than in the previous year. These 574,222 holdings are in the hands of 527,444 occupiers, 831 less than in the previous year. The number of holdings above one and not exceeding five acres' in Ireland, diminished 79.3 per cent. between 1841 and 1880; and the total number of holdings 'above one acre' diminished from 691,202 in 1841 to 523,609 in 1880, showing a decrease of 24.2 per cent. As regards the estimated total produce of the crops in 1880 compared with 1879, in cereals there is an increase in wheat of 428,786 cwts.; oats, of 4,025,841 cwts.; barley, of 183,632 cwts.; bere, of 1,461 cwts.; beans, of 55,060 cwts.; and pease, of 624 cwts.; while there is a decrease in rye of 6,240 cwts. In green crops there is an increase in potatoes of 1,872,183 tons; turnips, of 2,281,884 tons; mangold wurzel and beetroot, of 195,125 tons; and cabbage, of 144,394 tons. Flax increased by 1,022,118 stone, and hay by 196,423 tons. Compared with 1879, every crop in 1880 showed an increased average produce per acre.

The following is a general summary of cereal and green crops of Ireland in 1877 and 1878:—

	TIGS 1	1877	1878	Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878
1 2 2		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Cereal crops .		1,862,595	1,831,421	www.	31,174
Green crops .		1,355,009	1,317,760	election .	37,249
Flax		123,380	111,808		11,572
Meadow and clover		1,924,917	1,942,716	17,799	-

Total decrease in the extent of land under crops in 1878 . 62,196 acres.

In 1881 the total area under cereals was 1,777,000 acres, green crops 1,269,000 acres, flax 147,000, meadow and clover 1,998,000.

The subjoined table gives the number of indoor and outdoor paupers, and the total—including others in blind and deaf-and-dumb asylums—in receipt of relief in unions in Ireland at the close of the first week of January in each of the ten years 1872 to 1881:—

Years January	Indoor paupers	Outdoor paupers	Total
1872	48,738	26,056	74.794
1873	49,856	29,232	79,088
1874	49,193	29,857	79,050
1875	49,805	30,631	80,436
1876	46,214	31,078	77,292
1877	45,762	32,128	77.890
1878	49,365	35,500	84,865
1879	51,764	39,335	91,099
1880	57,455	42,735	100,190
1881	55,304	53,688	109,655

The number of criminal offenders, committed for trial, and convicted, in Ireland, was as follows during each of the ten years 1871 to 1880:—

	-	Co	ye		
Years		Men	Women	Total	Convicted
1871 .		3,647	838	4,485	2,257
1872 .		3,662	814	4,476	2,565
1873 .	. 1	3,724	820	4,544	2,542
1874 .		3,293	837	4,130	2,367
1875 .		3,392	856	4,248	2,484
1876 .		3,395	751	4.146	2,344
1877 .	1	3.112	758	3,870	2,303
1878 .		3,424	759	4,183	2,293
1879 .		3,573	790	4,363	2,207
1880 .		3,936	780	4,716	2,383

It will be seen that there was no great increase during the ten years in the number of criminal offenders in Ireland.

#### 4. Islands in the British Seas.

The population of the Islands in the British Seas was found to be as follows, at the census of April 4, 1881:—

	Area	Inhabited		Population	
Islands	in statute acres	houses	Males	Females	Total
Isle of Man . Channel Islands:	145,325	9,424	25,646	27,846	53,492
Jersey . Guernsey, &c.	28,717 19,605	8,963 5,807	23,498 16,836	28,957 18,440	52,455 35,276
Total .	193,647	24,194	65,980	75,243	141,223

The following were the numbers of the population of the Islands at each of the four censuses of 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881:—

Islands	1851	1861	1871	1881
Isle of Man	52,387	52,469	54,042	53,492
Jersey	57,020	55,613	56,627	52,455
Guernsey and Herm .	29,806	29,850	30,685	32,659
Alderney	3,333	4,932	2,738	2,039
Sark	580	583	546	578
Total	143,126	143,447	144,638	141,223

It will be seen that since the census of 1871, there has been a decrease in the total population of the Islands.

### Emigration from the United Kingdom.

There was very little emigration from the United Kingdom previous to 1815, in which year the number of emigrants was no more than 2,081. It rose gradually from 12,510 in 1816, to 34,987 in 1819. In the five years 1820–24 there emigrated 95,080 individuals; in the next five years 1825–29 the number was 121,084; in 1830–34 it rose to 381,956; but sank again to 287,358 in 1835–39. Up to the year 1834, the main stream of emigration from the United Kingdom was directed towards the North American Colonies, but a change occurred in 1835, from which year the chief current set in towards the United States, continuing so to the present, but with very great fluctuations.

The following table exhibits the number of persons, natives and foreigners, emigrating from the United Kingdom to British North America, the United States, and Australasia, and the total number—the latter figure including the comparatively small number going to other than these three destinations—(20,242 in 1880)—in each of

the thirty years from 1851 to 1880:-

Years	To British North America	To the United States	To Australasia	Total
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	208,900
1865	17,211	147,258	37,283	209,801
1866	13,255	161,000	24,097	204,882
1867	15,503	159,275	14,466	195,953
1868	21,062	155,532	12,809	196,325
1869	33,891	203,001	14,901	258,027
1870	35,295	196,075	17,065	256,940
1871	32,671	198,843	12,227	252,435
1872	32,205	233,747	15,876	295,213
1873	37,208	233,073	26,428	310,612
1874	25,450	148,161	53,958	241,014
1875	17,378	105,046	35,525	173,809
1876	12,327	75,533	33,191	138,222
877	9,289	64,027	31,071	119,971
878	13,836	81,557	37,214	147,663
879	22,509	134,590	42,178	217,163
1880	29,340	257,274	25,438	332,294

The table shows that the number of emigrants, including foreigners, in 1880 was 332,294, as against 217,163 in 1879, being an increase of 115,131. The increase of emigrants of Irish origin was greater than that of all others.

The emigrants who left the United Kingdom in 1880 comprised 227,542 persons of British origin, namely, 111,845 English, 22,056 Scotch, and 93,641 Irish. The remainder consisted of 100,369 foreigners, and 4,383 persons not distinguished. As regards ports of departure, 243,596 sailed from England and Wales; 29,146 from Scotland; and 59,552 from Ireland.

In the year 1880 there were 68,316 immigrants, British and foreign, which, deducted from the total of 332,294 emigrants, left an excess of 263,978 emigrants. As regards persons of British origin the immigrants in 1880 numbered 47,007, which, deducted from the total of 227,542 British emigrants, left an excess of 180,535 emigrants of British origin.

# Commerce and Industry

## 1. Imports and Exports.

The declared value of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom was as follows during the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Total Imports	Exports of British produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce	Total Imports
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 331,015,380 354,693,624 371,287,372 370,082,701 373,939,577 375,154,703 394,419,682 368,770,742 362,991,875 411,229,565	£ 223,066,162 256,257,347 255,164,603 239,558,121 223,465,963 200,639,204 198,893,065 192,848,914 191,531,758 223,060,446	£ 60,508,538 58.331,487 55,840,162 58,092,343 58,146,860 56,137,398 52,634,944 57,251,606 63,345,020	£ 614,590,080 669,282,458 682,292,137 667,783,165 655,531,900 631,931,305 646,765,702 614,254,600 611,775,239 697,644,031

The following table exhibits the average share, per head of population of the United Kingdom, in the Imports, the exports of British produce and the total, during the ten years 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Imports	Exports of British produce	Total Imports an Exports
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ s. d. 10 10 1 11 2 6 11 11 2 11 8 5 11 6 8 11 15 10 10 18 3 10 12 7 11 18 7	£ s. d. 7 1 7 8 1 0 7 18 10 7 7 9 6 16 6 6 1 3 5 18 11 5 14 1 5 12 2 6 9 5	£ s. d. 19 10 1 21 0 6 21 4 9 20 11 10 20 0 4 19 1 11 19 6 9 18 3 6 17 18 3 20 4 10

The following table gives the total value of the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise, and of the exports of British produce and manufactures from and to foreign countries and British possessions in the year 1880, in the order of the aggregate value of their commerce with the United Kingdom:—

Countries	Imports, 1880	Exports of British Produce, 1880	Total Imports of British Produc
×	£	£	£
United States	107,081,260	30,855,871	137,937,131
British India	30,117,980	30,451,314	60,569,294
France	41,970,298	15,594,499	57,564,797
Australasia	25,663,334	16,930,935	42,594,269
Germany	24,355,419	16,943,700	41,299,119
Netherlands	25,909,373	9,246,682	35,156,055
Russia	16,029,695	7,952,226	23,981,921
British North America	13,388,988	7,708,870	21,097,858
Belgium	11,253,664	5,796,024	17,049,688
China	11,834,727	5,064,308	16,899,035
Spain	11,128,256	3,430,777	14,559,033
British South Africa .	5,638,522	6,629,780	12,268,302
Egypt	9,190,589	3,060,640	12,251,229
Brazil	5,260,670	6,681,726	11,942,396
Turkey	3,874,280	6,765,966	10,640,246
Sweden	8,264,956	1,942,069	10,207,025
British West Indies	6,761,301	2,961,975	9,723,276
Italy	3,385,109	5,432,908	8,818,017
Denmark	5,285,767	1,899,659	7,185,426
Portugal	3,990,099	2,227,356	6,217,455
Straits Settlements	3,697,624	2,268,697	5,966,321
Chili	3,456,633	1,919,454	5,376,087
Hong Kong	1,253,541	3,778,201	5,031,742
Ceylon	3,386,369	987,222	4,373,591
Java	2,236,585	1,747,431	3,984,016
Norway	2,724,044	1,253,655	3,977,699
Japan	531,621	3,290,906	3,822,527
Argentine Confederation .	886,628	2,450,576	3,337,204
Spanish West Indies	1,752,635	1,469,489	3,222,124
Philippine Islands	1,688,663	1,300,040	2,988,703
Peru	2,652,623	312,808	2,965,431
Foreign West Africa .	1,910,641	993,737	2,904,378
Roumania	1,461,836	1,112,761	2,574,597
Greece	1,483,462	820,508	2,303,970
Uruguay	694,593	1,381,338	2,075,931
Austria	1,430,949	593,561	2,024,510
Central America	1,338,926	658,476	1,997,402
New Granada	838,439	1,039,806	1,878,245
Mexico	628,071	1,225,567	1,853,638
British West Africa	779,248	789,975	1,569,223
Channel Islands	810,435	583,668	1,394,103
Algeria	741,453	292,087	1,033,540
Malta	201,010	825,819	1,026,829
Ecuador	647,331	352,313	999,644
Gibraltar.	41,275	771,862	813,137
Hayti	187,212	504,425	691,637
Mauritius	284,485	358,160	642,645
Venezuela	198,304	428,142	626,446

Countries	Imports, 1880	Exports of British Prod 1880	Total Importance, British Produ
Morocco Tunis and Tripoli Aden East Africa Dutch West Indies Bolivia Siam Persia Danish West Indies Islands in the Pacific French West Indies Falkland Islands Cochin China Northern Whale Fisheries. Bermudas Madagascar French North America Bourbon (Réunion) St. Helena French India Patagonia Indian Sea Islands Ascension Arabia Portuguese India	2 350,564 500,108 390,398 235,308 118,575 329,071 340,786 81,614 70,295 121,782 137 97,152 119,348 119,038 5,693 7,557	88,448 101,780 228,953 296,558	588,551 492,179 464,261 415,133
Total	411,229,565	223,060,446	634,290,011

It will be seen from the preceding table that while the commerce of the United Kingdom extends all over the globe, the bulk of commercial transactions lies with but a few countries. half of the total imports in 1880 came from six countries—the United States, France, India, Germany, Australasia, and the Netherlandsand more than one-half of the total exports of British produce and manufacture also went to six countries—India, Australasia, Germany, the United States, France, and the Netherlands. The commerce with these principal import and export markets is increasing to a greater extent than that with the remaining countries, more especially as regards the imports.

The immense increase in the imports into the United Kingdom

in the ten years from 1870 to 1879—to be traced back for another ten years—was entirely in articles of food, mainly corn and flour. In the year 1870, the total imports of grain of all kinds and of flour amounted to 79,921,936 cwts.; they rose to 83,957,989 cwts. in 1871; to 94,401,347 cwts. in 1873; to 107,521,642 cwts. in 1875; to 124,628,193 cwts. in 1877; and to 134,172,530 cwts. in 1880. The increase in quantities of other kinds of food imported was almost equally great within the same decennial period. In 1869, the imports of bacon and hams amounted to 740,193 cwts., and to 5,334,648 cwts. in 1880. Of eggs the number imported was 442,172,640 in 1869, and 723,228,405 in 1880; of fish, 629,449 cwts. in 1869, and 1,343,434 cwts. in 1880; and of refined sugar, 1,068,940 cwts. in 1869, and 3,036,074 cwts. in 1880.

The six principal articles imported at present into the United Kingdom are, first, corn and flour; secondly, raw cotton; third, wool; fourth, sugar; fifth, wood and timber; and sixth, tea. The six chief articles of home produce exported are, first, cotton manufactures; secondly, woollen manufactures; third, iron and steel; fourth, coals; fifth, machinery; and sixth, linen manufactures. The subjoined tables exhibit the declared real value of these tweeve great articles of British commerce, imported and exported in each of the years 1878, 1879, and 1880:—

THE SIX PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Principal articles imported	1878	1879	1880
1. Corn and flour 2. Cotton, raw 3. Wool, sheep and other 4. Sugar, raw and refined 5. Wood and timber 6. Tea	\$ 59,064,875 33,519,549 23,128,234 20,794,670 13,974,424 13,048,787	£ 61,261,437 36,180,548 23,564,064 22,063,297 10,750,502 11,262,593	£ 62,857,269 42,772,088 26,375,407 22,894,835 16,726,809 11,613,398

THE SIX PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Principal articles exported	1878	1879	1880
Cotton manufactures: Piece goods, white or plain printed or dyed of other kinds	£ 29,168,921 18,577,681 5,171 597 13,017,356	£ 29,263,812 17,253,074 5,360,206 12,106,961	£ 34,755,147 22,377,370 6,529,916 11,901,623
Total of cotton manufactures	65,935,555	63,974,053	75,564,056

The Six principal Articles of Export—continued.

Articles exported	1878	1879	1880
2. Woollen and worsted manufac-		£	£
tures:	100		2
Cloths, coatings, &c.	6,263,10	7 6715 500	
Flannels, blankets, and baizes	1,070,269		
worsted stuffs	7 442 006		897.09
Carpets and druggets	7,443,203	0,0 ~ 1,002	7.241.15
All other sorts	840,419	803.223	1,133,54
Woollen and worsted yarn	1,110,267	1 184 595	
	3,908,322	3,714,230	3,344,740
Total of woollen and	20.000		0,074,740
worsted manufactures	20,635.587	19,575,386	20,609,917
3. Iron and steel:	1.5	77	A
Iron, pig and puddled .	2,470,162	3 150 200	
" bar, angle, bolt, and rod	1,606,213	3,150,389	5,218,660
" railroad, of all sorts .	3,291.335	1,536,134	2,376,379
" wire	630,635	2,876,661	5,072,353
" tinned plates	0 720 270	497,057	827.915
" hoops and plates	2,732,378	3,507,977	4,457,887
	2,531,027	2,108,326	3,383,120
" wrought, of all sorts	3,512,103	3,433,532	3,792,128
,, old, for re-manufacture .	123,976	801,303	1,165,069
Steel, wrought and unwrought	1,495,411	1,505,966	1,100,069
Total of iron and at-		-	2,096,805
Coals, cinders, and fuel	18,393,240	19,417,345	28,390,316
Linen manufactures:	7,330,474	7,206,799	8,372,933
White or plain	Marie Company of the second		-,-,-,-,-
Printed checked	4,423,879	4,414.302	
Printed, checked, or dyed Of other sorts	299,204	200 000	4,818,841
Of other sorts	811,693	200,396	150,182
Linen yarn	1 304 101	848,429	886,996
Total of linen manufactures	1,394,101	1,276,079	1,201,542
Manhinow	6,928,877	6,739,206	7,047,361
	7,497,959	7,279,205	9,263,516

In the principal article of imports above enumerated, corn and flour, there was an immense increase in the thirty-five years from 1846 to 1880. In 1846 the imports of corn and flour amounted to 17 pounds weight per head of population; in 1855 they had risen to 70 pounds per head; and in 1865 to 93 pounds weight per head of population. Finally, in 1880, the imports of corn and flour amounted to 195 pounds weight per head of population of the United Kingdom.

Subjoined is a statement of the customs receipts for the two years 1879 and 1880, showing the increase or decrease of the gross produce in the year 1880, as compared with 1879:—

Articles	Gross pro	luce of Customs duties	1880, as co	Increase or decrease of the gross produce 1880, as compared wi 1879	
	1879	1880	Increase	Decrease	
Chicory Cocoa, cocoa husks, and	£ 70,391	£ 75,938	£ 5,547	£	
chocolate Coffee Fruit, dried: Currants Figs, plums,	46,823 216,925 296,644	50,775 203,648 293,045	3,952	13,27 3,599	
and prunes Raisins Spirits: Rum Brandy Geneva and other	31,939 162,887 2,465,316 1,848,790	37,584 132,403 2,357,503 1,691,781	5,645 	30,484 107,813 157,009	
Vine ther articles	627,765 4,016,319 8,596,757 ,378,508 12,499	348,404 3,964,290 8,783,554 1,407,026 14,817	186,797 28,518 2,318	279,361 52,029	
repayments .	771,563   1 89,212	9,360,768 87,848		410,795	
Total net receipts . 19,6	682,351 19	9,272,920	1000	1,364	

The tendency of modern legislation is towards concentration of customs' duties on a few articles. At present there are virtually but four great articles of customs' produce, namely tobacco, spirits. tea, and wine.

The gross receipts of customs were collected as follows in the years 1879 and 1880 at the chief ports of England, in Scotland, and in Ireland :\_\_

Ports	1879	1880	Increase	I n
London Liverpool Other Ports of England Scotland Ireland	£ 10,026,020 2,875,914 2,700,581 1,658,088 1,932,287	£ 9,663,597 2,868,682 3,320,939 1,597,162 1,944,980	5,840 12,693	Decrease \$\frac{\police{\pi}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}
Total U. K.	19,807,408	19,395,360		412,048

It will be seen that the amount of customs receipts collected in London in each of the years 1879 and 1880 was far more than the aggregate of all the ports of Grent Britain and Ireland, and five times that of the whole of Ireland. Besides London and Liverpool, there is only one port in England, Bristol, the customs receipts of which are over half a million a-year. It appears from the customs returns of the last thirty years, that there is an ever-increasing tendency of concentration of trade within a few great centres of commerce.

## 2. Shipping.

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels of the United Kingdom engaged in the home trade—the expression 'home trade' signifying the coasts of the United Kingdom, or 'ports between the limits of the river Elbe and Brest'—with the men employed thereon—exclusive of masters—was as follows in each of the fourteen years, from 1867 till 1880:—

Home Trade			Home Trade		sailing Vessel	s	
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873	11,498 11,787 11,576 11,598 11,838 12,240 11,546	839,523 804,749 776,683 766,742 777,185 794,162 749,345	38,526 39,448 39,481 40,265 41,828 42,095 39,590	1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	10,827 10,563 10,641 10,642 10,516 10,709 10,677	693,599 715,950 707,343 698,124 696,243 708,082 693,501	36,951 37,401 36,561 35,940 35,997 36,782 35,839

The number of steam vessels—exclusive of river steamers—employed in the home trade during each of the fourteen years, from 1867 to 1880, was as follows:—

Home Trade			Home Trade		Steam Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873	657 729 751 1,071 1,191 1,237 1,096	154,244 153,265 161,984 170,746 195,125 208,490 215,263	9,451 9,755 10,049 11,445 12,613 13,238 13,243	1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	1,128 1,183 1,345 1,323 1,324 1,344 1,317	219,550 231,722 247,255 241,253 243,092 240,070 236,358	13,32; 13,47; 14,664 14,37; 14,447 14,279 14 088

The number of sailing vessels engaged partly in the home and partly in the foreign trade was as follows in each of the fourteen years, from 1867 to 1880:—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels		Partly home and partly ForeignTrade		ailing Vesse	Is	
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1867	1,196	199,846	7,339	1874	1,486	251,235	9,089
1868	1,432	240,921	8,688	1875	1,331	205,352	7,510
1869	1,617	288,849	10,265	1876	1,200	184,515	6,767
1870	1,585	283,682	9,988	1877	1,167	178,876	6,511
1871	1,610	286,803	10,060	1878	953	143,774	5,234
1872	1,378	245,563	8,580	1879	909	128,027	4,743
1873	1,341	204,667	7,521	1880	988	132,534	4,989

The number of steam vessels employed alternately in home and foreign trade, during the years 1867 to 1880, was as follows:—

Partly Home and partly oreign Trade	partly Steam Vessels		Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	1 :	Steam Vess	els	
Year	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1867	125	50,201	2,249	1874	221	94,264	3,727
1868	134	52,150	2,339	1875	322	145,308	5,582
1869	164	73,964	3,048	1876	287	133,575	4,833
1870	234	108,813	4,221	1877	255	108,825	4.097
1871	300	157,964	5,767	1878	246	105,910	3,913
1872	244	121,337	4,605	1879	209	84,496	3,153
1873	221	97,445	3,817	1880	179	68,598	2,700

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade alone, with the men employed—exclusive of masters—was as follows during the fourteen years 1867 to 1880:—

Employed in the Foreign Trade		Sailing Vessels	
Years	Number	Tons	Men
1867	7,467	3,641,662	107,364
1868	7,306	3,646,150	105,704
1869	6,963	3,611,743	102,440
1870	6,757	3,468,717	96,954
1871	6,202	3,279,570	89,147
1872	6,091	3,206,179	86,426
1873	5,898	3,113,132	83,766
1874	5,613	3,092,730	82,693
1875	5,327	3,123,202	81,329
1876	5,387	3,234,200	82,483
1877	5,292	3,261,149	81,112
1878	5,235	3,236,081	78,854
1879	4,831	3,082,567	73,652
1880	4,518	2,924,407	67,840

The number of steamers employed in the foreign trade during the same period was as follows:—

Employed in the Foreign Trade		Steam Vessels	
Years	Number	Tons	Men
1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878	834 862 810 935 1,066 1,364 1,479 1,597 1,465 1,489 1,640 1,820 2,027 2,293	608,232 619,199 644,080 760,410 936,914 1,185,877 1,368,245 1,513,210 1,470,158 1,489,264 1,627,411 1,811 024 2,006,591 2,289,179	31,411 31,568 30,207 33,089 40,323 48,776 54,302 57,823 54,366 53,330 54,524 57,140 60,939 67,516

It will be seen from the preceding six tables that the merchant navy is being gradually converted from sailing to steam.

A summary of the total shipping of the United Kingdom, sailing and steam, and for both home and foreign trade, during the fourteen years from 1867 to 1880 is given in the following table:—

Years	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men
1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	21,777 22,250 21,881 22,180 22,207 22,554 21,581 20,872 20,191 20,319 20,319 20,094 20,029 19,972	5,493,708 5,516,434 5,557,303 5,559,110 5,633,561 5,761,608 5,748,097 5,864,588 5,891,692 5,996,152 6,115,638 6,236,124 6,249,833 6,344,577	196,340 197,502 195,490 195,962 199,732 203,720 202,239 203,606 199,667 198,638 196,562 195,585 193,548

The above numbers include vessels of the Channel Islands, but not those of the British possessions.

The total tonnage of British and foreign vessels, both sailing and steam, which entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom, either with cargoes or in ballast, during the fourteen years 1867 to 1880, is shown in the following table:—

Years	British	Foreign	Total
	tons	tons	tons
1867	22,370,070	10,386,042	32,756,112
1868	22,660,424	11,020,555	33,680,979
1869	23,789,167	11,121,114	34,910,281
1870	25,072,180	11,568,002	36,640,182
1871	28,034,748	13,513,130	41,547,878
1872	28,719,090	13,781,935	42,501,025
1873	29,647,344	14,792,642	44,439,986
1874	30,089,683	15,339,274	45,428,957
1875	30,944,744	15,332,094	46,276,838
1876	33,441,979	17,342,923	50,784,902
1877	34,765,907	16,765,170	51,531,077
1878	35,291,483	16,303,596	51,595,079
1879	37,433,991	15,281,459	52,715,450
1880	41,348,984	17.387.079	58,736,063

The number and tonnage of vessels built and first registered in the United Kingdom, from 1866 to 1880, was as follows:—

_	Sailing	Vessels	Ste	nmers	
Years	Number Tons		Number	Tons	
1867	915	185,771	295	97,219	
1868	879	300,477	232	79,096	
1869	731	245,373	281	123,203	
1870	609	136,286	434	226,591	
1871	485	60,260	537	330,798	
1872	427	58,757	635	415,961	
1873	422	89,626	509	363,917	
1874	499	187,313	482	333,890	
- 1875	566	241,646	357	178,905	
1876	687	236,890	320	123,475	
1877	707	212,364	389	221,330	
1878	590	141,221	499	287,080	
1879	400	59,153	412	297,720	
1880	353	57,534	474	346,361	

At the end of the year 1880 there were registered as belonging to the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, 19,938 sailing vessels of 3,851,045 tons, and 5,247 steam vessels, of 2,723,468 tons, making in the whole 25,185 vessels of 6,574,513 tons, being 24,811 tons more than at the end of the year 1878. The numbers for 1880, compared with those for 1866, show in the 14 years a decline of 5,602 in the number of sailing vessels, and of 834,910 tons in the tonnage; and in steam vessels, an increase of 2,196 in the number and of 1,635,548 tons in the tonnage. The total shipping, sailing and steam, showed, in the 14 years, a decline of 3,406 in the number of vessels, but an increase of 800,638 tons in the tonnage

## 3. Textile Industry.

The quantity of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom in 1815 amounted to only 99,000,000 pounds; it rose to 152,000,000 in 1820; to 229,000,000 in 1825; to 264,000,000 in 1830; to 592,000,000 in 1840; to 663,576,861 pounds in 1850; and to 1,390,938,752 pounds in 1860; and fell to 669,583,264 pounds in 1863. The subsequent trade fluctuations are exhibited in the subjoined table, giving the total cotton imports, exports, and the home consumption in the fourteen years from 1867 to 1880 :-

Years	Total imports of cotton	Total exports of cotton	Retained for home consumption
1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	1bs. 1,262,536,912 1,328,084,016 1,220,809,856 1,338,305,584 1,778,139,776 1,408,837,472 1,527,596,224 1,566,864,432 1,492,351,168 1,487,858,848 1,355,281,200 1,340,380,048 1,469,858,464 1,628,664,576	1bs. 350,626,416 322,620,480 272,928,544 236,630,576 362,234,160 273,005,040 220,000,256 258,967,632 262,853,808 203,305,872 169,396,304 147,257,936 188,201,888 224,577,360	1bs. 911,910,496 1,005,463,536 947,881,312 1,101,675,008 1,409,905,616 1,135,832,382 1,307,595,968 1,307,896,800 1,229,497,360 1,284,552,976 1,185,884,896 1,193,122,112 1,281,156,576 1,404,087,216

The subjoined table exhibits the total quantities of wool-sheep, lamb, and alpaca—imported, exported, and retained for home consumption during the fourteen years from 1867 to 1880:-

Years	Total imports of wool	Total exports of wool	Retained for hom- consumption
1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1876 1877 1878	1bs. 233,703,184 252,744,155 258,461,689 263,250,499 323,036,299 306,379,664 318,036,779 344,470,897 365,065,578 390,055,759 409,949,198 399,449,485 417,110,099 463,508,963	1bs. 90,832,584 105,070,311 116,608,305 92,542,384 135,089,794 137,511,247 123,246,172 144,294,663 172,075,439 173,020,372 187,418,627 199,286,544 243,386,008 237,408,589	1bs, 142,870,600 147,673,844 141,853,384 170,708,115 187,946,505 168,868,417 194,790,607 200,176,234 192,990,139 217,035,387 222,530,571 200,162,891 173,724,091 226,100,374

The following tabular statement gives the number of textile factories, and the number of workmen and workwomen employed in them in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, on the 31st of October 1874. The statement is drawn up from official returns under the Factories and Workshops Inspection Act, laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1875:—

	Number of Factories	1	Persons emplo	yed
		Males	Females	Total
Cotton Factories-		and the second	2022000	
England and Wales	2,542	180,607	259,729	440,336
Scotland	105	5,830	30,274	36,104
Ireland	8	1,183	1,892	3,075
United Kingdom	2,655	187,620	291,895	479,515
Woollen Factories—				
England and Wales .	1,483	54,119	51,252	105,371
Scotland	257	11,816	15,912	27,728
Ireland	60	782	724	1,506
United Kingdom	1,800	66,717	67,888	134,605
Shoddy Factories—		7		
England and Wales .	123	1,568	1,856	3,424
Scotland	2	3	4	7
Ireland		-		-
United Kingdom	125	1,571	1,860	3,431
Worsted Factories—				
England and Wales	648	53,995	77,835	131,830
Scotland	43	3,052	7,203	10,255
Ireland	1	3	9	12
United Kingdom	692	57,050	85,047	142,097
Tlax Factories—	girtari .			
England and Wales .	141	6,856	15,471	22,327
Scotland	159	12,752	33,064	45,816
Ireland	149	18,323	41,993	60,316
United Kingdom	449	37,931	90,528	128,459
Hemp Factories	15-16			
England and Wales .	45	1,465	1,574	3,039
Scotland	12	581	1,250	1,831
Ireland .	4	221	120	341
United Kingdom	61	2,267	2,944	5,211

	Number of Factories		Persons employ	red.
Jute Factories— England and Wales		Males	Females	Total
Scotland Scotland	15	1,510	3,423	
Ireland	84	9,543	21,350	4,933
	11	479	1,615	30,893 2,094
United Kingdom	110	11,532	26,388	37,920
Hair Factories_			-	01,020
England and Wales	21			
Scotland	6	464	322	786
Ireland .	°	48	377	425
TT :: 1				_
United Kingdom	27	512	699	1,211
lilk Factories_			1 2 2 1	1,411
England and Wales	812		11.5	1 1
Scotland		12,772	31,647	44,419
Ireland .	4 2	109	631	740
	2	290	110	400
United Kingdom	818	13,171	32,388	45,559
osiery and other Factories-	-			10,000
England and Wales	540			1 1
Scotland	548	15,158	11,419	26,577
Ireland .	8	535	585	1,120
United Kingdom	556	15,693	12,004	27,697

The following is a summary of the total number of textile factories in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and of the total number of persons, male and female, employed therein on the 31st of October 1874:—

	Number of Factories		Persons employ	ed
Textile Factories— England and Wales Scotland Ireland	6,379 680 235	Males 328,494 44,269 21,281	Females 454,528 110,650 46,463	Total 783,022 154,919 67,744
United Kingdom .	7,294	394,044	611,641	1,005,685

While the total number of textile factories in the United Kingdom on the 31st of October 1874, was 7,294; that of spinning spindles was 45,793,107; of doubling spindles, 5,284,136; and of power

looms, 667,711. Of the total number of persons employed, 1,005,685, there were 61,209 male, and 64,677 female, children under thirteen years of age; so that the total numbers of 'half-timers' employed was 125,886. There were 84,486 males between thirteen and eighteen years of age; 248,349 adult male workers; and 546,964 girls over thirteen and adult female operatives, forming a total of 394,044 males and 611,641 females. Of the whole 1,005,685 persons employed in the three kingdoms, the proportion of men was 39 per cent., and of women 61 per cent. In England alone it was, men, 42 per cent.; women, 58 per cent. In Scotland—men, 28½ per cent.; women, 71½ per cent. In Ireland—men, 32¼ per cent.; women, 68¾ per cent.

#### 4. Minerals and Metals.

The total quantities and value of the two most important mineral and metal products of the United Kingdom, namely, coal and pig iron, were as follows in each of the twelve years 1868 to 1879:—

Years	Co	al	Pig iron		
Lears	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	
	tons	£	tons	£	
1868	103,141,157	25,785,289	4,970,206	12,381,280	
1869	107,427,557	26,856,882	5,445,757	13,614,397	
1870	110,431,192	27,607,798	5,963,515	14,908,787	
1871	117,439,251	35,121,347	6,627,179	16,667,947	
1872	123,497,316	46,311,216	6,741,929	18,540,304	
1873	127,016,747	47,631,280	6,566,451	18,057,739	
1874	125,043,257	46,849,194	4,985,084	14,844,936	
1875	131,867,105	46,163,486	6,365,420	15,645,774	
1876	133,344,766	46,670,668	6,555,997	16,062,192	
1877	134,610,763	47,113,767	6,608,664	16,191,236	
1878	132,654,887	46,429,210	6,381,051	16,154,992	
1879	133,808,012	46,832,012	5,995,337	14,788,342	

Of the pig iron produced in 1879 there were 4,880,000 tons made in England, one-third of it in Yorkshire; 737,000 tons were made in Wales and Monmouthshire, and 982,000 tons in Scotland. To the coal produce of 1879 Durham and Northumberland contributed 31,210,000 tons; Yorkshire, 15,960,000 tons; Lancashire, 17,621,000 tons; Derbyshire, 6,975,000 tons; Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 13,990,000 tons; Wales and Monmouthshire, 19,464,000 tons; and Scotland, 18,320,000 tons.

The total amount of iron ore produced in 1879 in the United Kingdom was 16,692,802 tons, and the value 6,746,668l. As regards other minerals, the production was as follows:—Lead ore, 80,850 tons, value 1,123,952l.; tin ore, 14,142 tons, value 572,763l.; copper ore, 73,141 tons, value 262,271l.; salt, 2,735,001 tons, of the value of 1,504,250l. As to the metals obtained from these ores, the total

value in 1879 was 18,742,960l. Among the metals produced in the year 1879 were 50,912 tons of lead, of the value of 850,2301; 9,532 tons of tin, of the value of 689,163l.; and 3,462 tons of copper, of the value of 222,5071. There were 333,462 oz. of silver obtained, almost all from lead, of the value of 70,860l., and 447 oz. of gold, the whole from Merionethshire, of the value of 1,790l. The total value of minerals and metals obtained from the mines of the United Kingdom in 1879 reached 68,281,406l.—namely, 18,742,960l., the value of metals, 47,113,7671. coal, and 2,424,6791. minerals and earthy

The United Kingdom is divided by the Mining Record Office into 14 coal fields, of which the most important are Yorkshire, which is returned with 423 pits; Staffordshire and Worcestershire, with 422 pits; Scotland, with 420; Lancashire, with 376; Durham and Northumberland, with 304; South Wales, with 299; a group comprising Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, with 187 pits; and Gloucestershire and Somerset, with 101 pits. Ireland has a comparatively large number of pits, but a small output,

amounting to only 125,000 tons in 1879.

The exports of coal from the United Kingdom to foreign countries more than quintupled within the last twenty-five years. amounted to 3,468,545 tons in 1851; to 5,789,779 tons in 1856; to 7,855,115 tons in 1861; to 8,800,420 tons in 1864; to 9,616,244 tons in 1866; to 10,967,062 tons in 1868; to 11,702,649 tons in 1870; to 12,712,231 tons in 1872; to 13,927,205 tons in 1874; to 16,299,077 tons in 1876; to 14,998,527 tons in 1878; and to 15,740,082 tons in 1879. The declared value of these exports was 1,302,473l. in 1851; 2,826,582l. in 1856; 3,604,790l. in 1861; 4,165,773*l*. in 1864; 5,102,805*l*. in 1866; 5,352,525*l*. in 1868; 5,506,890*l*. in 1870; 9,858,418*l*. in 1872; 11,984,621*l*. in 1874; 8,351,799l. in 1876; 7,010,036l. in 1878; to 6,793,932l. in 1879; and to 7,837,314l in 1880. Of the coal exports of 1880 the largest amount, 3,566.717 tons, valued 1,473,2111., went to France, and the next largest amount, 2,202,303 tons, valued 846,616L, to Germany. The rest was distributed, mostly in quantities not exceeding 500,000 tons, to about forty foreign countries and British Colonial Possessions.

## 5. Railways.

From the opening of the first railway, in 1825, till the end of 1850, a period of a quarter of a century, 6,621 miles of lines were constructed in the United Kingdom, being at the rate of 265 miles per annum. At the end of 1860, the length of lines opened for traffic was 10,433, showing an increase of construction at the rate of 381 miles per annum. At the end of 1880 there were 17,945 miles open for traffic, the increase presenting an average of 401 miles per

annum of the total length. Of the total length of lines open at the end of 1880, there belonged to England and Wales 12,660 miles, to Scotland 2,907 miles, and to Ireland 2,378 miles.

The following table gives the length of lines open, the capital paid up, the number of passengers conveyed, and the traffic receipts of all the railways of the United Kingdom in each of the ten years

from 1871 to 1880 :--

Years	Length of lines open at the end of each	Total capital paid up (shares and loans) at	Number of passengers conveyed (exclusive of season-ticket holders)		Traffic rec	eipts
	year	the end of each year	Total	Per mile	Total	Per mile
	miles	£	No.	No.	£	£
1871	15,756	552,680,107	375,220,754	23,814	48,892,780	3.063
1872	15,814	569,047,346	422,874,822	26,740	51,304,114	3.244
1873	16,082	588,320,308	455,320,288	28,312	55,675,421	3,462
1874	16,449	609,895,919	478,316,701	29,078	56,901,281	3,459
1875	16,658	630,226,942	507,532,187	30,468	58,982,753	3,541
1876	16,872	658,214,776	538,681,722	31,928	59,917,868	3,551
1877	17,077	674,059,048	551,593,654	32,301	62,973,328	3,687
1878	17,335	698,545,154	565,024,455	32,594	60,486,122	3,485
1879	17,696	717,003,469	562,732,890	31,800	59,395,282	3,356
1880	17,945	728,621,657	603,884,752	33,652	61,958,754	3,453

To the total capital in 1880 England and Wales contributed 602,079,470*l.*, Scotland 92,333,212*l.*, and Ireland 34,208,975*l.* In the division of the traffic receipts of 1880, England and Wales took 52,600,457*l.*, Scotland 6,700,161*l.*, and Ireland 2,658,136*l.* The working expenditure amounted to 33,502,349*l.* on all the railways in 1880, being 56 per cent. of the total traffic receipts.

The following tabular statement gives the total length of railways open for traffic in the British Empire on the 31st December, 1878:—

United King	rdom	Miles	Miles
India .	34041	8,215	17,335
Ceylon .		. 92	
Dominion of	Canada	5,574	
Jamaica .		. 25	
British Guia		. 21	
- 5	New South Wales . 650		
13 / 92	Victoria 931	10 Y 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
Australasia -	South Australia 292		
	Queensland 298		
4111	Tasmania 175		1742
	New Zealand 718	18.9	1980
	al, Australasia	. 3,064	a - Calabaran
Cape Colony	and Natal	. 154	
Mauritius .		. 66	
Total of C	olonial Empire of Great Britain		17,211
Tot	al, British Empire		34,546
			,

There were upwards of 6,000 miles of railways in construction within the British Empire at the end of 1880.

# 6. Post and Telegraphs.

The following tabular statement gives the number of letters, in millions, delivered in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and the average number for each individual of the population, in the fifteen years from 1866 to 1881:—

Years ending	Number	of Letters del Millions)	livered (in	Number	of Letters pe Population	r 100 of th
Dec. 31	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
18 66 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 [arch 31]	Millions 623 640 670 683 704 721 737 756 802 847 856	Millions 70 76 78 79 79 80 82 84 90 91 91	Millions 57 59 60 62 64 66 67 70 71 72	2,919 2,962 3,062 3,081 3,135 3,168 3,195 3,237 3,377 3,529 3,520	2,178 2,343 2,382 2,391 2,369 2,376 2,412 2,448 2,600 2,600 2,579	1,033 1,076 1,099 1,139 1,182 1,225 1,229 1,255 1,318 1,339 1,354
1879 1880 1881	922 950 992	99 102 105	74 76 76 79	3,601 3,698 3,775 3,898	2,808 2,748 2,801 2,987	1,386 1,419 1,417 1,621

The number of post-cards delivered in the year ending March 31, 1881 was 103 millions in England and Wales, 13 millions in Scotland, and 6 millions in Ireland, or a total of 122 millions for the United Kingdom.

The number of newspapers and book packets delivered in the year ending March 31, 1881 was 314 millions in England and Wales, 39 millions in Scotland, and 28 millions in Ireland, or a total of 381 millions for the United Kingdom. In the preceding financial year the total was 328 millions

The number of money orders issued by the Post Office during the year ended March 31, 1881, in the whole of the United Kingdom, was 16,935,005, of the aggregate value of 26,003,000*l*., being at the rate of 47.4 orders to every 100 of the population. In England and Wales, the number was 13,934,701, and of the value of 20,620,213*l*., being at the rate of 54.7 orders to every 100 persons; in Scotland

the number was 1,413,997, of the value of 2,291,2691., being at the rate of 38.6 orders to every 100 persons, and in Ireland the number was 980,778, of the value of 1,317,281l., being at the rate of 18.4 orders to every 100 of the population.

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5,

1870.

The following table gives the number of telegraphic messages (exclusive of Press and Service messages) forwarded from Postal Telegraph Stations, in each of the ten years from 1872 to 1881:-

Years ended March 31	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdon
1872	12,062,725	1,677,203	1,118,092	14,858,020
1873	14,070,993	1,942,610	1,280,731	17,294,334
1874	15,612,409	2,141,030	1,363,195	19,116,634
1875	17,058,816	2,272,465	1,434,996	20,766,277
1876	17,671,518	2,383,820	1,519,869	21,575,207
1877	17,958,330	2,457,350	1,561,404	21,977,084
1878	18,418,673	2,488,189	1,571,282	22,478,144
1879	19,287,999	2,548,471	1,548,946	23,385,416
1880	22,247,562	2,704,574	1,595,601	26,547,137
1881	25,187,997	3,042,291	1,736,677	29,966,965

The following table shows the annual gross revenue, the working expenses, and the net revenue of the postal telegraph department in each of the eight years ending March 31, from 1874 to 1881:-

Years ended March 31	Gross Revenue	Working Expenses	Net Revenue
1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881	£ 1,083,466 1,137,079 1,276,662 1,313,107 1,333,542 1,346,892 1,549,866 1,663,251	£ 967,790 1,077,347 1,031,524 1,123,790 1,164,131 1,089,291 1,111,483 1,241,671	£ 115,676 59,732 245,138 189,317 169,411 257,601 341,006 369,231

The number of Post Offices in the United Kingdom at the end of March 1881 was 13,982; there were besides 12,978 road and pillar letter boxes, 1,989 of them in the London district alone. The staff of officers forming part of the Post Office department, inclusive of 11,473 officials engaged solely in telegraph duties, was 46,531 at the end of March 1881, of whom 10,950 were engaged in the Metropolis.

The total number of post offices open for the transaction of tele-

graph business was 5,269 at the end of 1880, including 1,409 railway telegraph offices. The estimated total length of the postal

telegraph wires at the end of 1880 was 117,100 miles

A Parliamentary paper issued in the session of 1880, states that on June 30, 1880, there were, in the United Kingdom, 3,680 miles of street and road tramways open, from which, during the year 1879-80 1,842,9331. had been received, and upon which 1,113,0941. had been expended. This left a balance of receipts of 729,8391. The total number of passengers who travelled during the year on the tramways was 173,067,108; the mileage being 23,842,000. The number of horses was 12,392, of locomotive engines 17, and of cars 1,619 on June 30, 1880.

## Colonial Possessions.

The Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain embrace about one-seventh of the land surface of the globe, and nearly a fourth of its population. The total area of these possessions is estimated at 7,647,000 English square miles, or more than sixty times the extent of the United Kingdom. Of this vast dominion, three millions square miles are in America, half a million in Africa, a million in Asia, and more than two millions and a-half in Australasia.

The whole of the Colonial Possessions are, under the latest arrangements, existing at the end of 1878, grouped in forty administrative divisions, some of them embracing a number of formerly separate colonies. Of these forty colonies, and groups of colonies, four are in Europe, eleven in or near America, ten in or near Africa, seven in Asia, and eight in Australasia. In Europe, the Possessions are, in alphabetical order, first, Cyprus; second, Gibraltar; third, Heligoland; and, fourth, Malta. In America, or adjoining the American continent, the possessions are, first, the Bahamas, a group of some 800 islands and islets, of which twenty are inhabited; second, the Bermudas, a group of about 300 islands, of which fifteen are inhabited; third, the Dominion of Canada, comprising the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, and (since June 26, 1873) Prince Edward Island; fourth, the Falkland Islands, a group of large area, with very few inhabitants; fifth, Guiana, on the continent of South America; sixth, the Honduras, on the continent of Central America; seventh, Jamaica, to which are annexed, by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1873, the Turks and Caicos Islands; eighth, the Leeward Islands, comprising the formerly separate colonies of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica, the whole united under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1871; ninth, Newfoundland,

not yet included in the Dominion of Canada; tenth, the Island of Trinidad; and, eleventh, the Windward Islands, comprising the formerly separate colonies of Barbadoes, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago. In Africa, and nearest to the African continent, the colonial possessions are, first, the Island of Ascension, in the South Atlantic Ocean; second, the Cape of Good Hope, including British Kaffraria, and other annexations made from 1866 to 1877; third, the Gambia settlement, on the west coast; fourth, the vaguely limited Gold Coast territory, enlarged in 1872, by a cession of old Dutch settlements; fifth, the South African settlement of Griqualand West, proclaimed British territory October 27, 1871; sixth, the Island of Lagos, and territories on the mainland, ceded under treaty of August 6, 1861; seventh, the Island of Mauritius, and its dependencies, in the Indian Ocean; eighth, Natal, separated from the Cape of Good Hope in 1856; ninth, the Island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic; and, tenth, the territory of Sierra Leone, on the West Coast of Africa. In Asia, the colonial possessions are, first, the town and port of Aden, in Arabia, at the entrance of the Red Sea; second, the Island of Ceylon; third, the Island of Hong Kong; fourth, the Empire of India; fifth, the Island of Labuan, on the coast of Borneo; sixth, the Island of Perim, in the Red Sea; and, seventh, the Straits Settlements, comprising the Islands of Singapore and Penang, with the territory of Malacca, in the Indian Archipelago. Finally, in Australasia, the colonial possessions embrace, besides the Fiji Islands east to the mainland of Australia, ceded to Great Britain in 1874, the seven, at present separated but in all probability to be united, colonies of New South Wales. New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia.

The following table exhibits the date of acquisition, the area, and the form of government, of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain at the end of 1878. The form of government is stated after the definition given in the 'Colonial Office List,' under which the colonies are divided into three classes, namely, first, Crown Colonies, in which the Crown has the entire control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Home Government; secondly, colonies possessing Representative Institutions, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the control of public officers; and, thirdly, colonies possessing Responsible Government in which the Crown has only a veto on legislation, and the Home Government has no control over any public officer, except its own representative. The title of this representative, Governor, President, or Administrator, is added to the description of the form

of government in the last column of the table:-

Colonial Possessions	Date of Acquisition	Area: Eng- lish square miles	
In Europe:—			
Cyprus	. 1878	4.000	
Gibraltar		4,200	
Heligoland	1704		Crown; Governor.
Malta	1814	5	d Crown; Governor.
In America:	1800	115	Crown; Governor.
Bahamas .			
Bermudas .	. 1629	3,021	
	1609	24	Representative ; Governor
Canada, Dominion of		3,372,290	Responsible; GovGeneral
Falkland Islands	. 1833	6,500	Crown; Governor.
Guiana	1803	76,000	Crown; Governor.
Honduras	. 1670	13,500	Crown; LieutGovernor.
Jamaica and Turk	S	10,000	orown, meutGovernor.
Islands	. 1629-55	6,900	Choren Contains
Leeward Islands	. 1626-1763	738	Crown; Captain-General.
Newfoundland .	. 1583	40,200	Representative; Governor
Trinidad	. 1797		Responsible; Governor.
Windward Islands	. 1605-1803	1,755	Crown; Governor.
In Africa:	. 1000-1009	775	Representative; Governor.
Ascension .	1015		. )
Cape of Good Hope wit	1815	34	Crown; Governor.
dependencies .			
Gambia	1806_1877	347,855	Responsible; Governor.
Gold Coast	1631	21	Crown; Administrator.
	1660	6,000	Crown; Administrator.
Lagos	1	5,000	Crown; Administrator.
Mauritius	1810	708	Crown; Governor.
Natal	1843	18,750	Representative; Governor.
St. Helena	1650	47	Crown; Governor.
Sierra Leone	1788	468	Crown; Governor.
In Asia:—			CIOWII, GOVERNOR.
Aden	1838	5	Crown . Com
Ceylon	1796	24,702	Crown; Governor.
Hong Kong	1843	29	Representative; Governor,
India .	1625-1849	908,350	Crown; Governor.
Labuan .	1846		Crown; Governor-General.
Perim	1855	45	Crown; Governor.
Straits Settlements	1785-1819	7	Crown; Gov. of Aden.
n Australasia:	1100-1019	1,350	Crown; Governor.
Fiji Islands	1074		
Rotumah .	1874	7,403	Crown; Governor.
New South Wales	1881	- 3/	Crown; Governor.
New Zealand	1787	310,938	Responsible; Governor.
Queensland	1814	105,342	Responsible: Governor.
	1859	669,520	Responsible; Governor.
South Australia .	1836	903,690	Responsible; Governor.
Tasmania	1803		Responsible; Governor.
Victoria	1787	88,198	Responsible; Governor.
Western Australia	1829		Representative; Governor.

The following table gives the numbers of the population, distin-

guishing the sexes, of the whole of the colonial possessions, according to the latest returns:—

Colonial possessions	Year o		Popula	tion
	censu	Males	Females	T otal
In Europe:—				
Cyprus	. 1871			
Gibraltar .	. 1871	7,11	1 705	150,000
Heligoland	1871	87		
Malta	. 1871	76,01	-1	
In America —	-10.1	70,01	6 73,06	8 149,084
Bahamas	. 1871	19,34	1001	
Bermudas.	1871	5,40		
Canada, Dominion of	1881	0,40	6,71	
Falkland Islands	1871	519		4,352,080
Guiana	1871	108,791		000
Honduras .	1870		1	
Jamaica and Turks Islands	1871	12,608		
Leeward Islands	1871	248,655	,	
Newfoundland .	1879	56,297	64,194	120,491
Trinidad .	1871	60.405		161.374
Windward Islands	1871	60,405	,	
n Africa:-	10/1	132,391	151,687	284,078
Ascension .	1871	• •	1	
Cape of Good Hope and	10/1	16	11	27
dependencies .	1875		4 1	1.0
Gambia	1871	× 000	-	1,420,162
Gold Coast	1871	7,306	6,884	14,190
Lagos	1871			≈08,070
Mauritius .	1871	28,963	33,058	62,021
Natal .	1877	193,575	122,467	316,042
St. Helena	1871	157,929	167,583	325,512
Sierra Leone	1881	2,999	3,242	6,241
Asia:—	1001		-	60,546
Aden	1871	141		
Ceylon	1876			22,507
Hong Kong	1876	101,232		2,459,542
India	1881	101,232	37,912	139,144
Labuan	1871	2005		252,541,210
Perim	1871	3,027	1,871	4,898
Straits Settlements	1871	200,433		211
Australasia:-	1011	200,433	107,664	308,097
Fiji Islands	1881	55		
Rotumah	1881			124,999
New South Wales	1881		-	2,500
ew Zealand	1881	204.004	10.	740,836
ueensland	1881	294,004	240,004	534,008
outh Australia	1881	125,325	88,200	213,525
asmania	1881	153,008	133,203	286,211
ictoria .		61,162	54,543	115,705
	1881	450,286	408,296	858,652
	1001		-	31,000

The cost of the Colonial Possessions to Great Britain has not varied greatly for a number of years. It amounts at present-inclusive of Cyprus, acquired in 1878, the revenue of which for 1879-80 was estimated at 177,233L, with an expenditure of 174,342L—to a little over two millions sterling per annum. More than onehalf of this amount is paid on account of nine of the Possessions, classed as general military and naval stations.

The following table gives the abstract of several parliamentary returns showing the cost of the Colonial Possessions of the Empire falling to the charge of the British Exchequer, the first column giving the actual cost of the financial year 1872-73, and the other two columns showing the estimated cost for each of the two financial years 1878-79 and 1879-80:-

Colonial Possessions	1872-7	3 1878-7	9   1879-86
MILITARY AND NAVAL STATION	s £		3
dibiattal.	4	£	£
Malta	306,43		265 000
Cape Colony and Natal	378,520	476.83	
mauritius	162,827	428.107	, , , , , , , , , ,
Bermuda	33,575	47 839	0 12,102
St. Helena	193,015	178 717	1 20,010
Cyprus	27,659	18,030	,010
Hong Kong	.   -		42,400
	112,389	95,061	38,790 97,847
Australasian Colonies: Western Australia	1		37,047
Queensland .	44,548	0.000	
Victoria	.	9,968	9,903
New South Wales	10,740	1 -	
Tasmania	248	-	-
New Zealand	1,335		
Fiji Islands	1,226		
		159	-
THER COLONIES:		199	
Jamaica .	80,779		AT YOUR DESIGNATION OF
Bahamas	23,308	62,926	70,698
Honduras		11,139	9,006
Windward and Leeward Isl.	152,106	14,246	15,728
Canada (Halitay)	3,552	99,113	104,546
Nova Scotia	149,616	132,506	132,676
New Brunswick	3		
Newfoundland	560	-	
Vancouver Island.	796	1 -	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
West Coast of Africa	66,110		
Ceylon Labuan	17,865	45,518	46,795
Straita Galet	50	92,996	103,160
Straits Settlements	68,250	107.016	
m.	-	67,819	75,443
TOTAL .	1,846,194	2,123,472	2,338,252

According to the Army Estimates for the year 1879-80, the total effective strength of the British forces in the colonies, exclusive of India—for which see p. 685—was 30,614 men, rank and file. The number of troops in the various colonies having British garrisons was as follows:—Malta, 5,600 men; Gibraltar, 4,995; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 8,431; Ceylon, 1,234; Bermuda, 2,141; Canada (Halifax), 1,827; Hong Kong, 1,207; Jamaica, 881; Straits Settlements, 1,024; Mauritius, 451; Windward and Leeward Islands, 1,180; West Coast of Africa, 625; Cyprus, 501; Honduras, 196; St. Helena, 228; and the Bahamas, 98 men.

For further details concerning the Constitution and Government, Revenue and Expenditure, Population, and Trade and Commerce of the principal Colonies and Dependencies of the United Kingdom,

see Part II. of the Statesman's Year-book.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Great Britain and Ireland.

#### I. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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#### GREECE.

(KINGDOM OF THE HELLENES.)

## Reigning King.

Georgios I., born Dec. 24, 1845, the second son (Wilhelm) of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863; accepted the crown, through his father the King of Denmark, acting as his guardian, June 4, 1863; declared of age by decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; landed in Greece, Nov. 2, 1863; married, October 27, 1867, to Queen Olga, born Aug. 22 (Sept. 3), 1851, the eldest daughter of Grand-duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the late Emperor Alexander II.

## Children of the King.

I. Prince Konstantinos, Duke of Sparta, heir-apparent, born Aug. 2, 1868.

II. Prince Georgios, born June 24, 1869.

III. Princess Alexandra, born August 30, 1870.

IV. Prince Nicolass, born January 21, 1872.

V. Princess Marie, born March 3, 1876. VI. Princess Olga, born April 6, 1880.

By decision of the Greek National Assembly of May 15, 1863, a civil list of 1,125,000 drachmas, or 40,178l., was settled on King Georgios I., to which the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia added 4,000l. each, making the total income of the sove-

reign of Greece 52,178l. per annum.

Greece, a province of the Turkish empire since the commencement of the 16th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821-9, and by the Protocol of London, of Feb. 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg having declined the crown of Greece, on the ground that the boundaries proposed were insufficient, it was offered to, and accepted by, Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne Jan. 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the kingdom after a reign of 29 years, in October 1862, which event was followed by the election, under the directing guidance of the three protecting Powers, of the present sovereign.

The King, according to Art. 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Before he ascends the throne, he must take the oath to the constitution in the presence of the ministers, the sacred synod, the deputies then in the metropolis, and the higher officials of the realm. Within two months at the most, the King must convoke the Legislature. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council until the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne. The present sovereign is allowed, by special exception, to adhere to the religion in which he was educated, the Protestant Lutheran faith, but his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

# Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Greece was elaborated by a Constituent Assembly, elected in December 1863, and adopted Oct. 29, 1864. It vests the whole legislative power in a single chamber of representatives, called the Boulé, elected by manhood suffrage for the term of four years. The elections take place by ballot, and each candidate must be put in nomination by the requisition of at least one-thirtieth of the voters of an electoral district. The voting takes place by means of ballot-boxes, into which balls are dropped, there being one box for each candidate, and every voter being at liberty to give his vote either for or against each, so that the voter has as many votes as there are candidates in his district. The Boulé must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-half of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article, thrice, and on three separate days. But the Legislative Assembly has no power to alter the Constitution itself; particular provisions may be reviewed after the lapse of ten years, with the exception of 'fundamental principles.' The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, for extraordinary occasions, must meet on the 1st of November (old style) of every year. The number of members, dependent upon the number of population, was 188 in

The executive is vested in the King and his responsible Ministers, the heads of eight departments. They are the Presidency of the

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Council, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, the Ministry of War, the Ministry of Marine, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Since the accession of the present sovereign, in 1863, ministerial changes have been exceedingly frequent, the average duration of ministries being less than a year.

GREECE.

At the side of the executive Council of Ministers stands, by the terms of the constitution, a deliberative Council of State, which, however, has not been formed in recent years. If in existence, it is to the Council of State that all Bills must be referred from the Chamber of Deputies, and returned with observations or amendments within 10 days; but this term may be prolonged by resolution of the Chamber to 15 days more. In case the Council of State make no report at the expiry of the time fixed, the Chamber of Deputies may vote the law and send it up to the king.

#### Church and Education.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church. At the census of 1879 there were 1,635,698 members of the Greek Orthodox Church: 14,677 other Christians, mainly Roman Catholics; 2,652 Jews, and 917 Mahomedans. By the terms of the constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the state, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects, of whatever form of belief. Nominally, the Greek clergy owe allegiance to the Patriarch of Constantinople, who is elected by the votes of the bishops and optimates subject to the Sultan, and whose jurisdiction extends over Thrace and other countries, including Wallachia and Moldavia, as well as the greater part of Asia Minor. But the jurisdiction of the Patriarch, existing in theory, has frequently been challenged. while the real ecclesiastical authority, formerly exercised by him. was annulled by the resolutions of a National Synod, held at Nauplia, in 1833, which vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the kingdom, in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens, and four archbishops and bishops, who must while in office reside at the seat of the executive. The Orthodox Church has four archbishops and four bishops on the continent of Greece; six archbishops and six bishops in the Peloponnesus; and five archbishops, and as many bishops, besides the Metropolitan of Corfu, in the Islands of Greece.

The Orthodox Greek Church differs from the Church of Rome as to the honour given to the later General Councils, the number of sacraments, the use of both kinds by the laity in the eucharist, the time of observing Easter, the doctrine of Purgatory, making the

sign of the Cross, the celibacy of the clergy, and the use of the Scriptures by the laity. While differing from the Church of Rome on all these points, the Greek Church agrees with it in the doctrine of Transubstantiation, and in praying to the Virgin and saints.

Public instruction has been much attended to in recent years, but the educational state of the people is nevertheless, though improving, low. Communal schools were established by law in 1834 on the German system, that is, on the system of compulsory education. By the 6th article of the law, all children between the ages of five and twelve years must attend the communal school. It was found at the census of 1870, that but 33 per cent. of grown-up men, and but 7 per cent. of the grown-up women, were able to read and write. There were 55 communes in which, at the census, not a single woman was able to read or write. In the army the proportion of totally illiterate men was  $48\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and in the navy it

According to the census of 1879, 46.06 per cent. of males and 23.08 females could read and write, thus showing that since 1870 a considerable advance had been made.

Public schools in Greece are divided into four classes. communal schools form the first class, the ancient Greek schools the second class, the gymnasium the third class, and the university the fourth class.

There are 1,198 male and 249 female schools, with 91,213 pupils, as against 64,061 in 1870, and 1,292 teachers, as against 500 in 1870. For primary education the Communes spent in 1879 1,549,654 drachmai, as against 1,090,501 in 1870, and the Government 211,832 as against 152,800.

# Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the kingdom were as follows in the six years from 1875 to 1880, according to official returns, the first two years giving the actual receipts and expenses, and the last four years the budget estimates voted by the Chamber:—

Drac	Revenue		diture
1875 39,64 1876 38,82 1877 39,24 1878 42,78 1878 45,80 47,03 881 49,05	000 1,415,857 800 1,386,671 0000 1,401,678 442 1,528,194 442 1,636,016 1,679,873 1,751,841	Drachmas 39,791,512 39,063,841 41,067,825 44,834,272 60,078,760 52,655,454 124,155,130	£ 1,421,125 1,395,137 1,466,708 1,601,224 2,145,670 1,880,552 4,434,112

The various sources of revenue and branches of expenditure

of the kingdom, according to the official budget estimates, for the year 1881, were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	Drachmai
Direct taxes—	
Land tax and usufruct	. 6,011,000
Tax on pastures	. 60,000
Tax on cattle	. 1,900,000
Licences	1,300,000
House tax	. 1,100,000
Tax on income of Banks	. 225,000
Indirect taxes—	
Customs	. 18,620,000
Stamps	. 5,300,000
Miscellaneous receipts	730,000
Paying lands	. 150,000
State establishments, receipts—	
Post Office	650,000
Telegraphs	700,000
Printing Office	4.200
Royalties and rent of State domains	2,780,360
Sale of State property	4,128,000
Miscellaneous	1,997,000
Ecclesiastical revenues	. 396,000
Receipts from closed accounts	1,500,000
Receipts from fund for roads	1,500,000
	- 1,000,000
Total revenue	. 49,051,560
	£1,751,841

	Branches of Expend	liture				Drachmai
Interest or	foreign debt .					1,272,000
3)	internal debt .					19,751,000
Pensions						3,889,960
Civil list						1.125,000
Salaries of	Deputies					560,000
Ministry fo	or foreign affairs .					1,639,286
"	justice					3,018,288
,,,	interior					5,249,859
***	worship and instr	uction				2,477,385
	war					71,323,580
,,	marine					5,282,680
,,,	finance				10	1,629,797
Administra	tion and collection of	f reve	nue			2,453,103
Miscellaneo	ous expenses .					4,483,200
						-,-50,200
	Total expendi	ture			-	124,155,139
				-91		£4,434,112

There was thus a deficit of 75,103,579 drachmai, or 2,682,2711. The deficit was covered by a loan of 120,000.000. The large in-

crease of expenditure this year was caused by the extraordinary Military and Naval preparations, the War and Marine Budgets alone amounting to 76,500,000.

Since the establishment of Greece as an independent kingdom,

there have been few financial terms without a deficit.

Greece has a very large public debt, consisting in part of unpaid arrears of old loans. In the budget estimates for the year 1881, the interest payable on the foreign debt was set down, as will be seen in the preceding table, at 1,272,000 drachmai, or 45,248l., and that on the internal debt at 19,751,000 drachmai, or 705,392l., the total being equal to more than one-fourth of the entire expenditure. Interest is now paid on all the loans regularly, with the exception of the guaranteed loan, on which only a stated sum per annum is paid, as

According to the statement published in July 1881 last by the Minister of Finance, the public debt of Greece amounted to:-

of public de	Dt Of Green	00 0		- Sy one	
1863 Loan for 6,000,000. Outstanding	~ or aree	ce amou	nte	d to:	
, 28,000,000.	amount Jul	ly 31, 188	1.	Drachmai 4,180,000	
10m4 " #,000,000.	27	,,,	•	21,063,600	
1876 " 26,000,000. " 10,000,000. "	27	39	•	3,860.360	
1876 1879 " 10,000,000. "	,,	25	•	27,983,200	
	"	"	•	8.120.560	
To this is added Foreign Debt:—1 1824-5, converted 1879	"	"	٠	66,337,600	
"	**	"		25,538,584	
Another loan for 4,285,000% was ;	Lormo			157,084,804 £5,610,171	

Another loan for 4,285,000% was issued at the end of 1880 and beginning of 1881 through a syndicate of French and Greek bankers, for the purpose of military preparations in a probable war

Besides the above regularly paid loans, the indebtedness of Greece includes: Loan of 1832 guaranteed by the Powers, with arrears, 105,033,054 drachmai; Indemnity to the Greek Islanders for sacrifices during the Revolution, 18,000,000 drachmai; Exchequer Bill, July 1881, 527,042 drachmai.

Thus the total debt in 1881, according to the official statement, was 14,308,0311.

An agreement was signed in October 1878 between the Government and the Greek bondholders in England, under which the latter consented to receive, in exchange for the 100% bonds of the loans of 1824 and 1825, new bonds of the value of 31l. 12s. and 30l. 10s., bearing 5 per cent, interest per annum, with a sinking fund attached. By the terms of the agreement, the Greek Government now sets

By Foreign Debt is meant the converted 1824-5 and the guaranteed loan. All other loans are designated as internal, as being issued in Greece itself But they are largely subvented and held abroad.

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aside and pays annually 60,000*l*. for interest, and 15,000*l*. for the redemption of the new bonds, both sums secured on the public revenue from stamp duties and the customs of the island of Corfu.

The loan of 1862, guaranteed by England, France, and Russia upon the elevation of the present King of Greece to the throne, amounting to 2,343,750l., was contracted through Messrs. Rothschild. this the dividends have been regularly paid, but only from reserved funds of the loan itself in the first instance, and since then chiefly from the treasuries of the guaranteeing Powers, who are now, therefore, in each case heavy claimants upon the Greek Government. guarantee is not by the Powers jointly, but is distinct in each case for a third of the loan. By the terms of a convention signed in 1866, it is arranged that the Government of Greece, instead of fulfilling its original engagement to provide half-yearly for the interest and sinking fund of the above loan, should pay to the three guaranteeing Powers not less than 36,000l. a year—British portion 12,000l.; and by the Act 27 and 28 Vict. c. 40, passed in 1864, a sum of 4,000l. sterling a year, out of the amount thus repayable in respect of the British portion, was relinquished in favour of the present King. (Official statement.)

Army and Navy.

The army of the kingdom till recently was raised by conscription, but in the session of 1879 the Boulé passed a law introducing universal liability to arms on all able-bodied males aged 21 years and upwards. The term of active service in the regular army is fixed at three years, in the reserves at six, and the militia at ten years.

The nominal strength of the army was reported as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1879:—

		Officers	Non- commissioned officers	Rank and file	Total
Staff		24	5		29
Engineers	8.	41	41		82
Artillery		49	172	515	736
Cavalry		23	84	233	340
Infantry		380	1,557	8,414	10,351
Pioneers		21	71	400	492
Miscellaneous .		99	35	15	149
Military School .		17	8	62	87
Gendarmes		90	266	1,250	1,606
Supernumeraries .		_	184		184
Unattached	•	5			5
Total .		749	2,423	10,889	14,061

By the terms of a law passed by the Boulé in the session of 1877,

the numerical strength of the army on the peace footing was fixed at 24,076 men, comprising 16,136 infantry, 4,877 cavalry, and 3,063 artillerymen and engineers. On the war footing, the strength was

The navy consisted, at the commencement of 1880, of eighteen vessels, namely two small ironclads, the King Georgios and Queen Olga, each carrying two 12-ton guns in single turrets; two iron wood-sheathed gun-boats built in 1881 in the Thames, called Hydra and Spetsia, carrying each one 26-ton Krupp gun and two Hotchkiss guns. Also one unarmoured corvette Anadalis, built in 1880 in France; a torpedo ship Psaca built in 1881; six screw steamers, the Paralos, Salaminia, Plexaura, Suros, Nauplion, and Afroessa; three schooners, the Methonë, Saffo, Aura, and Kuthnos; two cutters, the Glaukos and Poludeukes; and the Royal yacht, Amphitrite. At the same date the navy was officered and manned by 80 commissioned officers, 198 non-commissioned officers, and 384 sailors. The navy is manned by conscription from the people of the sea-coast.

## Population.

Greece, at the last census, taken June 1879, had a total population of 1,679,775—of whom 881,080 were males and 798,695 females—living on an area of 19,941 English square miles. The kingdom is divided into 13 Nomos or Nomarchies, and subdivided into 59 Eparchies. By the return of the census of June 1879, the area and population of each of the 13 Nomarchies was as follow

Nomarchies  Northern Greece:	Area, English square miles.	Population,
Attica and Bootia Phocis and Phthiotis Acarnia and Ætolia PELOPONNESUS: Argolis and Cominst.	2,472 2,044 3,013	185,364 128,440 138,444
Arcadia Arcadia Messenia Laconia	1,442 1,901 2,020 4,221	136,081 181,632 148,905 155,760
SLANDS:— Bubea and Sporades Cyclades Corfu Zante (Zakynthos) Cephalonia (Kephallonia) Soldiers and Seamen	2,216 923 431 277 302	121,116 95,136 132,020 106,109 44,522 80,543
Total	19,941	25,703

By a treaty with Turkey, executed—under pressure of the Great Powers—June 14, 1881, a large addition of territory, detached from the Turkish province of Albania, was given to Greece. The area of the new territory is about 5,160 square miles, and the population 293,000. It was divided, by decree of the Greek government into five departments, namely:—Athomana, capital Arta; Econa Hestiaca, capital Trikala; Thessaliotis, capital Karditza; Pelasgiotis, capital Larissa; and Magnesia, capital Volo.

The following table shows the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, in each of the eight

years from 1871 to 1878:-

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1871	41,857	29,640	9,475	12,217
1872	42,997	31,004	8,925	11,993
1873	42,189	36,861	8,985	5,328
1874	45,212	29,863	9,529	15.349
1875	44,386	30,936	10,250	13,450
1876	47,248	31,082	9,758	16,165
1877	46,355	31,280	9,472	15,075
1878	44,921	30,588	8,603	14,333

About one-half of the total population of Greece is agricultural, living dispersed in villages. The principal towns are Athens, with a population of 63,374, or 84,992 including the Piræus; Syra, with 21,500; and Patras with 25,494. The increase of the population of Greece since 1870 was at the rate of 1.69 per cent. per annum.

At the liberation of the country, there were only nine towns which had partly escaped the total devastation of the rest; the principal of them being Lamia, Vonitza, Nauplia, and Chalcis. All the other towns and villages were in ruins, so that the first necessity of the inhabitants of the new State was to get housed. Since that time ten new cities have been founded, and twenty-three old towns, including Athens, Thebes, and Argos, have been rebuilt.

besides many villages.

The nationality of the inhabitants of the kingdom is very mixed. I'he Albanian race occupies a considerable portion of the soil of ancient Greece, both within, as well as without, the new frontiers. With the exception of the two towns of Athens and Megara, it monopolises the whole of Attica and Messenia, and is in possession of the greater part of Bœotia, and a small part of Laconia. The south of Eubœa, the north of Achaia, part of Elis, and the whole of Salamis, are also peopled by Albanians. In the Peloponnesus the Albanian element occupies the whole of Corinth and Argolis, the north of Arcadia, the east of Achaia; and stretching into Laconia, down the slopes of Taygetus towards the plain of

Helos, it crosses the Eurotas, and holds possession of a large district round Monemvasia. The Albanian race furnishes to the Greek soil the greatest number of cultivators, and to the maritime popu-

lation of Greece its most enterprising element.

Only one-sixth of the area of Greece is under cultivation; the rest, though to some extent good for agricultural purposes, lies waste. The ground is chiefly in the hands of a few proprietors; but many of the peasants hold little patches of land of their own, which become smaller from generation to generation, in consequence of the existing law of subdivision, which is the same as that in France. On the whole, agriculture is in a very backward state. According to an enumeration made at the end of 1877, there were at that date only 97,176 horses, 279,445 horned cattle, 45,440 mules, and 97,395 asses in Greece. In contrast to these numbers, there were 2,291,917 sheep and 1,836,663 goats, the latter, roaming about in a half-wild state, described as causing much destruction.

# Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Greece averaged rather more than seven millions sterling per annum in the five years 1876-80, the imports amounting to about four millions and a half, and the exports to over three millions. About one-fourth of the imports come from, and one-third, in value, of the exports go to, the United Kingdom. The principal other countries with which commercial intercourse is carried on are, in order of importance, France, Turkey, Austria, Italy, and Russia. But the value of the imports and exports interchanged with these States is comparatively unimportant.

The commercial intercourse of Greece with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the subjoined tabular statement, showing the value of the total exports from Greece to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into

Greece, in the ten years 1871 to 1880:-

Years	Exports from Greece to Great Britain	Imports of British Hom Produce into Greece	
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 2,030,970 1,998,153 1,736,643 1,536,805 1,762,301 1,799,377 2,454,001 1,763,064 1,861,196 1,483,462	25,093 923,649 993,571 1,010,313 938,456 866,643 866,852 982,087 944,336 820,508	

The staple article of export from Greece to Great Britain is currants, the value of which, in the year 1880, amounted to 1,064,801\(lambda\). At the head of the other articles of export stands olive oil, shipped to the value of 146,167\(lambda\). in 1880, lead, of the value of 115,325\(lambda\)., and zinc ore, of the value of 54,190\(lambda\), the minerals exported mainly from the Ionian Islands. Of the imports from the United Kingdom into Greece, about one-half are manufactured cotton goods. The declared value of cotton goods imported in the year 1880 amounted to 522,697\(lambda\). There were also imported woollen manufactures valued 31,205\(lambda\). There were also imported of Island. It will be seen from the preceding table that the commerce of Greece with Great Britain has been stationary in recent years, and declining from 1879 to 1880.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the existing manufactures are few and unimportant. Corn is not produced, however, in sufficient quantities to serve for the subsistence of the inhabitants, and a certain amount has to be imported every year, chiefly from Southern Russia. The most favoured and best-cultivated of crops is that of the currant, or the 'papolina.' Vast districts are planted with currants along the shores of the Gulf of Corinth, between the towns of Corinth and Patras, and on the islands of Zante and Cephalonia. Almost all trade is carried on by sea, and there is very little inland traffic, owing to want of roads. In 1868 the first, and as yet only railway, a line of seven miles, connecting Athens with the port of Piræus, was opened in the kingdom.

The telegraphic lines were of a total length of 1,865 English miles, at the end of 1879. They carried 331,059 telegrams, of which 278,000 were inland, and 55,000 international, in the year 1879.

Of post-offices there existed 145 at the end of 1879. In 1880 there passed through the post 2,476,241 inland, and 3,830,966 foreign letters; besides 13,336 post cards, 15,788 samples, 31,888 printed matter, 379,797 inland newspaper parcels, and 912,748 foreign. The receipts were 673,597 drachmi, expenses 402,627 drachmi, revenue 260,970 drachmi, or 9,5341.

The merchant navy of Greece numbered 5,440 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 262,032 tons, at the end of 1879. The mercantile navy is officially divided into three classes, namely, first, sailing vessels under sixty tons; secondly, sailing vessels over sixty tons; and, thirdly, steamers. The following was the number of the vessels of each of these classes in 1879:—

Tet along (	Number of vessel	Aggregate tonnage
1st class (under 60 tons) 2nd class (above 60 tons) Steamers Total	4,303 1,107 27	43,712 210,079 8,241
	5,437	262,032

A considerable amount of the carrying trade of the Black Sea and the eastern parts of the Mediterranean is under the Greek flag.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GREECE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.-John Gennadius, Chargé d'Affaires from 1876 to 1880; re-appointed June 11, 1881.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GREECE.

Envoy and Minister. Francis Clare Ford, C.B., C.M.G., formerly Envoy and Minister to the Emperor of Brazil. Appointed Envoy and Minister to the King of the Hellenes, March 5, 1881.

Secretaries. — Augustus Henry Mounsey; Christian W. Lawrence.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Greece, and their English equivalents, are :-

#### MONEY.

The Drachma, of 100 lepta Average rate of exchange, 81d., or 28 drachmas = £1 sterling.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

mi.	07						LIMBURES.
	Oke Cantar	•	•			=	2.80 lbs. avoirdupois.
"	Livre	• "	•	•		-	123.20
"		:	•	•		===	1.05
. ,,	Baril (w Kilo	nne	• ,	•		=	16.33 Imperial gallons. 0.114 Imperial queston
"	Pike	•	•			==	0.114 Imperial quarter.
"			•	•	•	=	of an English yard.
12	Stremmo	7	•			=	
4. 6	- 1 - 1 -	2					3 " " acra

Greece entered, in 1875, the Monetary League of the Continental States (see page 39), and by a decree of the Government, dated August 11, 1876, all foreign silver coins, with the exception of those of the League, ceased to be legal tender in the kingdom. The chief medium of circulation at present is an inconvertible paper currency, consisting chiefly of notes of the National Bank, which were made legal tender by a royal decree of July 1, 1877.

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#### ITALY.

(REGNO D' ITALIA.)

#### Reigning King.

Umberto I., born March 14, 1844, the eldest son of King Vittorio Emanuele II. of Italy and of Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 9, 1878. Married, April 22, 1868, to Queen Margarita, born November 20, 1851, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando of Piedmont. Duke of Genoa.

#### Son of the King.

Vittorio Emanuele, Prince of Naples, born November 11, 1869.

## Sisters and Brother of the King.

I. Princess Clotilde, born March 2, 1843; married, January 30, 1859, to Prince Napoleon Jérôme Bonaparte, born Sept. 9, 1822; offspring of the union are Napoleon Jérôme, born July 18, 1862, Louis Jérôme, born July 16, 1864, and Marie, born Dec. 20, 1866.

II. Prince Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, born May 30, 1845; elected King of Spain by the Cortes Constituyentes Nov. 16, 1870; abdicated the crown February 11, 1873; married, May 30, 1867, to Maria, daughter of Prince Carlo Emanuele del Pozzo della Cisterna, born August 9, 1847; widower, Nov. 7, 1876. Offspring of the union are three sons: -1. Prince Emanuele, born Jan. 13, 1869. 2. Prince Vittorio, born Nov. 24, 1870. 3. Prince Ludovico, born Jan. 31, 1873.

III. Princess Pia, born Oct. 16, 1847; married, Oct. 6, 1862, to

King Luis I. of Portugal. (See page 344.)

#### Aunt of the King.

Princess Elisabetta, born Feb. 4, 1830, the daughter of King Johann of Saxony; married, April 22, 1850, to Prince Ferdinando of Piedmont, Duke of Genoa; widow, Feb. 10, 1855; re-married, in 1856, to the Marquis of Rapallo. Offspring of the first union are: -1. Princess Margarita, born Nov. 20, 1851; married, April 22, 1868, to King Umberto I. 2. Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa,

The origin of the reigning house is not historically established; but most genealogists trace it to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Leman. In 1111 his descendants were enrolled among the Counts of the Holy Roman Empire. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which greatly strengthened the family, leading to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; in 1418 they acquired the principality of Piedmont; and in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. Genoa and the surrounding territory were added to the Sardinian Crown at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felix, in 1831, and the existing Salic law prohibiting the accession of females, the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the House of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto, the first of the house of Savoy-Carignano, abdicated the throne, March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the late king Vittorio Emanuele II. By the Treaty of Villafranca, July 11, 1859, and the Peace of Zürich, Nov. 10, 1859, King Vittorio Emanuele II. obtained western Lombardy, part of the Papal States, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena, while the remaining districts of Lombardy with Venetia were added to his dominions by the Peace of Prague, of Aug. 23, 1866. Finally, the Papal States, having been taken possession of by an Italian army, after the retreat of the French garrison, were annexed to the kingdom by royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870.

The 'Dotazione della Corona,' or civil list of the King, has been settled at 16,250,000 lire, or 650,000%. The brother of the King, Prince Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, has an 'Appannaggio,' or State allowance, of 300,000 lire, or 12,0001; and his cousin Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 200,000 lire, or 8,000l. To these sums are added 100,000 lire, or 4,000l, as 'Spese di rappresentanza.' Extraordinary expenses of the Court, such as the journeys of the sovereign into the different provinces of Italy, are paid out of the public exchequer, the same as the cost of building and repairing the royal residences. The large private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848.

#### Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper one, the Senato, and a lower one, called the 'Camera de' Deputati.' The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120l. The number of senators, in the session of 1880, was 270. The deputies of the lower House are elected, by ballot, by all citizens who are twenty-five years of age, and pay taxes to the amount of 40 lire, or 1l. 12s. For this purpose the whole of the population is divided into electoral colleges, or districts. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless at least one-third of the inscribed electors appear at the poll. At the last general election, in 1880, there were 571,939 electors on the lists, and the number that voted was 329,933. A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law, among them a slight property qualification. Incapable of being elected are all salaried government officials below a certain rank, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, or receiving pay from the state. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of state, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be above one-fifth that of the total number of members of the chamber of deputies. Neither senators nor deputies receive any salary or other indemnity.

The duration of Parliaments is five years; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower House at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. It is incumbent upon the executive to call the Parliament together annually. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower House; but they have no vote unless they are members. The sittings

of both Chambers are public; and no sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present. The Camera de' Deputati, in the session of 1881, numbered 508 members, being the prescribed rate of one deputy to 40,000 souls. There were 528,932 electors inscribed on the rolls at the last general election.

The executive power is exercised, under the King, by a ministry

divided into the following nine departments:-

1. The Presidency of the Council and the Ministry of the Interior.—Agostino Depretis, born at Stradella, Pavia, 1825; Governor of Brescia, 1859-60; Pro-dictator of Sicily, 1860-61; Minister of Public Works, 1862-63; Minister of Finance and President of the Council of Ministers, 1876-77; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1878-79. Appointed Minister of the Interior, November 25, 1879, and President of the Council of Ministers, May 29, 1881.

2. The Ministry of Finance.—Agostino Magliani, born at Laurino, Naples, in 1824; Minister of Finance, 1876-77 and 1878-79. Re-

appointed Minister of Finance, November 25, 1879.

3. The Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.— Giacomo Zanardelli. Appointed Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, May 29, 1881.

4. The Ministry of War.—General Eduardo Ferrero. Appointed

Minister of War, May 29, 1881.

5. The Ministry of Marine.—Vice-Admiral Acton, formerly Chief Secretary in the Ministry of Marine. Appointed Minister of Marine, November 25, 1879.

6. The Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture.—Carlo Miceli,

appointed Minister, November 25, 1879.

7. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Giambattista Baccelli, appointed Minister of Public Instruction, May 29, 1881.

8. The Ministry of Public Works. - Antonio Baccarini, appointed

Minister, December 19, 1878.

In each of the 69 provinces into which the kingdom of Italy is divided, the executive power of the Government is intrusted to a prefect appointed by the ministry.

## Church of Rome.

The Statuto fondamentale del Regno enacts, in its first article, that the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is the sole religion of the State.' By the terms of the royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870, which declared that Rome and the Roman Provinces shall constitute an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy,' the Pope, or Pontiff, was constituted supreme head of the Church, preserving his former dignities as a reigning prince, and all other prerogatives of absolute and independent sovereignty. Officially the Pope bears

the title: 'Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church.'

Supreme-Pontiff .- Leo XIII., born at Carpineto, March 2, 1810, the son of Luigi Pecci; educated at the college of Jesuits, Viterbo; appointed one of the chaplains of Pope Gregorio XVI., 1837; created bishop of Damieta, 1843; Papal Nuncio to Belgium, 1843-46: Archbishop of Perugia 1846; created cardinal, December 19, 1853. Elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Pio IX., February 21, 1878.

The Pontiff was originally elected by the priests and people of the diocese of Rome; but subsequently by the cardinals. In the eleventh century, Nicola II. conferred on the cardinals the right of directing the election, and, in accordance with his statutes, the cardinals, who had figured as a body since the eighth century, were bound to demand of the Roman people and the Roman clergy the ratification of their To legalise the election, it was indispensable that the same name should obtain two-thirds at least of the votes of the Conclave, together with the suffrages of the people and the clergy of Rome. This mode of proceeding, however, was found to give rise to dissensions, and the consequence was that both the clergy and the people were excluded from all participation in the election. This reform took place in 1227, on the accession of Gregorio IX.

The election of a Pontiff is by scrutiny or ballot. Each cardinal writes his own name with that of the candidate he proposes on a ticket. These tickets are deposited in the consecrated chalice which stands on the altar of the chapel where they sit; and each one approaching and leaving the altar kneels and repeats a prayer. After a pause the tickets are taken from the sacred cup by officers named ad hoc from their own body; the tickets are compared with the number of cardinals present, and when it is found that any one of them has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected. If no one can show the requisite number of votes another proceeding is gone through. This proceeding is the election by access so called because any cardinal has the right to accede to the vote of another by altering his ticket according to a prescribed form. moment the election is declared the tickets are burnt. The present Pontiff, Leo XIII., was elected by unanimity. He is the 258th Pope.

The rise of the Pontificate of Rome, as a temporal power, dates from the year 755, when Pepin, king of the Franks, granted to Pope Stefano III. the exarchate of Ravenna, to which Charlemagne added the provinces of Perugia and Spoleto. Kaiser Heinrich III., in 1053, increased these possessions of the head of the Church by the city of Benevento, with the surrounding territory; and not long after, in 1102, the Marchioness Matilda of Tuscany bequeathed to the Holy See the provinces known as the 'Patrimony of St. Peter.' In 1297, Forli and

the rest of the Romagna, and, in 1364, Bologna, became portions of the Papal dominions; and, towards the end of the fourteenth century, the Pontiff acquired full jurisdiction over Rome and Sabina. From the accession of Stefano III., first temporal sovereign, and 95th in the official list of Pontiffs, to Leo XIII., first modern spiritual sovereign, and 258th in the list, there were 164 Popes, as follows:—

the list	Name of Pontif	Nationalit	Year Electi	of 1	No. in he lis	Name of Pont	tiff Nation	ality Yea
95	Stefano III.	Italian	75	2	137	7		Elec
96	Paolo I.	,,	75		138	Donato II.	Italia	in 9
97	Stefano IV.	,,	768	- 11	139	Benedetto VI	T	9:
98	Adriano I.	"	775	- 11		Giovanni XI	V	98
99	Leo III.		798	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	140	Giovanni XV		98
100	Stefano V.	>>	816	. 11	141	Gregorio V.	Germ	an 9g
101	Pasquale	22	817		142	Silvestro II.	France	7
102	Eugenio II.	"			43	Giovanni XV	T. I Ttolio	
103	Valentino	"	824	- 11	44	Giovanni XV	IT	7.
104 (	regorio IV	99	827	11 -	45	Sergius IV	"	100
100	ergius II.	,,	827	- 1	46	Benedetto VII	rr ''	100
100 1	eo IV.	"	844		47	Giovanni XVII	,,	101
107   E	Benedetto III.	"	847	1	48.	Benedetto IX.	,,	102
108   N	licola I.	"	856	1	49	Gregorio VI.	29	1033
109 A	driano II.	,,	858	1 1.	50	Clemente II.	~ "	1044
110 G	iovanni VIII.	,,,	867	1	51	Damaso II.	Germa	n 1046
111 M	artino I.	"	872	1 1	52	Leo VIII.	"	1048
1	driano III.	,,	882	1.		Vittore II.	,,	1049
,	ofore WI	"	884	18		Stefano X.	,,,	1055
	efano VI.	,,	885	16		Nicela Tr	,,	1056
-	ormosus	,,,	891	15		Nicola II.	French	1058
1 20	efano VII.	11	896	15		Alessandro II.	Italian	
	omano	,,	897	15		regorio VII.	25	1073
	odoro II.	,,	897	15		Vittore III.	,,	1086
N 4 1.9 10 10	ovanni IX.	,,	898		- 1	Jrbano II.	French	1088
19 Be	nedetto IV.	1	900	16		asquale II.	Italian	1099
Te Te	o V.	22	903	16		elasius II.		1118
I Cr	istofo	"	903	16	- 1 -	allisto II.	French	
2 Ser	gius III.	"		163	10	norato II.	Italian	1119
3 An	astasio III.		904	164		nnocente II	1	1124
4 La	ndo		911	168		elestino IT	"	1130
5 Gio	vanni X.		913	166	L	ucio II.	25	1143
6 Leo	VI.		913	167	E	ugenio III.	22	1144
7 Ste	fano VIII.		928	168	A	nastasio IV.	22	1145
8 Gio	vanni XI.		928	169	A	lriano IV.	2.	1153
Leo	VII.		31	170	Al	essandro III.	English	1154
Stef	****		36	171		icio III.	Italian	1159
		erman 9	39	172		bano III.	),	1181
200	pito II.	talian 9		173	G.	egorio VIII.	"	1185
ALC: NO TO SE	Prio II.		. H. Y 14 1	174	C	ogorio VIII.	,,	1187
	anni XII.		C - 11 .	175		emente III.	29	1187
	edetto V.		2 7 14 1	176	T	lestino III.	,,	1191
5 12 2 7 2 7	anni XIII.		43 411	177	TOI	ocente III.	,, .	1198
Dene	detto VI.	9		178	Un	orato III. egorio IX.	n	1216

179 Celestino IV.		1 11	n the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of
	Italian	1241	219	Leo X.	T. 7:	
180 Innocente IV.		1243		Adriano VI.	Italian	1513
181 Alessandro IV	. ,	1254		Clemente VII.	Dutch	1522
182 Urbano IV.	French		222	Paolo III.	Italian	1523
183 Clemente IV.		1265	223	Cinlin TIT	,,	1534
184 Gregorio X.	Italian	1271	224	Giulio III.	>>	1550
185 Innocente V.	French		225	Marcello II.	,,,	1555
186 Adriano V.	Italian	1276		Paolo IV.	,,	1555
187 Giovanni XIX	Prtgues		226	Pio IV.	,,,	1559
188 Nicola III.	Italian		227	Pio V.	,,,	1566
189 Martino IV.	Lanan	1277	228	Gregorio XIII.	,,	1572
190 Onorato IV.	,,,	1281	229	Sisto V.	,	1585
191 Nicola IV.	"	1285	230	Urbano VII.	and the second	1590
192 Celestino V.	"	1292	231	Gregorio XIV.	"	1590
193 Bonifacio VIII	"	1294	232	Innocente IX.	" "	1591
194 Benedetto X.	• ,,	1294	233	Clemente VIII.	- "	
95 Clemente V.	77 "	1303	234	Leo XI.	22	1592
	French	1305	235	Paolo V.	"	1605
	29	1316		Gregorio XV.		1605
The same of the same	,,,	1334	237	Urbano VIII.		1621
The state of the s	, ,,	1342		Innocente X.		1623
	,,	1352		Alessandro VII.		1644
00 Urbano V.	,,	1362		Clemente IX.	22	1655
01 Gregorio XI.	,	1370		Clemente X.	"	1667
02 Urbano VI.	Italian	1378		Process XII	,,	1670
03 Bonifacio IX.	,,	1389		nnocente XI.	,, ]	676
04 Innocente VII.	,,	1404		lessandroVIII.	,, 1	689
5 Gregorio XII.	,,,	1406		nnocente XII.		691
06 Alessandro V.	Greek	1409	- 1	lemente XI.		700
7 Giovanni XXI.	Italian	1410		nnocente XIII.		721
8 Martino V.		1417	247 E	enedetto XIII.		724
9 Eugenio IV.	,,	1431	248 C	lemente XII.		730
0 Nicola V.	"		249 B	enedetto XIV.		740
1 0 111		1447	250 C	lemente XIII.		758
2 Pio II.			251 C	emente XIV.		769
3 Paolo II.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		252 P	io VI.		75
4 Sisto IV.			253 Pi	o VII.		
5 Innocente VIII.			254 Le	OO XII.		800
	Smani-		255   Pi	o VIII.		23
TY TTT			256 Gr	egorio XVI.		29
Giulio II.			257   Pie	IX.	" 18	
TI.	,, I	503   2		o XIII.	" 18 " 18	

The Supreme Pontiff is the absolute and irresponsible ruler of the Roman Catholic Church. His judgments are held to be infallible, and there is no appeal against his decrees. The Pontiff may seek advice from the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of seventy members, namely, six cardinal-bishops, fifty cardinal-priests, and fourteen cardinal-deacons, but not often comprising the full number. In December, 1881, the Sacred College consisted of six cardinal-bishops, forty-eight cardinal-priests, and

nine cardinal-deacons. The following list gives the names of these sixty-three cardinals, together with their office, or dignity, if any, their nationality, year of birth, and year of nomination:—

Names	Office or dignity	Nationali	ty Year o	
Cardinal-Bishops :-				
Camillo di Pietro	Dean of Sacred Colleg	T. 7.	111	
Carlo Sacconi	Bp. of Porto	e Italian	1806	1853
Luigi Bilio	" Sabina	,,,	1808	1861
Antonino de Luca	Preft. of Congregation	,,	1826	1866
Giambattista Pitra	Bp. of Frascati	,,	1805	1863
Gustav von Hohenlohe.	Allascati	-22	1812	1863
	" Albano	German	1823	1866
Cardinal-Priests:				
F. von Schwarzenberg	Archbp. of Prague	German	1000	1
François Donnet.	Archbo, of Bordeany	French	1809	1842
Antonio Panebianco	Grand Penitentiary	Italian	1795	1852
Gaston de Bonnechose	Archbp. of Rouen		1808	1861
Lucien Bonaparte		French	1800	1863
Innocente Ferreira		Italian	1828	1868
Juan Moreno	Archbp. of Valladolid	"	1810	1868
Edoardo Borromeo	Pret of C	Spanish	1817	1868
Ra. Monaco La Valletta	Prft. of Congregation	Italian	1822	1868
Flavio Chigi	Vicar General . ,	,,	1827	1868
René François Regnier	Grand Prior	,,	1810	1873
Johann Simor	Archbp. of Cambrai	French	1807	1873
Tog Himmelmt C	Primate of Hungary.	Hungarian	1813	
Jos. Hippolyte Guibert	Paris	French	1802	1873
Luigi O.di Santo Stefano	Pref. of Congregation	Italian	1828	1873
I. de N. Moraes Cardosa	Frimate of Portugal	Portgse.		1873
Tommaso Martinelli .	Monk of St. Augustin	Italian	1811	1873
Henry Edw. Manning	Archbp. of Westminst.		1827	1873
John M'Closkey	" New York	English	1808	1875
Mieasslaw Ledochowsky	, Posen	American	1801	1875
Victor A. J. Dechamns		German	1822	1875
Pietro Giannelli		Belgian	1810	1875
R. Luigi E. Antici-Mattei	, Sardis	Italian	1807	1875
	Profest ED	2)	1811	1875
	Prefect of Propaganda	97	1816	1875
Zamba Tana 19 a	Pref. of Congregation	,,	1813	1875
	Bp. of Calvi	29	1811	1876
	Society of Jesus		1816	1876
ucido Parocchi	Archbp. of Agram . I	Iungarian	44 21	1877
Liguel Paya y Rico	" Bologna			
	" Compostella		3.5	1877
onis M. Caverot				1877
AGUCESCO A DUZZO		Ta to		1877
dward Howard	Negresares	FT 40 -		1877
mman, Garcia Gil	rchbp. of Saraonsea	English .		1877
	atr. of the Indies	Company of the Compan		1877
uigi di Canossa T				1877
uigi Serafini	,, Viterbo			877
10 14 EXT. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	22 1 TUCK DO			877

Name	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Nomina tion
Vincenzo Moretti . Lorenzo Nina Fried. von Fürstenberg . Jules F. Desprez . Lud. von Haynald Ferriera dos Santos Silva Gaetan Alimonda Joaquim Cattani . Pier Francesco Meglia . Ludovico Jacobini Domenico Sanguigni A. Peter Hassoun Cardinal-Deacons:— Teodulo Mertel . Domenico Consolini Lorenzo Randi . Frédéric de Falloux . Aeneas Sbarretti . Antonio Pellegrini . John Henry Newman . Jos. Hergenröther . Tommaso Zigliara	Archbp. of Ravenna Archbp. of Olmütz "Toulouse Kolocza Bp. of Oporto Archbp. of Ravenna Pontif. Secr. of State Nuncio to Portugal Patriarch of Cilicia  Pres. Council of Pontiff Preft. of Propaganda Ap. Vice Chamberlain Reg. Cancelleria Apost. Secr. of Congregations Auditor of Sacra Rota  Order of Preachers	Italian German French Hungarian Spanish Italian  " " Armenian Italian  Italian  French Italian English German Italian	1820 1822 1813 1807 1816 1829 1818 1823 1810 1830 1809 1825 1806 1807 1818 1815 1816 1818 1815 1818	1878 1877 1879 1879 1879 1879 1879 1879

Of these Cardinals, one was nominated by Pope Gregorio XVI., 47 by Pio IX., and 15 by Leo XIII.

The cardinals are Princes of the Church, with an annual allowance of 30,000 lire, or 1,200*l*., besides the income from their respective offices, or dignities. In the early ages the cardinals were the principal priests of the churches in Rome, or deacons of districts. In the eleventh century they numbered but twenty-eight; and it was in modern times that the number was raised to seventy. When assembled the cardinals form the Sacred College, compose the Council of the Pope, preside at special and general congregations, and govern the Church so long as the Pontifical throne is vacant. They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocente III., during the Council of Lyons, in 1245; and the purple from Bonifacio VIII., in 1294. The great Catholic Powers are allowed to propose a certain number of prelates to be named by the Pope, and these are known as Cardinals of the Crown.

The upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world comprises 7 Patriarchs of the Latin Rite, and 5 of the Oriental Rite, with Patriarchal Jurisdiction; 139 Archbishops of the Latin Rite, and

26 of the Oriental Rite; and 666 Bishops of the Latin and 50 of the Oriental Rite. The list is as follows:

#### I. PATRIARCHATES.

Of the Latin Rite: -1. Constantinople, 2. Alexandria, 3. Antioch, 4. Jerusalem, 5. Venice, 6. West Indies, 7. Lisbon.

Of the Oriental Rite, with Patriarchal Jurisdiction: -1. Antioch, of the Melchite Greeks (Antiochen, Melchitarum); 2. Antioch, of the Maronites (Antiochen, Maronitarum); 3. Antioch, of the Syrians (Antiochen, Syrorum); 4. Babylon, of the Chaldeans (Babylonen, Chaldeorum); 5. Cilicia, of the Armenians (Cilicia, Latin Rite:-

## II. ARCHBISHOPRICS.

Little True:									
Immediately sub	piect to	the I	Tal- 0						
With Ecclesiastical P	romina	MIG T	TOTA 12	ee .					. 1
Oriental Rite:	TOATHG	es .	•	٠.					. 12
With Ecclesiastical	n .		1.						
Armenian .	Provi	nces:							
Crear D	× = ,'								
Greco-Roumaic						•	•		• (2
Greco-Ruthenian						•			٠.
Under Oriental Pat	riarchs	3:			•	•			•
Armenian .									
Greco-Melchite .				•	•		•	٠.	
Syriac, Syro-Mar	onite. a	and S	mo-Ch	olde:	•	•	•		. 4
		ina D	V10-01	aiuai	e.	•			. 14
									166
_	IIT.	Bistra	PRICS						100
Latin Rite:—			JI RIUS	•					. 7
Suburban Sees .									
Immediately subjection	et to t	ho Er.	. n r	•					6
Suffragan, in Eccle	acioatio	ol D	ny See	•		•			84
Oriental Rite:	oproprie.	ai Fr	ovince	S .					572
Armenian .									100
Greco-Melchite	•	2	•	•			. ,	-	12
Greco-Roumaic	. •						1	3 10	9
Greco-Ruthenian	1 4	100						1	3
C D						1			7
Greco-Bulgarian					. 3	- 1			1
Syriac					11.			•	1
Syro-Chaldaic				113		- ,• ;-		•	8
Syro-Maronite			1					1	7
		The P					e () • . 1	•	3
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1								
Besides the above, the	9 (0.0		Tota	I		. 17		-	712

pying sees 'in Partibus Infidelium,' as follows:

Archbishoprics .		-10 10110 1110		- Y
Bishoprics		The Market	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	. 36
			State of	. 128
The summary stands	as follows			164
Patriarchates	awonor an		74 12 14	Little Field
Archbishoprics		0410631 or	198.50	. 12
Bishoprics and Sec	s 'in Partibus	Infidelium.		. 165

TALY. 305

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent ecclesiastical committees called Sacred Congregations, presided over by cardinals. were eighteen regular or fixed Congregations at the end of December 1878, and besides three special Congregations. At the head of all the Congregations, embracing large and varied functions. is a department bearing the title of Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition,' also called 'The Holy Office,' under the immediate presidency of the Supreme Pontiff.

The apostolical vicariates, the delegations, and prefectures in all parts of the world stand under the 'Congregatio de Propaganda Fide' at Rome. The number of vicariates is one hundred and seven, or delegations five, and of apostolic prefectures twenty-nine. At the end of 1878, there were thirteen vicariates in Europe, namely, two in Germany; one at Gibraltar; one in Sweden; three in Scotland;

two in Roumania; and four in European Turkey.

#### Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy; but many Acts of the Legislature, passed since the establishment of the Kingdom, and more especially since the suppression of the temporal government of the Supreme Pontiff, have subordinated the power of the Church and clergy entirely to the authority of the civil government, and secured perfect religious freedom to the adherents of all creeds without exception. However, scarcely any other creeds as yet exist but Roman Catholicism. At the census of 1871, the total population of the kingdom of Italy amounted to 26,801,154. Of this number, 993 per cent. were returned as Catholics, while the small remainder was made up chiefly of Protestants and Jews, the former representing but 0.15. and the latter 0.11 per cent. of the total population.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy in Italy consists of 45 archbishops and 198 bishops. All these dignitaries of the Church are appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a council of Cardinals, the congregation 'De Propaganda Fide.' But the royal consent is necessary to the installation of a bishop or archbishop, and this having been frequently withheld of late years, there was constantly a large number of vacant sees. On the death or removal of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese elect a vicar-capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy. In case of old age or infirmity, the bishop nominates a coadjutor to discharge the episcopal duties in his stead. His recommendation is almost invariably attended to by the Pope, and the bishop-coadjutor is appointed and consecrated. and takes his title from some oriental diocese not actually existing.

which he relinquishes on succeeding to a bishopric. As long as he retains the oriental title, he is styled a bishop 'in partibus infidelium, or, as usually abridged, a bishop 'in partibus.' Each diocese has its own independent administration, consisting of the bishop, as president, and two canons, who are elected by the chapter of the diocese

The immense wealth of the Italian clergy has been greatly reduced since the year 1850, when the bill of Siccardi, annihilating ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the privileges of the clergy, passed the Sardinian chambers. This law was extended, in 1861, over the whole of the kingdom, and had the effect of rapidly diminishing the numbers as well as the incomes of the clergy. But it was stated in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in May 1869, that at that period the proportion of priests to the general population was still as high as seven per thousand, 'the average proportion in all the rest of the

Catholic world being four and a half per thousand.'

It appears from an official return laid before the Chamber of Deputies in the session of 1865, that there were in that year 2,382 religious houses in Italy, of which 1,506 were for men, and 876 for women. The number of religious persons was 28,991, of whom 14,807 were men, and 14,184 women. The Mendicant order numbered 8,229 persons, comprised in the above-mentioned total. project of law, brought in by the Government, for the entire suppression of all religious houses throughout the kingdom, was adopted by the Chamber of Representatives in the session of 1866. Art. 1 of this law provides that all religious corporations shall cease to exist from the moment of the promulgation of the law, and their property devolve to the State. Art. 2 grants civil and political rights to all the members of the corporations thus dissolved. By Art. 3, all monks and nuns having taken regular vows before the 18th of January 1864, are entitled to a pension of 500 lire, or 201., each; lay brethren and sisters, to 250 lire, or 10L, each; and servants 60 years old and upwards, having served at least 10 years in a monastery, may receive a pension of 120 lire, or a little less than 5%. By Art. 5, several monasteries are set aside for the reception of such monks or nuns as may wish to continue their monastic life; but there must not be fewer than six in one monastery. Mendicant friars may continue to ask alms under certain restrictions. By Art. 6, all chapters of collegiate churches, abbeys, ecclesiastical benefices not attached to parishes, lay benefices, and all brotherhoods and foundations to which an ecclesiastical service is annexed, are suppressed. Arts. 7 and 8 regulate the interests of present holders of such benefices. Art. 9 regulates the transfer of ecclesiastical property to the State. Art. 10 excepts from this transfer all property liable to reversion to third parties; also that of lay or ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of lay patrons, the property of which reverts to the patron on condition of his paying the holder of the benefice the annual

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revenue of the property, leaving one-third of the same for the execution of the ecclesiastical duties attached to the benefice.

Under the new Italian Government, a great part of the property confiscated from the monastic establishments has been devoted to the cause of public education. Since the commencement of the year 1860, there were opened, throughout the kingdom, thirtythree great model schools, of which ten in the Sardinian states, six in Lombardy, four in the Emilia, six in the Marches and Umbria, two in Tuscany, and five in the Southern Provinces. There have been other recent improvements; the new law on primary schools has been applied to 7,533 communes out of 8.276. According to a return published in 1882 the number of teachers in these schools is 41,000—one-half of whom are females; of the pupils 1,048,000 are males and 853,479 females. The annual grant to these schools is 31,000,000 lire. There are besides 7.422 private primary schools, with 7,422 male and 4,444 female teachers. and 63,000 male and 92,228 female pupils. There are also 11,161 evening schools for males and 492 for females, the former with

439,624 pupils and the latter 16,063.

An official return issued by the Italian Government March, 1870, furnishes detailed tabular information regarding the amount of education received by the conscripts born in 1847, and called up for military service in 1868. According to this return, the percentage of 'analfabeti,' or totally illiterate men, of the age of twenty-one was as follows, in progressive ratio, in the various provinces of the kingdom: - Vicenza, 20.37; Sondrio, 25.17; Turin, 26.18; Novara, 29.39; Bergamo, 33.13; Leghorn, 35.40; Cuneo, 35.99; Como, 37.23; Alessandria, 39.61; Pavia, 41.04; Brescia, 41.18; Porto Maurizio, 43.27; Cremona, 44.25; Milan, 49.93; Belluno, 50.92; Verona, 53.54; Genoa, 54.61; Lucca. 55.34; Treviso, 55.34; Pisa, 56.72; Mantua, 58.06; Udine, 59.96; Reggio (Emilia), 61.34; Padua, 62.66; Venice, 63.84; Florence, 64.13; Rovigo, 64.90; Grosseto, 66.16; Modena, 66.61; Massa Carrara, 66.67; Bologna, 67.03; Piacenza, 68.24; Ferrara, 68.80; Abruzzo Ulteriore II., 70.43; Parma, 70.66; Siena, 70.91; Macerata, 71.19; Molise, 71.36; Capitanata, 71.86; Principato Citeriore, 72.25; Naples, 73.58; Arezzo, 76.45; Terra d'Otranto, 76.67; Ravenna, 77.49; Forli, 77.69; Ancona, 77.71; Sassari, 77.91; Umbria, 78.19; Terra di Bari, 78.56; Abrazzo Citeriore, 78.80; Syracuse, 78.91; Messina, 79.12; Abruzzo Ult. I., 79.60; Cagliari, 79.74; Terra di Lavoro, 80.00; Calabria Ult. II., 80.04; Caltanisetta, 80.34; Principato Ult., 80.55; Pesaro, 81.41; Catania, 81.59; Palermo, 81.91; Calabria Cit., 82.16; Basilicata, 82.23; Benevento, 82.36; Ascoli Piceno, 82.49; Calabria Cit., 82.99; Trapani, 83.58; Girgenti, 85.82. These statistics show a

general average of 64.27 persons without the rudiments of education in every hundred members of the adult male population.

There are twenty-two universities in Italy, many of them of ancient foundation. The oldest are Bologna, founded in the year 1119; Naples, founded in 1244; Padua, in 1228; Rome, in 1244; Perugia, in 1320; Pisa, in 1329; Siena, in 1349; Pavia, in 1390; Turin, in 1412; Parma, in 1422; and Florence, in 1443. The other universities are, in alphabetical order, Cagliari, Camerino, Catanea, Ferrara, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Palermo, Sassari, and Urbino. The number of students at all the universities was returned at 12,580 in 1878; sixteen years previous, in 1862, the number given was 15,688, of whom 9,459 were reported to be at the university of Naples; 1,173 at Pavia; and 889 at Turin. By a decree of the Minister of Public Instruction, issued in 1871, six high schools—Naples, Pavia, Turin, Bologna, Florence, and Parma—were declared first-class universities of the kingdom.

## Revenue and Expenditure.

Since the establishment of the kingdom, in 1861, there have been annual deficits, rising in one year to the amount of 617 millions lire, or 24,680,000l. During the same time, the public revenue nearly trebled, but the expenditure did not increase to the same amount, and, during the latter half of the period, the annual deficits showed a tendency to decrease. The following table exhibits the total revenue and expenditure of the kingdom, together with the annual deficits, in each of the sixteen years from 1864 to 1879, the first fifteen years, up to 1878 inclusive, representing actual receipts and disbursements, and the following last year, 1879, the budget estimates:—

Years	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Deficits
1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1876	Lire 565,310,610 637,176,089 639,612,269 784,250,797 726,486,545 901,573,781 800,649,014 1,046,003,551 1,295,336,212 1,317,236,781 1,314,147,325 1,336,307,886 1,344,710,190 1,389,109,906 1,425,583,965 1,435,828,669	Lire 1,083,189,152 1,066,459,285 1,256,822,008 1,117,588,023 1,187,851,948 1,151,480,294 1,021,925,930 1,277,780,785 1,548,335,022 1,552,060,918 1,540,862,261 1,494,152,530 1,472,941,860 1,422,877,431 1,412,683,266 1,468,212,943	Lire 467,828,544 429,283,194 617,209,738 333,337,226 460,865,403 249,906,568 221,276,916 231,777,234 252,998,810 234,774,187 226,714,936 157,844,644 128,231,670 33,767,525 +12,900,699 32,384,374

In the financial estimates of recent years the total revenue calculated upon almost invariably showed a deficiency in the actual receipts, while the estimated expenditure was exceeded by the actual disbursements, the latter caused mainly by the comparatively large expenditure for the army.

The following table gives an abstract of the official budget accounts for the year 1881, showing the principal sources of revenue and

chief branches of expenditure :-

	Sources of Revenue	Lire
Direct t Indirect State lo Post, st Ecclesia	v revenue:— axes, including house duty. taxes and monopolies ttery ate railways, and telegraphs stical and State domains uneous receipts	367,188,646 627,318,438 70,500,000 99,898,577 31,811,910 20,684,192
	Total, ordinary revenue	 1,188,540,371
<ol> <li>Extraord</li> <li>Special r</li> </ol>	linary revenue evenue, including loans .	7,982,271 199,975,775
- 1-,	Total revenue	1,434,522,357 £57,380,894

Branches of Expenditure	Lire
Consolidated fund	736,259,237
Ministry of finance	131,525,489
" justice and worship	28,244,822
" foreign affairs	6,343,761
" public instruction	28,581,923
,, the interior	58,744,465
" public works	166,465,912
,, war	214,736,427
,, the navy	46,134,661
,, agriculture	9,675,291
Total expenditure	1,426,711,988 £57,068,479

According to these financial accounts, there was a surplus of 7,810,369 lire, or 312,414l., in the year 1881, but supplementary, or 'extraordinary' expenses, incurred afterwards, showed a deficit, as in former financial periods, the amount of which, however, was

not made public.

The interest of the national debt, and its management, as well as the civil list, and pensions, are summarised under the heading of Consolidated Fund, administered by the 'Governo del tesoro.' Included in this great branch of expenditure is likewise the annual dotation of the Supreme Pontiff, amounting to 3,225,000 lire, or

129,000l. The late and present Pontiff have not consented, however, to accept this annual allowance, which is therefore paid over to the 'Asse Ecclesiastica.'

The ever-recurring deficits of recent years necessitated large loans, foreign and internal, in consequence of which the public debt of Italy, which stood at 2,439 millions of lire, or 97,480,000l., in 1860, the year before the establishment of the kingdom, had increased to 9,750 millions of lire, or 390,000,000l., at the end of 1878. The debt was made up of the following liabilities:—

	Lire	£
Funded debt inscribed in the 'Libro Grande' Redeemable debt in the 'Rentes' of 3 and 5 per cent. Treasury Bonds Paper Currency	7,091,829,661 1,642,773,107 183,010,500 840,000,000	283,673,186 65,710,924 7,320,420 33,600,000
Total	9,757,613,268	390,304,530

As a guarantee for the issued Treasury Bonds and of paper currency, which has a forced circulation, the Government has deposits of certificates of the funded debt, bearing no interest, in the National Bank of Italy. The total amount of these deposits was calculated at 1,150,000,000 lire, or 46,000,000l., at the end of 1878.

Nearly all the cities and communes of Italy have their own budgets and debts, the latter, like the national liabilities, tending to constant increase. The total revenue of the communes of Italy in 1877 amounted, according to official reports, to 466,100,000 lire, or 18,644,0001, exclusive of those of the provinces of Rome. The amount was 316,800,000 lire, or 12,672,000l., in 1867, the first year in which Venice appeared as in Italy. There was thus an increase of 149,300,000 lire, or 5,972,000 i, in the revenue during the ten years. The burden of the revenue per head of the population rose during the time in question from 12 lire, or 10s., to 18 lire, or 15s. In the urban communes—that is, in towns containing over 5,000 inhabitants—and the chief towns of provinces, the burden per head of the population was 34 lire, or 11. 8s., against 10 lire 80c., or 8s. 6d., in the rural communes. The revenue of the province of Rome amounted to 36,000,000 lire, or 1,440,000l., in 1877, against 13,200,000 lire, or 528,000l., in 1871. In 1871 the deficit was considerable, but in 1877 the revenue and expenditure of the capital were very nearly balanced. The burden per head of the urban population of Italy was in 1877 in the province of Rome 71 lire 62c., or 20. 17s. 6d., and of the rural population of the kingdom, 19 lire 25c., or 15s. 6d.

#### Army and Navy.

The German law of universal liability to arms forms the basis of the present military organisation of the Kingdom of Italy. According to it, a certain portion of all the young men of the age of twenty-one, the number varying from 65,000 to 75,000, is levied annually for the standing army, while the rest are entered in the army of reserve, in which they have to practise annually for forty days, and are then sent on unlimited furlough, but can be called permanently under arms at the outbreak of a war.

By the law of military organisation passed September 30, 1873, the standing army of Italy is divided into seven general commands, or corps d'armée, each consisting of three divisions, and each division of two brigades; four or six battalions of 'bersaglieri,' or riflemen, two regiments of cavalry, and from six to nine companies of artillery. The actual strength of the rank and file of the army, at the end of December 1878, was as follows, according to official returns:—

Description of Troops	Number of Men under arms (Peace-footing)	Number of Men on illimited furlough	Total (War-footing)
Infantry of the Line Bersaglieri Cavalry Artillery Corp of Engineers Military Train Carabinieri Administrative troops Military Instruction	118,850 14,727 16,165 17,202 3,104 2,464 19,628 4,463 2,964	184,272 . 21,448 . 9,604 . 18,162 . 563 . 7,151 . 3,752 .	303,122 36,175 26,769 35,364 3,667 9,605 19,628 8,215 2,964
Total	199,557	244,952	444,509

The army was commanded, in 1878, by 15,110 officers, not included in the above returns. Of these, 870 formed the staff, while 11,015 were attached to the Infantry of the Line, 995 to the Bersaglieri, 1,080 to the Cavalry, and 1,150 to the Artillery.

The organisation of the Italian army, under the law of 1873, which came into operation in 1874, prescribes the division of the kingdom into sixteen territorial military districts, each under the command of a general. The formation of the standing army comprises, besides infantry, cavalry, and artillery, sanitary, commissariat, and educational departments, the latter organised to raise the educational standard of the armed forces of the kingdom higher than that of the general population. The national militia is composed of 232 battalions of infantry, each of four companies; of fifteen battalions of bersaglieri cavalry; of sixty batteries of artillery; and of ten companies of engineers.

The nominal organisation of the standing army is as follows und the law of 1873:—

Infantry of the line (80 regi-	-	Footing	War	Footing
diers)  Bersaglieri (40 battalions)  Cavalry (4 regiments of the line, 7 of lancers 7 line.	Men 128,020 16,165	Horses	Men 245,680 26,495	Horse
horse, and I of guides=115 squadrons) Artillery (1 regiment of ponton- niers, 3 foot, 5 mounted, with 80 batteries)	18,167	13,569	19,000	14,102
Six artisan componies	9,646	4,260	16,086	11,234
Two regiments of	1,174		1,589	
the engineers (36 companies). Three regiments of train corps (24 companies)	4,132	48	6,793	396
One administrative corps (7 companies)	2,460	960	9,240	11,340
	3,173		_	
Total	182,937	18,837	324,883	37,072

The time of service in the standing army is three years in the infantry and five years in the cavalry. A certain number, distinguished as 'soldati d'ordinanza,' to which class belong the Carabinieri and some of the Administrative troops, have the option to serve eight years complete, and are then liberated without further liability to arms. In the army of reserve, the time of service is nine years. Every native of the kingdom is liable to the military service, to be enrolled either in the standing army or the reserve. An exemption in favour of young men able to pass an examination is allowed, they many. (See page 124.)

The distribution of the standing army over the kingdom was as follows in the middle of 1878:—There were 8 battalions of infantry at and near the capital, 5 at Genoa, 5 at Turin, 9 at Alessandria, 12 in Tuscany, and 120 in the valley of the Po, from Milan to Ancona. At Naples there were 18 battalions of the line, 2 of marines, and 3 of bersaglieri; in the Neapolitan provinces, 39 battalions of the line, 20 of bersaglieri, and 32 squadrons of cavalry. There were, finally, 32 battalions of the line in Sicily.

The navy of the kingdom of Italy consisted, at the end of December 1881, of 88 steamers, affoat or building, armed with 684 guns. They were classed as follows:—

ler

	Iron	clads	Screw s	teamers	Paddle	teamer
Steamers :-	Number	Guns	Number	Guns	Number	Guns
Ironclad ships Frigates	18	128				
Corvettes of the 1st class		12.5	9	280		
Corvettes of the 2nd class	-	-	5 -	74	3	30
Corvettes of the 3rd class	-		3	18	5	30
Gunboats	_		-	2	4	15
Transports	-		12	47	-	_
Total			9	20	20	38
	18	128	38	439	32	113
Total horse-power	46,1	50	12,25	6	6,81	

The following is a tabular list of the 18 armour-clad ships of the Italian navy. The columns of the table exhibit, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated or nominal horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons. The ironclads marked with an asterisk (\*) before their name were not completed at the end of 1881:—

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at		Guns	Indicated horse-	Displace
	water-line	Number	Weight	power	ment, or
First-class:	Inches	-			-
*Italia	. 36	4	100-ton		Tons
*Lepanto	36	4	100-ton	12,000	14,000
Duilio .	22		100-ton	12,000	14,000
Dandolo .	22	4	100-ton	7,500	10,650
and the second s	22	4	100-ton	7,500	10,650
Second-class:-				1	20,000
Venezia.	91	51	25-ton 7		
	2	6	18-ton }	1,800	6,500
Palestro .	01	11	25-ton		17.0
	91	6	18-ton	1,800	6,500
Principe Amedeo .	07	71	25-ton ]		F 4-F 1
	91/2	6	18-ton }	1,800	6,500
Roma		ři	25 4		0,000
	91/2	6	25-ton ]	1,800	0 500
hird-class:		( 0	18-ton )	-,000	6,500
Affondatore	6	0			1500
Varese		6	12-ton	1,500	4,070
Terribile	05		12-ton	1,000	2,900
Formidabile	5½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½	6	12-ton	1,000	2,900
Conte Verde	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	12-ton	1,000	
Castelfidardo	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	12-ton	1,000	2,900
Ancona	5	14	61-ton	950	2,900
Maria Pia	5	14	61-ton		2,500
Magaina F1a	5		65-ton	950	2,500
Messina	5			950	2,500
San Martino	5		6½-ton	900	2,000
		AU I	63-ton		2,000

The two most remarkable completed ironclads of the Italian navyreputed also to be the most powerful types of men-of-war yet constructed -are the double-turret ships, the Duilio, launched at Castellamare on the 8th of May 1876, and the sister ship, the Dandolo, launched at La Spezzia towards the end of 1877. The length of the Duilio is 339 feet, the breadth 65 feet, and the displacement 10,600. The armour of the Duilio is of the immense thickness of 22 inches throughout. of plates rolled by C. Cammell & Co., Sheffield. As unsurpassed in size as the armour, is the armament of the Duilio, which consists of four 100-ton Armstrong guns, 33 feet long, firing projectiles 2,500 lbs. in weight, with powder charges of 350 lbs. The hull of the Duilio is altogether of iron and steel. It consists of a central ironclad compartment, 167 feet in length and 54 feet in breadth. which descends to 5 feet under the water-line, encloses the machinery and boilers, the powder magazines, and a portion of the mechanism used in working the turrets and the cannon. At the bow and stern of this compartment the deck passage, which lies about 41 feet below the water-line, is defended by horizontal armour, so that neither a projectile nor water can enter it. The part of the hull above this ironclad deck is constructed in a peculiar way, in consideration of the probability of its being seriously damaged in a fight. A second central ironclad compartment is built over the first, and encloses the bases of the turrets and the remaining portion of the mechanism employed in loading and working the cannon. Above this second compartment rise the two turrets, which have each two 100-ton Armstrong guns, and are arranged with their centres at the distance of 8 feet from the longitudinal plane of the vessel, which renders it possible to discharge three cannon contemporaneously in a parallel direction with the keel. Besides its gigantic armament, the Duilio has a powerful ram, and at the stern, in a tunnel closed by a grated door, a very rapid torpedo boat, which can be launched forth from its resting-place to carry its torpedoes. means of propulsion, the Duilio has two screws, driven by engines of 7,500 horse-power, and is calculated to run 14 miles an hour. The ship will carry 1,200 tons of coal, being sufficient for a run of 1,000 miles with full force, and 4,000 miles at a moderate rate. The Dandolo is absolutely similar in construction to the Duilio, and the two nominally represent the strength of whole navies, though different opinions are entertained as to their actual power in naval warfare.

The two ironclads still larger than the Duilio and the Dandolo, named the Italia and the Lepanto, each of 14,000 tons, and covered throughout with armour of the enormous thickness of 36 inches, or three feet, were little advanced in construction at the end of

1881.

The other ironclads of the Italian navy are of old construction,

and much less power. The Venezia was built in England, in 1871, and the Palestro, Principe Amedeo, and Roma, sister ships, at the dockyard of Castellamare, near Naples, where they were launched in the years 1872 to 1874. All four carry armour  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness, and are armed each with six cannons of 18 tons and one of 25 tons. The remaining ironclads are similar in design and construction.

The navy was manned, in 1880, by 11,200 sailors, and 660 engineers and working men, with 1,271 officers, the chief of them one admiral, one vice-admiral, 10 rear-admirals, and 83 captains. The marines consisted of two regiments, comprising 205 officers and

2,700 soldiers.

#### Area and Population.

The first general census of the kingdom of Italy, inclusive of the Pontifical States, annexed by Royal decree of October 9, 1870, was taken by the Government on the 31st December 1871. On this date, the population numbered 26,792,354 souls—13,472,262 males and 13,328,892 females—living on an area of 296,013 square chilos, or 114,296 English square miles, being 235 per square mile.

The kingdom of Italy is administratively divided into sixty-nine provinces, the names of which, in alphabetical order, with area in English square miles, and number of population on the 31st De-

cember, 1871, are given in the subjoined table:—

Provinces	]	Area: Eng. square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1871
Alessandria		1,952	683,361
Ancona		740	262,349
Aquila (Abruzzo Ulteriore II.)		2,509	332,784
Arezzo		1,276	234,645
Ascoli Piceno		809	203,004
Avellino (Principato Ulteriore) .	.	1,409	375,691
Bari (Terra di Bari)		2,293	604,540
Belluno	- 1	1,263	175,282
Benevento	. 1	676	232,008
Bergamo		1,027	368,152
Bologna		1,392	439,232
Brescia		1,784	456,023
Cagliari		5,224	393,208
Caltanisetta		1,455	230,066
Campobasso (Molise)		1,778	364,208
Caserta (Terra di Lavoro)		2,307	697,403
Catania		1,970	495,415
Catanzaro (Calabria Ulteriore II.) .		2,307	412,226
Chieti (Abruzzo Citeriore)		1,105	339,986
Como		1,049	477,642
Cosenza (Calabria Citeriore)		2,841	440,468
Cremona		670	300,595

Provinces	Area: Eng. square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 187
Cuneo		
Ferrara	2,756	610 000
Firenze	1,010	618,232
Foggia (Capitanata).	2,263	215,369
COLL	2,955	766,824
Genova	716	322,758
Girgenti	1,588	234,090
Grosseto	1,491	716,759
Lecce (Terra d'Otranto)	1,712	289,018
Livorno (includino Elba)	3,293	107,457
Tucca	126	493,594
Macerata	577	118,851
Mantua	1,057	280,399
Massa Carrara	856	236,994
Messina	680	288,942
Milano	1,768	161,944
Modena .	1,155	420,649
Napoli .	966	1,009,794
Novara	429	273,231
adova	2,527	907,752
Palermo	805	624,985
arma	1,964	364,430
avia	1,251	617,678
erugia	1,286	264,381
esaro Urbino	3,719	448,435
isa	1,145	549,601
acenza	1,180	213,072
orto Maurizio	965	265,959
tenza	467	225,775
wenna	4,122	127,053
ggio Calabria (Calabria	742	501,543
	1,515	221,115
ma (Latia)	884	353,608
Vigo	4,553	240,635
erno (Principato Citeriore)	650	836,704
	2770	200,835
na	4130	541,738
icusa	1 465	243,452
drio	1 100	206,446
amo (Abruzzo Ulteriore I.)	1 250	294,885
POLITIC .	1 904	11,241
riso .	1914	46,004
no .	. 000	36,388
ne .	3 065	52,538
zia	9/09	72,986
na i	000 7	81,786
iza	7 700	37,538
	10/1	37,437
Total	36	33,161
関係事権 F.1 ところ (中文) (一) (一) (一) (一) (一) (一) (一) (一) (一) (一	14,296 26,79	

It was calculated, on the returns of births and deaths, that the population of the kingdom had increased to 28,437,091 on the 1st January 1879.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, in each of the five

years from 1875 to 1879:-

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1873	985,188	813,973	214,906	171,215
1874	951,658	827,253	207,997	124,405
1875	1.035,377	843,161	230,486	192,216
1876	1,083,721	796,420	225,453	287,301
1877	1,029,037	787,817	214,972	241,220
1878	1,043,780	844,855	199,885	198,925
1879	1,097,778	870,307	213,096	227,471

The great mass of the people of Italy are devoted to agricultural pursuits, and the town population is comparatively small. The number of inhabitants of the principal cities and towns was as follows, at the census of December 1871:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Naples	448,743	Genoa	130,269
Milan	261,976	Venice	128,901
Rome	244,484	Bologna	115,957
Palermo	219,938	Messina	111.854
Turin	207,770	Leghorn	97.096
Florence	167,093	Catania	84,397

The capital, the city of Rome, had a population of 300,292 at the census of Dec. 31, 1881.

The number of emigrants from Italy, very small previous to the establishment of the kingdom, has been assuming some proportions in recent years. In 1869, the number amounted to 23,040, to 81,500 in 1870, to 100,170 in 1871, to 115,272 in 1872, in 1873 to 80,716, to 51,200 in 1874, to 26,872 in 1875, to 108,807 in 1876, to 99,213 in 1877, to 95,768 in 1878, to 126,273 in 1879, and 119,901 in 1880. The emigration is mainly directed to the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, and other South American states.

#### Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of Italy is chiefly with four countries, France, the United Kingdom, Austria, and Switzerland. The imports from France average eight millions sterling per annum, and the exports very nearly the same. Next in order of importance are the commercial transactions with the United Kingdom, and after that, but far below, those of Austria and Switzerland.

The following table shows the total imports and exports of kingdom in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Im	ports	Exp	orts
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	S80,126,810 1,139,233,528 1,287,829,774 1,304,994,328 1,215,051,015 1,330,147,820 1,154,303,039 1,070,802,615 1,262,044,668 1,224,812,701	£ 35,205,072 45,569,340 51,513,188 52,199,772 48,602,040 53,205,913 46,172,121 42,832,104 50,480,786 48,992,508	Lire 756,614,822 1,108,834,842 1,133,543,863 985,458,532 1,057,161,050 1,216,921,205 966,523,543 1,040,789,434 1,100,961,109 1,130,659,312	30,264,5 44,353,3 45,341,7 39,418,3 42,286,4 48,676,8 38,660,94 41,631,57 44,038,44 45,226,64

It will be seen that there has been a marked increase in the value of both imports and exports in the course of the ten years. The large falling off in the exports of 1874 and of 1877 was caused by a deficiency in the harvest produce.

Corn and cotton manufactures form the chief imports into Italy. The principal exports are silk, raw and manufactured, and spirits and oils, the first of which averages 7,000,000*l*. and the second 4,000,000*l*. sterling per annum. The commercial intercourse is chiefly with France, and next to it with Austria.

The value of the commercial intercourse of Italy with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the exports from Italy to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Italy, in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Italy to Great Britain	Imports of British home produce into Italy
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 4,624,278 4,159,161 3,831,091 3,634,360 4,632,619 4,152,201 4,100,812 3,252,459 3,233,594 3,385,109	£ 6,294,737 6,557,538 7,444,195 6,369,609 6,766,698 6,689,402 6,218,612 5,363,838 4,983,676 5,432,908

The two principal articles of export from Italy to Great Britain in

the

the year 1880 were olive oil, of the value of 688,437l., and hemp, of the value of 336,357l. The next important articles shipped to Great Britain were oranges and lemons, of the value of 242,283l.; brimstone, of the value of 236,528l.; chemical products, of the value of 254,150l.; shumac, of the value of 133,249l.; and wine, of the value of 112,403l. No other articles exported to Great Britain in 1880 reached the value of 100,000l. The staple articles of British produce imported into Italy are cotton fabrics, iron, coals, and woollen manufactures. The value of the most important article, cotton manufactures, imported from Great Britain in the year 1880, amounted to 1,354,769l. Next in importance to cotton manufactures stood iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 772,009l.; coals, of the value of 628,477l.; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 526,818l., imported in the year 1880 from the United Kingdom.

The number and tonnage of merchant vessels belonging to the kingdom, on January 1, 1879, was as follows:—

Tonnage of Vessels	Saili	Sailing Vessels		mers
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
From 1,000 to 1,500 tons  " 800 ,, 1,000 "  " 500 ,, 800 "  " 300 ,, 500 "  " 100 ,, 300 "  " 50 ,, 100 "  Under 50 tons	19 95 532 698 702 1,774 6,922	21,297 83,499 327,485 286,405 132,183 93,156 66,105	16 15 16 26 22 22 22 34	19,134 13,495 9,883 9,789 3,660 1,561
Total	10,742	1,010,130	151	58,319

On the 1st of January 1879, the total number of sailing vessels and steamers making long voyages was 10,893, of 1,068,449 tons, the tonnage of steamers alone being 58,319 tons. There were, at the same date, 150,938 men engaged as sailors on board ships of the mercantile navy, while 58,086 men were employed in 'marine arts and industries.' According to an official return, the kingdom of Italy had a registered seafaring population, that is individuals whose names were inserted in the 'Inscription Maritime,' of 209,024 at the commencement of 1879.

The total length of railways opened for traffic on the 1st of January 1879, was 8,210 chilometri, or 5,098 English miles, of which 2,126 chilometri, or 1,321 English miles, belonged to the State, and 6,084 chilometri, or 3,778 English miles, to private companies. The whole of the lines are divided into five systems, of the following extent in January 1878:—

Railways	Length		
	Chilometri	English miles	
Alta Italia Roman (Romane) Southern (Meridionali) Sardinian (Sarde) Sicilian (Calabro-Sicule) Various lines	3,379 1,673 1,454 198 949 557	2,099 1,039 903 123 589 345	
Total	8,210	5,098	

The first line of railway was opened in 1839, and the progress of construction was slow till 1861, from the beginning of which year till the end of 1866 the length opened for traffic rose to 2,902 chilometri, or 1,803 English miles. In the following six years, till the end of 1872, the length opened for traffic was 1,663 chilometri, or 1,033 English miles, and in the next three years, till the end of 1875, it was 932 chilometri, or 579 English miles. The construction of railways by the State was begun in recent years, in corder to extend, more rapidly than private enterprise was willing to do, the existing network of lines. In October 1875, the government purchased from the South-Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian railway company the Italian portion of the system, or the 'Alta Italia' lines, of a length of 1,444 chilometri, or 897 English miles.

In the sessions of 1878 and 1879 the Italian Parliament passed bills for the construction of additional 6,020 chilometros, of 3,739 miles of railway, to complete the existing system. The new lines are to be built within a period of fifteen years, at a total cost of 1,000,000,000 lire, or 40,000,000l., with a State contribution of 650,000,000 lire, or 26,000,000l., paid in annual instalments of 50,000,000 lire, or 2,000,000l.

The number of post-offices in the kingdom at the commencement of 1880, was 3,272. In the year 1879 the post conveyed 163,477,178 letters and postcards, 67,831,955 parcels, and 143,729,598 newspapers. The revenue in 1879 did not cover the expenditure.

The length of telegraph lines, at the commencement of 1880, was 23,738 chilometri, or 14,742 English miles, nearly two thirds of the whole belonging to the Government. There were, at the same date, 1,795 telegraph offices. The number of telegrams forwarded in the year 1879 throughout the kingdom was 5,095,200, including 305,422 official telegrams. The revenue in 1879 amounted to 10,593,797 lire, or 423,749l., and the expenditure to 6,924,805 lire, or 276,992l.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

## 1. Of Italy in Great Britain.

Ambassador. - Lieut.-General Count Menabrea, Marquis of Val-Dora, accredited May 8, 1876.

Councillor of Embassy.—Chevalier C. Ressmann.

Secretaries.—Chevalier Tomaso Catalani; Jo. Silvestrelli; Count Menabrea. Military Attaché. - Major Leitniky. Naval Attaché.—Capt. Labrano.

## 2. Of Great Britain in Italy.

Ambassador.-Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, born in 1821; envoy to the Netherlands, 1854-56; to Portugal, 1857-58; to Prussia, 1858-59; to Denmark, 1859-66; and to Portugal, 1866-67. Appointed envoy and minister to Italy, July 6, 1867; raised to the rank of ambassador March 24, 1876. Secretaries .- Hugh Guion Macdonell; Frank Lascelles; John G. Kennedy; W. G. S. Compton.

Naval Attaché. - Capt. Nicholson.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered, the Franc changing into the Lira, divided into 100 centesimi, the Kilogramme into the Chilogramma, the Mètre into the Metro, the Hectare into the Ettaro, and so on. The British equivalents are:-

#### MONEY.

The Lira, of 100 Centesimi = Average rate of exchange (gold), 25 to 1l. sterling.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Gramma " Chilogramma 15.434 grains troy. " Quintal Metrici 2.20 lbs. avoirdupois. ===

" Tonneluta . 220 = 2200

" Litro, Liquid Measure " Ettolitro { Liquid Measure Dry Measure 0.22 Imperial gallon. = ===

Metro 2.75 Imperial bushels. = " Chilometro 3.28 feet or 39.37 inches.

= 1093 yards. " Metro Cube 7

" Stero 35.31 cubic feet. Ettaro, or Hectare

Square Chilometro 2.47 acres. 0.386 square mile.

(2.59 sq. chilo-1 sq. mile) The common currency of the kingdom in recent years has been paper money of various denomination, gold standing at a premium of from 10 to 12 per cent.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Italy.

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#### MONTENEGRO.

(TCHERNAGORA-KARA-DAGH.)

#### Reigning Prince.

Nicholas I., Petrovic Njegos, born September 13 (September 25), 1841; educated at Paris; proclaimed Prince of Montenegro, as successor of his uncle, Danilo I., August 13, 1860. Married, November 8, 1860, to Milena Pétrovna Vucoticova, born April 22, 1847, daughter of Peter Vucotic, senator, and commander of the lifeguard. Offspring of the union are five daughters and one son,

Danilo Alexander, heir-apparent, born June 30, 1871.

The reigning prince is descended from Petrovic Njegos, proclaimed Vladika, or prince-bishop, of Montenegro, in 1697, who liberated the country from the Turks, and, having established himself as both spiritual and temporal ruler, entered into a religious and political alliance with Russia. His successors retained the theocratic power till the death of Peter Petrovic, October 31, 1851, last Vladika of Montenegro, a ruler of great wisdom, as well as a widely celebrated poet. He was succeeded by his nephew, Danilo I., who abandoned the title of Vladika, together with the spiritual functions attached to it, and substituted that of Hospodar, or Prince. At the same time Danilo I., to throw off a remnant of nominal dependency from Turkey, acknowledged by his predecessors, obtained the investiture and formal sanction of his new title from Russia. Danilo I., assassinated August 13, 1860, was succeeded by his nephew, second Hospodar of Montenegro.

Former rulers of Montenegro possessed the whole of the revenues of the country, but a general assembly of representatives of the inhabitants of the principality, which met April 10, 1868, decided to separate from the public the private income of the Hospodar, granting him an annual civil list of 2,000 ducats, or 350l. To this small allowance the Emperor of Russia added 8,000 ducats, or 1,400l., and the Austrian Government 20,000 florins, or 2,000l, raising the

annual income of the Hospodar to 3,7501.

#### Government and Population,

The constitution of the country, dating from 1852, with changes effected in 1855 and 1879, is that of a limited monarchy, resting on patriarchal foundation. The executive authority rests with the reigning Prince, while the legislative power is vested, according to an 'Administrative Statute' proclaimed March 21, 1879, in a State Council of eight members, one-half of them nominated by the Prince, and the other elected by the male inhabitants who are bearing, or have borne, arms. The inhabitants are divided into 40 tribes, each governed by elected 'elders,' and a chief called Knjas, who acts as magistrate in peace and as commander in war. By the 'Administrative Statute' of 1879, the country was divided into 80 districts and four military commands.

No official returns are published regarding the public revenue and expenditure. Reliable estimates state the former at 300,000 Austrian florins, or 30,000*l*., and the latter at 180,000 florins, or 18,000*l*. per annum, leaving a yearly surplus of 12,000 florins, or 1,200*l*. There exists no public debt at present, a loan raised in

1876 having been paid off by the Russian Government.

The area of Montenegro is estimated to embrace 3,550 English square miles, inclusive of the annexations effected by the Congress of Berlin in 1878, including the town and district of Dulcigno on the Adriatic. The latter, however, was not actually surrendered by Turkey to Montenegro till the end of November 1880, under pressure of the great European Powers. The total population was stated in official returns to number 250,000 in 1879.

The number of men capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 20 and 50, is calculated at 21,850. There exists no standing army, except a lifeguard of the Hospodar, numbering 100 men; but all the inhabitants, not physically unfitted, are trained as soldiers, and liable to be called under arms. The Montenegrins belong entirely to the Servian branch of the Slavonian race, and in religion adhere to the Greek Church, governed, since 1852, by a bishop nominated by the Holy Synod of Russia.

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#### NETHERLANDS.

(Koningrijk der Nederlanden.)

#### Reigning King.

Willem III., born February 19, 1817, the eldest son of King Willem II., and of Princess Anna Paulowna, daughter of Emperor Paul I. of Russia; educated by private tutors, and at the University of Leyden; succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, March 17, 1849. Married, June 18, 1839, to Princess Sophie, born June 17, 1818, the second daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Württemberg; widower June 3, 1877. Married, in second nuptials, Jan. 7, 1879, to Queen Emma, born August 2, 1858, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck. (See page 167.)

## Son and daughter of the King.

I. Alexander, Prince of Orange, heir-apparent, offspring of the first marriage, born August 25, 1851; admiral in the navy of the Netherlands, and major-general in the army.

II. Princess Wilhelmina, offspring of the second marriage, born August 31, 1880.

#### Sister of the King.

Princess Sophie, born April 8, 1824; married, Oct. 8, 1842, to Grand-Duke Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, born June 24, 1818.

### Aunt of the King.

Princess Marianne, born May 9, 1810, sister of the preceding; married, September 14, 1830, to the late Prince Albert of Prussia; divorced March 28, 1849.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descend from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto of Walram, with Joan of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Chalon, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France; and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III. of Orange with a daughter of Kipg James II., transferred the crown of Great Britain

for a time to the family. Previous to this period, the members had acquired great influence in the Republic of the Netherlands, and, under the name of 'stadtholders,' or governors, became the sovereign rulers of the State. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV.; but his successor, Willem V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November 1813, when the fate of the republic, released from French supremacy, was under discussion at the Congress of Vienna. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress to be annexed to the territory of the republic, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom with the son of the last Stadtholder, Willem V., as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as sovereign by all the powers of Europe. The established union between the northern and southern provinces of the Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I. abdicated in 1840, making over the crown to his son Willem II., who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, the present sovereign of the Netherlands.

King Willem II. had a civil list of 1,000,000 guilders, or 83,3331.; but the amount was reduced to 600,000 guilders, or 50,0001., at the commencement of the reign of the present king. There is in addition an allowance of 150,000 guilders, or 12,5001., for the members of the royal family and the maintenance of the Court. The latter sum is divided at present in the manner that the heir-apparent has 100,000 guilders, or 8,3331.; and the remaining 50,000 guilders, or 4,1661., are given as a subsidy for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The family of Orange are, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired, in greater part by King Willem I., in the prosecution of vast enterprises, tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.

The House of Orange has given the following Sovereigns to the Netherlands, since its reconstruction as a kingdom by the Corgress of Vienna:—

Willem I.				1 . 1	
Willem II.	•			-	 1815
Willem III.	• ;	• ,			1840
	•		100		1849

The average reign of the three Sovereigns, inclusive of that of the present king, amounted to 19 years.

# Constitution and Government.

The present constitution—grondwet—of the Netherlands received the royal sanction October 14, 1848, and was solemnly proclaimed Nov. 3, 1848. It vests the whole legislative authority in a Parliament composed of two Chambers, called the States-General. Upper House, or first Chamber, consists of 39 members, elected by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants of the various counties. The second Chamber of the States-General, elected by ballot, at the rate of one deputy to every 45,000 souls, numbered 86 members in 1878. All citizens, natives of the Netherlands, not deprived of civil rights, and paying assessed taxes to the amount of not less than 20 guilders, or 11. 13s., are voters. Clergymen, judges of the Hooge Raad, or High Court of Justice, and Governors of Provinces are debarred from being elected. The members of the second Chamber receive an annual allowance of 2,000 guilders, or 1661., besides travelling expenses. Every two years onehalf of the members of the second Chamber, and every three years one-third of the members of the Upper House, retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the right to dissolve either of the Chambers separately, or both together, at any time, but new elections must take place within forty days. The second Chamber alone has the initiative of new laws, together with the government, and the functions of the Upper House are restricted to either approving or rejecting them, without the right of inserting amendments. advisers of the King, having a seat in the Cabinet, must attend at The constitutional the meetings of both Houses, and have a deliberative voice, but they cannot take an active part in the debate. The King has full veto power, but it is seldom, if ever, brought into practice. Alterations in the Constitution can only be made by the vote of two-thirds of the members of both Houses, followed by a general election, and a second confirmation, by two-third vote, of the new States-General.

The executive authority is, under the Sovereign, exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. There are eight heads of departments in the Ministerial Council, namely :-

1. The Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Baron W. F. van Rochussen; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council of Ministers, June 19, 1881.

2. The Minister of Finance.—Baron Dr. C. T. de Lynden de Sandenburg, formerly Professor of Jurisprudence; appointed

3. The Minister of Justice.—Dr. J. Modderman, formerly Professor of Criminal Law; appointed August 19, 1879.

4. The Minister of the Colonies. - Baron Willem van Goltstein; appointed August 19, 1879.

5. The Minister of the Interior.—M. Pynacker Hordyk, Professor of Law at Utrecht; appointed Feb. 9, 1882.

6. The Minister of Marine.—Jonker H. van Taalman-Kip; ap-

pointed August 19, 1879.

7. The Minister of War.—General A. E. Reuter, R.A.; appointed August 19, 1879.

8. The Ministry of Public Works and Commerce (Waterstaat).—

Dr. N. van Klerck; appointed August 19, 1879.

Each of the above ministers has a salary of 12,000 guilders, or 1,000*l*. per annum. Whenever the sovereign presides over the deliberations of the ministry, the meeting is called a Cabinet Council, and the privilege to be present at it is given to princes of the royal family nominated for the purpose. There is also a State Council—Raad van State—of 14 members, which the sovereign may consult on extraordinary occasions.

### Church and Education.

According to the terms of the Constitution, entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family, and a majority of the inhabitants, belong to the Reformed Church; but the Roman Catholics are not far inferior in numbers. In the last census returns the number of Protestants is given at 2,469,814; of Roman Catholics, 1,489,187; of divers other Christian denominations, 22,049; and of Jews, 81,693. The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian; while the Roman Catholics are under an archbishop, of Utrecht, and four bishops, of Haarlem, Breda, Roermond, and Hertogenbosch. The salaries of several British Presbyterian ministers, settled in the Netherlands, and whose churches are incorporated with the Dutch Reformed Church, are paid out of the public funds.

Education is spreading throughout the kingdom, though as yet it has not reached the lower classes of the population. Official returns state that in 25,137 marriages that took place in North Holland—province containing the capital—between the years 1868-72, there were 609 in which the man, 2,021 in which the woman, and 503 in which neither the man nor the woman could write. It is calculated that among the strictly rural population of the kingdom, one-fourth of the grown-up men, and one-third of the women, can neither read nor write. However, the education of the rising generation is provided for by a non-denominational Primary Instruction Law, passed in 1857, supplemented, with important alterations, tending to make education absolutely compulsory, by another law, passed August 18, 1878. Under the regulations of the latter Act, the cost of primary instruction is borne jointly by the State and the com-

munes, the State being responsible for 30 per cent., and the communes for 70 per cent. of the total expenditure. According to recent government returns, there are 2,608 public schools, with 6,538 schoolmasters, and 477 schoolmistresses, and 1,119 private schools, with 2,332 schoolmasters, and 1,565 schoolmistresses. At the same date, the pupils in the public schools numbered 390,129, among them 217,827 boys, and the pupils in the private schools 111,762, among them 50,388 boys. A fuller education than the schools for primary instruction impart 81 schools of middle instruction, with 7,047 pupils, and 55 additional 'Latin schools,' with 1,128 pupils in 1871. There are four universities at Leyden, Groningen, Amsterdam, and Utrecht, with 1,800 students in the summer of 1878, and a polytechnical institution at Delft, with 180 pupils. The ecclesiastical training schools comprise five Roman Catholic and three Protestant seminaries. The proportion of attendance in the schools for primary instruction is one in eight of the entire population of the kingdom.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national revenue is derived mainly from excise duties, chief among them those on spirits, from direct taxes, on land and assessed, and from stamps. Interest upon the public debt forms the principal branch of expenditure. The following tables exhibit the actual revenue and expenditure of the kingdom in each of the five years 1873 to 1877, and the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the vears 1878 and 1879:—

Years	Reve	nue
1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878	Guilders 109,507,189 105,269,637 119,837,573 109,680,253 106,392,323 102,474,363 115,822,697	£ 9,125,599 8,772,470 9,986,464 9,140,021 8,866,027 8,539,530 9,651,892

Years	Expenditure				
1878 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879	Guilders 108,033,523 99,352,355 118,911,247 113,396,805 117,927,685 118,199,296 115,811,801	£ 9,002,794 8,279,363 9,909,270 9,449,734 9,827,307 9,849,941 9,650,983			

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1881 were as follows:-

Sources of Revenue	1881
Direct taxes	Guilders
Excise duties	24,755.185
Indirect taxes, including stamps	38,925,000
Customs duties on imports	23,460,000
Tax on gold and silver wares	4,611,040
State domains .	301,100
Post Office	1,550,000
Telegraph service	4,000,000
State lottery .	935,800
Shooting and fishing licenses	430,000
Pilot dues	149,000
Dues on mines.	924,000
State railways	2,875
Miscellaneous receipts.	2,200,000
restrictions receipts.	2,866,605
Total revenue	-,-00,000
20,000	105,110,605
	£8,759,217

Branches of Expenditure	 1
	1881
Civil list .	Guilders
Legislative body and council of state	750,000
	618,518
TODALLINEDE OF THEFTOR	660,399
Department of the interior	4,591,879
Department of manine	10,180,735
Public debt	12,124,440
Department of finance	28,167,812
Department of war	18,687,620
Department for the	20,167,812
Public Works and Commerce	1,371,736
Contingencies .	20,271,296
Seneros .	50,000
Total expenditure	- 201.0
T. marrouto	124,446,935
The second secon	 £10,372,244

In the budget estimates for the year 1880, the revenue was calculated at 108,000,000 guilders, or 9,000,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 114,000,000 guilders, or 9,500,000*l.*, leaving a deficit of 6,000,000 gilders, or 500,000*l.* In the budget estimates for the year 1881 there was a deficit of 19,856,830 guilders, or 1,613,027%.

The expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies,' entered in

the budget estimates, only refers to the West Indies and Surinam. There is a separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the East Indies, voted as such by the States-General. The financial estimates for the year 1881 calculated the total revenue at 142,602,554 guilders, or 11,883,346*l.*, with an expenditure of 144,671,160 guilders or 12,055,930*l.* The expenditure of 1881 was distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions:—

Administrative and other experiment expenditure	nses in	n the	colon	ies.		4.288
		. •	•		. 24,88	6.872
Total expenditure	•	• 4	•		. 144,67 £12,05	1,160
					وران والتمال ساده	0.030

Particulars of the revenue and expenditure, together with the budget of the East India possessions, are given under Java, in Part II. of the Statesman's Year-book.

It will be seen from the preceding budget estimates for the kingdom of the Netherlands, that the largest branch of expenditure is that for the national debt. At the commencement of the year 1879, the national debt was represented by a capital of 954,571,852 guilders, or 79,547,654l., bearing an annual interest of 28,435,920 guilders, or 2,369,660l. The following table gives the divisions of the debt, with the annual interest:—

Funded Debt.	Nominal Capital	Annual Interes
2½ per cent. Debt 3 per cent. ditto 3½ per cent. Redeemable ditto Old 4 per cent. 4 per cent. Debt of 1878 Total	Guilders 632,099,402 91,322,950 11,250,000 176,899,500 43,000,000	Guilders 15,802,485 2,739,688 391,125 7,075,980 2,426,642
	954,571,852 £79,547,654	28,435,920 £2,369,660

In the session of 1873, the States-General passed an Act to increase the annual sum set aside as a sinking fund for the redemption of the debt, namely, 1,900,000 florins, by 7,000,000 florins, and thus redeem a total amount of 8,900,000 florins, or 741,666l. Another Act, passed in the session of 1875 by the States General, increased the sum to 10,000,000 guilders, or 833,333l., to be set aside for the redemption of the national debt.—(Official Communication.)

### Army and Navy.

The army of the Netherlands is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, in such a manner that the volunteers form the

stock, but not the majority of the troops. The men drawn by conscription, at the age of twenty, have to serve, nominally, five years; but practically, all that is required of them is to drill for twelve months, and, returning home on furlough, meet for six weeks annually for practice, during a period of four years. Besides the regular army, there exists a militia-'schuttery'-divided into two classes. To the first, the 'active militia,' belong all men from the twenty-fifth to the thirty-fourth year of age; and to the second, the 'resting (rustende) militia,' all persons from thirty-five to fifty-The first class, numbering about 40,000 men, is again subdivided into two distinct parts, the one comprising the unmarried men and widowers without children, and the other the remaining married soldiers. The 'resting militia,' to the number of 71,000 men, is organised in fifty-four full and nine half battalions. About one-third of the militia is made up of men who have previously served in the regular army.

The regular army stationed in the Netherlands was composed as follows on the 1st January 1879:—

*	Officers	Rank and File
General Staff and Military Administration .	172	
Infantry : Staff	38	
1 regiment of guards	108	4,232
8 regiments of the line	848	38,504
1 battalion of instruction	31	625
Depôt of discipline	12	44
Hospital corps	. 2	240
Cavalry:	_	210
Staff	7	_
4 regiments of hussars	94	4,318
Engineers:		2,010
Staff	77	40
1 battalion of sappers and miners .	26	1,013
Artillery:		
Staff	63	54
1 regiment of field artillery, with train .	58	2,030
3 regiments of heavy (fortress) artillery .	221	6,378
1 regiment of light-horse artillery	32	636
2 companies of pontonniers	12	317
Total	1,801	58,431

The colonial army of the Netherlands on the 1st January 1879 numbered 59,413 men, composed of the following rank and file:—

Colonial Army	Officers	Rank and file	Total
Staffs and special services Infantry Cavalry Artillery Sappers and miners	522 831 34 89 6	2,187 30,188 1,095 3,588 873	2,709 31,019 1,129 3,677 879
Total	1,482	[37,931	39,413

Of the rank and file 15,513 were Europeans, 398 Africans, and 22,120 natives.

The navy of the Netherlands was composed, at the end of 1881, of 103 steamers, including 17 ironclads, and 17 sailing vessels.

The following is a tabular list of the seventeen armourclad ships, the columns of the table exhibiting, after the name of each ship, first, the armour thickness at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons. Those ironclads marked with an asterisk (\*) before their names were not completed at the end of 1881:—

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at	Guns		Indicated	Displace-	
	water-line	Number	Weight	horse- power	ment, or tonnage	
First-class:— Koning der Nederlanden *Schorpioen *Schorpioen *Schorpioen *Guinea Buffel Stier De Ruyter Prins Hendrik der Nederlanden Second-class:— Adder Bloedhond Cerberus Heak Heiligerlee Hyena Krokodill Enter Liger Vesp.	Inches 8 8 6 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	\begin{cases} 2 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 &	35-ton 18-ton 18-ton 12-ton 32-pdrs. 12-ton	400	Tons 3,500 2,113 2,113 2,113 2,113 2,300 2,800 1,650 1,650 1,650 1,650 1,650 1,650 1,650 1,650 1,650 1,650 1,650 1,650	

The largest ironclad of the navy, the Koning der Nederlanden, was built at the Government dockyard at Amsterdam, and launched in August 1876. It is a double-turret ship, 245 feet in length, and 48 feet in breadth, and armed with four 35-ton Armstrong guns. The next armour-clad vessel in the preceding list, the Schorpioen, constructed by the 'Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée,' at Marseilles, France, is 194 feet long, and 36 feet in extreme breadth, and has its armament of two 18-ton guns in a single turret. The Guinea is a sister-ship of the Schorpioen, and also built on the same plan are the Buffel and the Stier, all of them with single turrets and ram bows. The De Ruyter, built at the dockyard of Flushing, has its fourteen guns in a central battery; while the Prince Hendrik der Nederlanden, constructed at Birkenhead, is a double-turret ship, designed for great speed.

The ten iron armour-clad ships of the second class are all constructed on the same model, six of them at Amsterdam, two at Birkenhead, and two at Glasgow. They are each 187 feet in length, and 44 feet in breadth, with their two 12-ton guns in a single turret. They are intended only for coast defence, their maximum not being greater

than seven knots per hour.

The unarmoured ships of the navy of the Netherlands comprise 7 frigates and 9 corvettes, while the rest are avisos and gunboats, all of them screw steamers. There are also seven paddle steamers, used as despatch boats. The whole of the sailing vessels, as well as many of the smaller steamers, are employed in the colonial service.

The navy was officered, at the commencement of January 1881, by 1 admiral, 1 'admiral-lieutenant,' 3 vice-admirals, 3 rear-admirals ('schouten-bij-nacht'), 20 captains, 40 commanders, 300 first and second lieutenants, 43 midshipmen ('adelborsten'), 76 administrative and 51 medical officers. The marine infantry, at the same date, consisted of 45 officers and 2,140 non-commissioned officers and privates. Both sailors and marines are recruited by enlistment, conscription being allowed, but not actually in force.—(Official Communication.)

### Area and Population.

The Netherlands, since the separation of Belgium, consists of eleven provinces. Connected with the kingdom in the person of the sovereign, though possessed of a separate administration, is the Grand-duchy of Luxemburg, included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation.

A census of the Netherlands is taken every ten years. The last decennial census of December 31, 1879, gave the area at 32,972 square kilometer, or 12,678 English square miles, with a population of 4,012,693, comprising 1,983,164 males and 2,029,529 females.

The following table shows the area and population of each of the eleven provinces of the kingdom at the census of December 1, 1869, and the census of December 31, 1879.

Provinces	Area: English	Population		
	square miles	Dec. 1, 1869.	Dec. 31, 1879	
North Brabant Guelderland South Holland North Holland Zealand Utrecht Friesland Overyssel Groningen Drenthe Limburg	1,980 1,965 1,166 1,070 690 534 1,282 1,291 790 1,030 850	428,872 432,693 688,204 577,436 177,569 173,556 292,354 254,051 225,336 105,637 223,821	466,497 466,805 803,530 679,990 188,635 191,679 320,877 274,136 253,246 118,845 239,453	
Total .	12,648	3,579,529	4,012,693	

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the eight years from 1874 to 1880:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of births over deaths
1874	136,072	85,069	31,353	51,003
1875	138,469	96,834	31,553	41,635
1876	142,209	90,186	31,699	52,023
1877	142,618	82,289	31,470	60,329
1878	150,493	98,486	30,710	52,007
1879	155,134	98,099	30,655	57,035
1880	151,380	102,806	30,349	48,574

The total population on December 31, 1880, was 4,060,580.

The Netherlands possess a comparatively large town population.
On December 31, 1880, there were eight towns in the kingdom with a population of above 30,000 inhabitants, namely:—

Amsterdam Rotterdam	326,196 152,517	Groningen Arnhem		47,160
The Hague ('s Gravenhage)	117.856	Leiden		41,793
Utrecht	69,221	Haarlem	33	41,241
		TEACHTON		38.152

In the provinces of North and South Holland the population of the towns is considerably larger than that of the country districts.

### Trade and Industry.

The foreign commerce of the Netherlands, classified, like that of Belgium and France, into 'general and special,' is chiefly carried on with two countries, Germany and Great Britain, the former standing first in the list as export, and the latter first as import market. No official returns are kept of the value of the general commerce, but only of the weight of the goods, but there are annual estimates published by the customs authorities of the approximate value of the total general imports and exports. These estimates were as follows for each of the three years from 1876 to 1878;—

Years	Total I	mports	Total E	xports
1876	Guilders 713,440,549	£ 59,453,379	Guilders 533,084,813	£ 44,423,734
1877	750,934,425	62,577,869	541,387,066	45,115,589
1878	713,440,549	59,453,379	533,084,813	44,423,734

To the imports for home consumption of 1878, Great Britain contributed 35, and Germany 23 per cent. From Java came 12, from Belgium 10, from Russia 5, from America 4, and from France 3 per cent. of the imports of the same year. Of the exports of home produce of 1878, there went 44 per cent. to Germany, and 26 per cent. to Great Britain, while Belgium had 10, Java 6, France 2, and Russia 1 per cent. The trade with both Germany and Great Britain has largely increased in recent years.

The total value of the exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into the Netherlands, in each of the ten years 1871 to 1880, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Netherlands
2022	£	£
1871	13,970,036	14,104,157
1872	13,108,473	16,211,775
1873	13,272,444	16,745,850
1874	14,464,158	14,427,113
1875	14,836,336	13,118,691
1876	16,602,154	11,777,192
1877	19,861,254	9,614,387
1878	21,465,591	9,303,090
1879	21,959,384	9,353,151
1880	25,909,373	9,246.682

The principal articles of export from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom in the year 1880 were butter, of the value of 4,076,3994;

live animals, principally cows and sheep, of the value of 1,231,1161.; and cheese, of the value of 810,5971. Enumerated also as exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain, in the official returns, are silk manufactures of various kinds, chiefly stuffs and ribbons, of the value of 3,380,2761., in 1880, but these must be considered as principally goods in transit, coming from the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, seat of the German silk industry. (See p. 182.) The principal articles of British home produce imported into the Netherlands in the year 1880 were cotton goods, including yarn, of the value of 2,479,3951.; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,009,7481.; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 1,601,3221. A considerable amount of these British imports are not for consumption in the Netherlands, but pass in transit to Germany.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels belonging to the mercantile navy on the 1st of January 1878:—

Description of Vessels	Number	Tons
Ships (Fregatten) Barques (Barken) Brigs (Brikken) Schooner-brigs (Schoener-Brikken) Schooners (Schoeners) Galliots (Galjooten) Koff boats (Koffen) Flogs (Fjalken) Smacks (Smakken) All other vessels (andere Zeilschepen)	179 206 79 170 310 203 275 221 8 158 86	152,497 119,509 22,997 27,010 50,915 23,265 32,272 14,044 627 6,561 76,827
Total	1,895	526,524

At the close of 1858 the aggregate tonnage of the trading fleet amounted to 310,653 lasts, or 528,420 tons, and after a lapse of seven years, at the end of 1865, the total had fallen to 269,338 lasts, or 457,674 tons. At the end of 1870 there were 1,985 vessels of 264,289 lasts, or 449,291 tons; and at the end of 1874 the mercantile navy numbered 1,827 vessels, of 511,982 tons. In the year 1878, as will be seen from the preceding table, there was a considerable increase.

On the 1st of January 1881, there were railways of a total length of 1,901 kilometers, or 1,180 English miles, open for traffic in the kingdom. The State owned 1,009 kilometers, or 626 English miles, and private companies 892 kilometers, or 554 English miles. The following table gives total length of railways opened for traffic at the commencement of 1877, and the amount of capital spent in the construction of some of the private lines, and of the whole of the State railways:—

Railways		30.5	Length	Capital
Private companies:-			Kilometers	Guilders
Dutch-Rhenisch			210	38,687,596
Rotterdam-Antwerp			118	_
Maestricht-Aachen			37	
Amsterdam-Rotterdam .			102	
Utrecht-Kampen			101	
Maestricht-Lüttich			29	4,413,580
Almelo-Salzbergen	• 15		55	
Eindhoven-Hasselt			57	
Tilburg-Turnhout			31	_
Nÿmegen-Kleef		-0	27	_
Neuzen-Gent and Mechelen	•	•	86	<del></del>
Total, private companies .			853	
State railways	- :	: :	815	113,710,161
Total		. : .	1,668	
English miles .			1,035	

The following table gives the number of letters, inland and foreign,—exclusive of post cards and newspapers—conveyed by the Post-office in each of the five years, from 1874 to 1878:—

Years	Inland letters	Foreign letters	Total
1874	34,607,250	9,789,080	44,396,330
1875	35,881,594	10,345,846	46,227,440
1876	37,904,459	10,630,120	48,534,579
1877	39,457,097	10,624,842	50,081,939
1878	40,704,846	11,698,212	52,403,058

The total number of letters in 1880 was 71,541,463, including 15,814,191 post cards.

The number of Post-offices at the commencement of 1881 was 1,316. The total income of the Post-office in the year 1880 amounted to 4,002,763 guilders, or 333,564l., and the expenditure to 2,910,948 guilders, or 242,579l.

The length of telegraph lines on the 1st January 1880 was 3,821 kilometers, or 2,368 English miles, the length of wires 13,817 kilometers, or 8,566 English miles, and the number of offices 396. In the year 1880 there were 3,109,230 telegrams carried.

#### Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands embrace an area of 31,752 geographical square miles, or 666,700 English square miles.

The total population, according to the last returns, was 24,386,9 or more than six times as large as that of the mother country.

The following table gives the area and population of the varied colonial possessions, divided into three groups; first, the possession in Asia or the East Indies; secondly, the West India islands; and thirdly, the colony of Surinam, in South America.

Colonial Possessions	Area: English Square Miles	Population
1. East Indies:—		
Java and Madura Sumatra, West Coast Benkulen	51,324 46,200	18,125,26
Lamponos	9,576	961,18
Palembang	9,975	135,48
Rian	61,152	117,370
Banca		508,668
Billiton	17,325	61,060
Borneo, West Coast	4,977	64,257
Borneo South	2,500	27,297
Borneo, South and East Districts	58,926	365,630
Menado .	137,928	898,875
Molucca Islands	45,150	360,627
Timor and Sumba	26,600	217,377
Bali and Lombok	42,420	198,011
New Guinea	21,840	900,000
zion Guinea.	3,990	69,148
Total, East Indies	67,410	200,000
. West India Islands:	607,293	23,210,258
Curação .	N	
Aruba	100	4 11 11 11
St. Martin	160	23,972
Bonaire	69	5,670
St. Eustache	13	3,101
Saba	95	4,470
Cauca	12	1,809
Total, West Indies	7	2,002
Surinam .	356	41,024
our mam	59,051	
Total Possessions	0 100 10 30	69,329
2 Coscions	666,700	23,320,611

The population of the West India Islands is after a census taken at the end of 1874, and that of the other colonial possessions—with the exception of Timor and Sumba, Bali and Lombok, and New Gramerations of 1872+75. Of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, the East Indian island of Java, with the adjoining Madura, is by far the most im-

portant. Administered as dependencies of Java, are the whole of the other possessions of the Netherlands in the East Indies.

The kingdom derives a considerable revenue from its colonial possessions, arising from the sale of colonial produce, chiefly coffee and tin. The sales are effected on what is called the Consignation system, carried out through the medium of the 'Netherlands Trading Company,' acting as agents of the Government. (See Java, p. 715.)

Slavery ceased in the West Indian colonies on July 1, 1863. There were at this period 44,645 slaves, for all of whom the owners received compensation, the same amounting to 300 guilders, or 25l., per individual, in Surinam, and to 200 guilders, or 16l. 13s., in the rest of the colonies.

For a detailed account of the principal colonial possession, Java with Madura, see Part II. of the Statesman's Year-book.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF THE NETHERLANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Count C. M. E. George de Bylandt, accredited June 23, 1871.

Councillor of Legation .- Jonkheer van Tets.

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### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. William Stuart, C.B., born in 1885; Envoy to the Argentine Confederation, 1861-71; Envoy to Greece, 1872-77; appointed Envoy and Minister to the Netherlands October 31, 1877.

Secretaries.—Henry Philip Fenton; Hon. Hugh Gough; Francis Henry Carow.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Netherlands, and the British equivalents, are:—

#### MONEY.

The Guilder, or Florin, of 100 Cents = 1s. 8d., or 12 guilders to £1 sterling.

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver; but a bill which passed the States-General in the session of 1875, ordered an unrestricted coinage of ten guilder pieces in gold.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Netherlands adopted the French metric system of weights and measures in 1820, retaining, however, old designations for the same. Much confusion having arisen therefrom, an Act was passed April 7, 1869, establishing from January 1, 1870, a series of new international names of weights and measures, with facultative use, during

the first ten years, of the old denominations. The principal new names, together with the old designations, are :-The Kilogram (Pond)

Meter (El) 2.205 lbs. avoirdupois. Kilometer (Mÿl) 3.281 imperial feet. Are (Vierkante Roede) 1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs. " Hektare (Bunder) " Stere (Wisse) 119.6 sq. yards, or 024.6 sq. acre. 2.47 acres. Liter (Kan) 35.31 cubic feet. Hektoliter (Vat) 1.76 imperial pints.

All the other French metric denominations are adopted with trifling changes in the new code of names.

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### PORTUGAL.

(REINO DE PORTUGAL E ALGARVES.)

# Reigning King.

Luis I., born Oct. 31, 1838, the son of Queen Maria II. and of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; succeeded his brother, King Pedro V., Nov. 11, 1861; married, Oct. 6, 1862, to Queen Pia, born Oct. 16, 1847, the youngest daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy.

# Children of the King.

I. Prince Carlos, Duke of Braganza, born September 28, 1863. II. Prince Affonso, Duke of Oporto, born July 31, 1865.

# Sisters and Brother of the King.

I. Princess Maria, born July 21, 1843; married, May 11, 1859, to Prince Georg, son of the King of Saxony. (See p. 143.)

II. Princess Antonia, born Feb. 17, 1845; married, Sept. 12, 1861,

to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born Sept. 22, 1835. Offspring of the union are three sons: -1. Prince Wilhelm, born March 7, 1864. 2. Prince Ferdinand, born Aug. 24, 1865. 3. Prince Karl, born September 1, 1868.

H. Prince Augustus, born November 4, 1847.

# Father of the King.

Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, titular King of Portugal, born Oct. 29, 1816, the eldest son of the late Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; married, April 9, 1836, to Queen Maria II. of Portugal; widower, Nov. 15, 1853; Regent of Portugal during the minority of his son, the late King Pedro V., Nov. 15, 1858, to Sept. 16, 1855; married, June 10, 1869, to Elise, Countess Edla.

# Aunt of the King.

Princess Adelaide, born April 3, 1831; married Sept. 24, 1851, to Don Miguel, son of King João VI. of Portugal and of Princess Charlotte of Spain; widow, Nov. 14, 1866. Offspring of the union are six daughters and one son, Prince Miguel, born Sept. 19, 1853; married, Oct. 17, 1877, to Princess Elisabeth of Thurn und Taxis,

The reigning dynasty of Portugal belongs to the House of Braganza, which dates from the commencement of the fifteenth century, at which period Affonso, an illegitimate son of King João or John I., was created by his father Duke of Braganza and Lord of Guimaraens. When the old line of Portuguese kings, of the House of Avis, became extinct by the death of King Sebastian, and of his

nominal successor, Henrique 'the Cardinal,' Philip II. of Spain took possession of the country, claiming it in virtue of his descent from a Portuguese princess; but in disregard of the fundamental law of the kingdom, passed by the Cortes of Lamego in 1139, which excluded all foreign princes from the succession. After bearing the Spanish rule for more than half a century, the people of Portugal revolted, and proclaimed Don João, the then Duke of Braganza, as their king, he being the nearest heir to the throne, though of an illegitimate issue. The Duke thereupon assumed the name of João IV., to which Portuguese historians appended the title 'the Fortunate.' From this João, through many vicissitudes of family, the present rulers of Portugal are descended. For two centuries the members of the line of Braganza kept up the ancient blood alliances with the reigning house of Spain; but the custom was broken through by the late Queen Maria II., who, by a union with a Prince of Coburg, entered the great family of Teutonic Sovereigns. Luis I. is the second Sovereign of Portugal of the line of Braganza-Coburg.

Luis I. has a civil list of 365,000 milreis, or about 82,0001.; while his consort, Queen Pia, has a grant of 60,000 milreis, or 13,300l., and King Ferdinand 100,000 milreis, or 22,200%. The whole grants to the royal family—dotação da familia real—amount to 591,000

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Portugal since its conquest from the Moors :

conquest from the Moors:	or rormgal since its
1. House of D	
Affongo I tale C	Philip III.
additional time time time time time time time time	
Court I The Hartman	
Allonso II. the Test;	
paneno II. (Canal)	
Affonso III 1223	Town TYT
Dinig 44h 77 : 1248	Joan IV., 'the Fortunate' . 1640
Diniz, 'the Farmer', 1248	ZIMONSO VI.
	Pedro II 1656
redro, the Sevena	Town 17
COMMINION I STATE TO	Took . 1706
1367	Mario T and D : 1750
Joan I House of Avis.	- and redro III
Joan I., The throat?	l mara 1.
Tuttimado	Joan José, Regent 1786
Affonso V., 'the African', 1433	Joan VI 1796
Joan II., 'the Perfect' 1438	Pedro IV. · · · 1816
Manoel . 1481	Maria II 1826
+4441061	
Sebastian 'the Desired' 1557	Maria II., restored 1828
THE THOUSE THE	
TIT T 1578	V. House of Braganza-Coburg.
III. Interval of Submission to Spain.	DRAGANZA-COBURG.
	Pedro V.
The 1580	Luis I
average reion of the the	c 1861
the ascension of the Tr	uve sovereions of Postered C

The average reign of the thirty-five sovereigns of Portugal, from the ascension of the House of Burgundy, was twenty-two years.

## Constitution and Government.

The fundamental law of the kingdom is the 'Carta constitutional' granted by King Pedro IV., April 29, 1826, and altered by an additional act, dated July 5, 1852. The crown is hereditary in the female as well as male line; but with preference of the male in case of equal birthright. The constitution recognises four powers in the State, the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' authority, the last of which is vested in the Sovereign. There are two legislative Chambers, the 'Camara dos Pares,' or House of Peers, and the 'Camara dos Deputados,' or House of Commons, which are conjunctively called the Cortes Geraes. The peers, unlimited in number, but actually comprising 133, are named for life by the Sovereign, by whom also the president and vicepresident of the first Chamber are nominated. The peerage was formerly hereditary in certain families; but on May 27, 1864, the Cortes passed a law partly abolishing hereditary succession, it being made dependent on the possession of an annual income of 500L, together with an academical degree. The members of the second Chamber are chosen in direct election, by all citizens possessing a clear annual income of 133 milreis, or 22l. The deputies must have an income of at least 390 milreis, or 891., per annum; but lawyers, professors, physicians, or the graduates of any of the learned professions, need no property qualification. Portugal is divided into ninety-four electoral districts, returning as many deputies, to which Madeira and the Azores add five. Each deputy has a remuneration of about 10s. a day during the session. The annual session lasts three months, and fresh elections must take place at the end of every four years. In case of dissolution, a new Parliament must be called together immediately. The General Cortes meet and separate at specified periods, without the intervention of the Sovereign, and the latter has no veto on a law passed twice by both Houses. All laws relating to the army and general taxation must originate in the Chamber of Deputies.

The executive authority rests, under the Sovereign, in a responsible Cabinet, divided into seven departments, namely:—

1. Presidency of the Council.—Don Antonio Rodrigues Sampaio; member of the Privy Council since 1865. Appointed President of the Council, March 25, 1881.

2. The Ministry of the Interior.—Don Antonio Rodrigues Sampaio. Appointed Minister of the Interior, ad interim, May 10, 1881.

3. The Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Don Adriano de Barros a Sá. Appointed March 25, 1881.

4. The Ministry of Public Works.—Dr. E. R. Hintz Ribeiro. Appointed April 5, 1881.

5. The Ministry of Marine and of the Colonies.—Dr. J. Marynes

de Vilhena. Appointed March 25, 1881.

6. The Ministry of Finance.—Don L. V. de Sampaio e Mello. Appointed March 25, 1881.

7. The Ministry of War.—Colonel Sanches de Castro. Appointed

March 25, 1881.

The Sovereign is permitted, in important cases, to take the advice of a Council of State, or Privy Council, consisting, when full, of thirteen ordinary and three extraordinary members, nominated for life. The leading ministers, past and present, generally form part of the Privy Council, which in 1879 numbered twelve members.

### Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic faith is the State religion; but all other forms of worship are tolerated. The Portuguese Church is under the special jurisdiction of a 'Patriarch,' with extensive powers, two archbishops, and fourteen bishops. The Patriarch of Lisbon is always a cardinal, and, to some extent, independent of the Holy See of Rome. Under the Patriarch are five continental and five colonial bishops; under the Archbishop of Braga, who has the title of Primate, are six; and under the Archbishop of Evora three bishops. The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis, or 66,666l. There are 3,769 parishes, each under the charge of a presbitero, or incumbent. All the conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. At that period there existed in the country 632 monasteries and 118 nunneries, with above 18,000 monks and nuns, and an annual income of nearly a million sterling. This revenue was applied to the redemption of the national debt; while a library of 30,000 volumes was set up at the former convent of San Francisco. at Lisbon, from the collections of books and manuscripts at the various monasteries. A few religious establishments are still permitted to exist; but their inmates are in a state of great poverty, and the buildings are gradually falling to ruin. The lower ranks of the priesthood are poorly educated, and their income scarcely removes them from the social sphere of the peasants and labouring classes. The number of Protestants in Portugal, mostly foreigners, does not exceed 500. They have chapels at Lisbon and Oporto.

The superintendence of public instruction is under the management of a superior council of education, at the head of which is the Minister of the Interior. Public education is entirely free from the supervision and control of the Church. By a law enacted in 1844.

it is compulsory on parents to send their children to a place of public instruction; but this prescription is far from being enforced, and only a very small fraction of the children of the middle and lower classes really attend school. In 1854 there were 1,136 schools devoted to primary instruction, attended by 33,500 pupils of both sexes, of whom, however, only 1,570 were females. 1854 to 1862 the Government founded 588 new schools, of which for boys 452, for girls 136. Portugal had in 1854, 1,200 public schools, with 55,192 scholars. At the close of 1861 there were 1,788 public schools, with 79,172 scholars, showing an increase of 23,980 scholars. In 1862, there was one scholar to every 36 inhabitants. Within the last few years there has been great progress in primary education. There is only one university in the kingdom, that of Coimbra, founded in 1290. It has five faculties, and 46 professors and lecturers, who are attended by between 800 and 900 students. The lyceums, which impart secondary instruction, number 182, with, on the average, 3,000 scholars. The clergy are educated in six seminaries and eight training schools, where most of them receive gratuitous instruction. In the building of the extinct monastery at Belem, about 900 orphan and abandoned children of both sexes are supported, educated, and taught various useful trades.

The expenditure on public education by the government aver-

aged 9,000 milreis, or 2,000l., in the years 1875-79.

# Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue of Portugal amounted, on the average of the last ten years, to nearly 5,000,000% sterling, while the average expenditure during the same period was about 750,000% more. The budget estimates of revenue for the year 1880-81 amounted to 6,366,0001, and the estimates of expenditure for the same period to 7,511,0001, leaving a deficit of 1,145,000l.

The following were the estimated sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the budget, approved by the General Cortes,

for the financial year ending June 30, 1881 :-

Branches of Revenue, 1880-81	<b>1 1 1 1 1</b>
Direct taxes Stamp and Register duties Indirect taxes and customs National domains and miscellaneous receipts Repayments and sundries	1,360,000 503,000 3,160,000 516,000 285,000
Extraordinary receipts (loans)	5,824,000 542,000
Total revenue,	6,366,000

Branches of Expenditure, 1880-81	£
Public debt	2,622,000
Treasury	1,406,000
Home Office	490,000
Justice	140,000
War	963,000
Marine and Colonies	359,000
Foreign affairs	63,000
Public works, ordinary	543,000
,, ,, extraordinary . \[ \begin{cases} 383,000 \\ 542,000 \end{cases} \]	
	925,000
Total expenditure	7,511,000

The estimated deficit was consequently 1,145,000l. The unsatisfactory state of the finances the minister of finance ascribed in the budget speech of 1880, to the following causes: "That no effective control over the public purse can be exercised by the Cortes, in the absence of any authoritative statement of the actual as compared with the estimated expenditure of each completed financial year; that for the last six years the balances, as represented in the Budget, have been fictitious, the sums voted at the beginning of each Session having always been exceeded, sometimes even without the authorisation of a special law; that from 1874-79, inclusive, over 9,000,000l. had been obtained from loans."

There has been no budget for the last thirty years without a deficit. The deficit for the year 1867-68 amounted to 5,811,560 milreis, or 1,291,457l., and it rose to 6,133,627 milreis, or 1,363,028l. in 1868-69, but fell to 1,156,000 milreis, or 256,888l., in the estimates of 1879-80. The revenue of the kingdom during the

thirty years 1850-80 increased by about sixty per cent.

The public debt of Portugal dates from the year 1796, when the first loan of 4,000,000 milreis, or about 900,000*l*., was raised. Increasing very slowly at first, it was not till the year 1826 that another large sum was raised, namely, 35 millions of milreis, or 7,777,7771. The total debt rose gradually in the next thirty years, and at the end of 1856 had come to amount to 20,974,000*l*., requiring an annual interest of 629,000*l*. The debt more than doubled in the next ten years, and at the end of 1866 amounted to 43,255,000*l*., the annual interest being 1,297,000*l*. At the end of 1871 the debt had risen to 64,333,000*l*., the annual interest amounting to 1,927,000*l*.; and at the end of 1880 the debt was 78,833,000*l*., the annual interest being 2,216,000*l*.

According to a report of the Minister of Finance, laid before the Cortes in the session of 1879, the total funded debt of Portugal amounted to 374,122 contos of reis, or 83,137,7021., on the 30th of June 1878. Of this total, the home debt was represented by 220,264 contos of reis, or 48,947,2481., and the foreign debt by 153,858 contos of reis, or 34,190,4521. The funded debt of Portugal, per head of population, is, by this statement, nearly as large as that of the United Kingdom, the quota of debt for each inhabitant amounting to 221. 10s., and the annual share of interest, at 3 per cent., to 13s. 6d. Besides the funded debt there is a large floating debt, estimated variously at from 2,500,000l. to 4,000,000l.

The largest portion of the foreign debt of Portugal consists of three loans raised in 1877, in 1878, and in 1880. The first of these, a foreign loan of 6,500,000% nominal, at three per cent., was issued at 50. Only 3,000,0001. of this loan was subscribed at the time. This was followed by the issue of another foreign loan of 2,500,000L, on the same terms, in July 1878, and, finally, by a

foreign loan of 4,000,000l., issued in December 1880.

The floating debt of Portugal has been increasing in recent years, although its gradual extinction was decreed in 1873, when the Government raised a loan for this special object. This loan, issued in September 1873, was in bonds for the nominal amount of 8,500,000% at 3 per cent., the issue-price being  $43\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The interest on the public debt has remained frequently unpaid. Portions of the national debt have also been repudiated at various periods; among others the loan contracted by Don Miguel in 1832. At times, as in the year 1837, the interest on the home debt has been paid, but not that on the foreign debt. By a royal decree of Dec. 18, 1852, the interest on the whole funded debt, internal and foreign, was reduced to 3 per cent. Many of the creditors protested against this act, but without effect. On the 19th of June 1867, the Chamber of Deputies approved a bill presented by the government for raising 37,000,000 milreis to fund the floating debt and to negotiate 3 per Cent. External Bonds at such a price that the interest shall not exceed 3 per cent. above the rate of the actual stock.

# Army and Navy.

The army of the kingdom is formed partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. Freedom from conscription may be purchased by a fixed sum, amounting to about 80%, payable to the Government. The time of service is eight years, of which five have to be spent in the regular army, and three in the militia. More

than one-half of the standing army consists of men procured by enlistment, or who have made the military service their profession.

By a law of military organisation passed June 23, 1864, the strength of the army was fixed at 30,128 men on the peace-footing, and 68,450 on the war-footing. The state of the finances of the kingdom, however, has hitherto prevented the carrying out of the plan of organisation, and scarcely more than half the number of men fixed by law are kept under arms. The actual strength of the army in 1879 was reported to consist of 18,185 rank and file, chiefly infantry, the cavalry numbering 2,497, and the artillery 1,385 officers and men.

The number of troops in the Portuguese colonies amount to 8,500 infantry and artillery, besides a reserve of 9,500 men.

The navy of Portugal was composed, at the end of 1879, of 24 steamers and 18 sailing vessels, most of the latter laid up in harbour. The steamers comprise—

9 corvettes, with a total of 114 guns and of 3,606 horse-power.

8 sloops, ,, ,, 35 ,, ,, 960 7 gun-boats, ,, ,, 21 ,, ,, 340

Total 24 steamers, . with 170 guns and of 4,906 horse-power.

The largest war-ship of the Portuguese navy is the ironclad corvette Vasco do Gama, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, and launched in January 1876. The Vasco do Gama has an unusually sharp prow for 'ramming,' with engines of 450 horse-power, although her burden is only 1,497 tons. The ship is plated with armour to the depth of 10 inches, and carries two 18-ton guns, one 6½-ton, and two 40-pounder guns. The length of the Vasco do Gama is 200 feet, the depth 25 feet, and the breadth, 40 feet. The only other two notable vessels of the navy are the screw-corvettes Rainha de Portugal and Mindello, both built at Blackwall, and launched in October 1875. They are sister vessels, 170 feet long, and 36 feet in breadth, with engines of 900 horse-power, each having an armament of 8 guns, two of 90 cwt. and six 40-pound Armstrong cannon.

The navy is officered by 1 vice-admiral, 5 rear-admirals, and 31

captains; and manned by 3,493 sailors and marines.

### Area and Population.

Portugal is divided into six provinces, the area of which and population, according to the two last censuses, taken in December 1868, and on the 1st of January, 1878, is given in the subjoined table:—

Provinces	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Pop	ulation
Minho		Dec. 1869	Jan 1, 1878
Tras-os-Montes Beira Estremadura Alemtejo Algarve Total	2,671 4,065 8.586 8,834 10,255 2,099	988,995 370,144 1,288,994 837,451 333,237 177,342	1,015,394 410,461 1,390,747 951,545 374,503 205,901
The following table gives th	36,510	3,996,163	4,348,551

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the three

s Surplus of Births
over Deaths
31,872 35,284
3

To the kingdom belong likewise the Azores, or Western Islands, containing an area of 966 Engl. square miles, with a population of 264,852 inhabitants; and Madeira and Porto Santo, with 317 square miles and a population of 123,222.

Portugal had in 1878 two towns with a population of above 50,000 Oporto, with 89,321; and Lisbon, with 253,496 inhabitants.

# Trade and Industry.

The commercial relations of Portugal are chiefly with Great Britain, and there is very little trade, either by land or sea, with other countries. The subjoined table gives the total value of the exports from Portugal to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into Portugal in the ten years 1871 to 1880:-

Years	Exports from Portugal to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Portugal
1871	£	
1872	3,840,869	1,750,555
1873	4,119,363	2,310,202
1874	4,329,806	2,934,393
1875	4,265,032	2,004,393
1876	4,444,071	2,706,990
1877	3,361,071	2,563,067
1878	3,776,795	2,231,191
1879	3,319,968	2,253,352
1880	3,025,228	2,116,094
1000	3,762,504	1,899,039
11221		2 105,674

Wine is the staple article of export from Portugal to the United Kingdom, the average annual value amounting to over 1,000,000*l*. (see below). The imports of British home produce into Portugal embrace cotton goods, of the value of 841,533*l*. in 1880; iron, wrought and unwrought, valued at 200,677*l*.; and woollen fabrics, of the value of 111,841*l*. in 1880.

The subjoined table shows the quantity and declared value of wine exported from Portugal to the United Kingdom in each of the

ten years from 1871 to 1880 :--

Years.	Quantities	Value
- 1	Gallons	£)
1871	3,645,385	1,296,746
1872	4,043,195	1,429,642
1873	4,037,594	1,358,241
1874	3,747,815	1,258,508
1875	4,478,097	1,487,518
1876	3,978,615	1,273,971
1877	4,069,555	1,338,552
1878	2,920,285	931,011
1879	2,888,288	904,479
1880	3,144,927	1,035,397

The total imports of wine, from all countries, into the United Kingdom, amounted to 19,660,127 gallons in 1872, to 21,682,356 gallons in 1873, to 18,234,972 gallons in 1874, to 18,429,305 gallons in 1875, to 19,950,723 gallons in 1876, to 19,568,807 gallons in 1877, to 16,452,538 gallons in 1878, to 15,162,857 gallons in 1879, and to 17,385,496 gallons in 1880. Consequently, the average amount contributed by Portugal was about one-fifth of the total quantity. It was about one-sixth of the average value of the total imports, which latter amounted to 7,718,848!. in 1872, to 8,267,326!. in 1873, to 6,863,465!. in 1874, to 6,801,015!. in 1875, to 6,993,399!. in 1876, to 7,138,966!. in 1877, to 5,988,685!. in 1878, to 5,365,250!. in 1879, and to 6,465,944!. in 1880. (See Spain, page 417.)

The commercial navy of Portugal consisted, on the 1st of January 1878, of 810 vessels, including 39 steamers, of an aggregate burthen

of 88,200 tons.

The total length of railways open for traffic in September 1880 was 1,248 kilometros, or 772 English miles, with 450 kilometros, or 279 English miles more, in course of construction. The two principal lines are from Lisbon to Badajoz, and from Lisbon to Oporto. All the railways receive subventions from the state.

The number of post-offices in the kingdom in September 1880 was 816. There were 13,076,820 letters and postcards, and 6,972,300 packets and newspapers carried in the year 1878. The number of

telegraph offices, at the end of 1878, was 185. There were, at the same date, 3,530 kilometros, or 2,192 English miles of telegraph lines and 7,656 kilometros or 4,754 English miles, of telegraph wires. The number of telegrams despatched in the year 1878 was 662,708, comprising 335,098 inland despatches, and 244,217 on international service.

#### Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Africa and Asia, embrace a total area of 709,469 English square miles. The total population, according to the last official returns, referring to 1871-79, numbered 3,306,247. These returns state the area and population of the various possessions as follows:—

al Possessions.  Area: English square miles	Population
Africa : lands (1879) 1,650 a, Bissao, &c. (1873) 26 b. Thomas' Islands (1878) 454 iz, Benguela, and Mos-	99,317 9,282 20,931 4,500
nd dependency 312,509 382,683	2,000,000 350,000
otal, Africa 697,335	2,484,030
877)	392,604 52,383 300,000 77,230 822,217 3,306,247
tal Colonias	7,160 09,495

The statements of the area and population of the possessions in Angola, &c., in Mozambique, and in the Indian Archipelago, are drawn from estimates.

Although of small extent, the Cape Verde Islands are estimated the most important colonial possession of Portugal, politically and commercially. There are nine principal or inhabited islands that form the Archipelago of the Cape de Verdes. Five of these islands, viz., St. Nicholas, Bona Vista, San Antonio, St. Vincent, and Sal, compose the windward, and the four remaining islands, St. Jago, Fogo, Brava, and Maio, the leeward group. Placed as these islands are, in the direct route of steamers bound to the coast of Brazil, the River Plate, and the west coast of South America, they are of great value as affording a convenient resting-place for coaling and renew-

ing provisions and water. The island of St. Vincent, 70 English square miles in extent, but with not more than 1,700 inhabitants, is possessed of a deep and excellent harbour, affording a secure anchorage at all seasons for vessels of the largest size.

By the terms of a law passed by the Cortes Geraes of Portugal in 1858, domestic slavery came to an end in all the Portuguese

colonies and settlements on the 29th of April 1878.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PORTUGAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister—Don Antonio d'Aguilar, accredited Envoy and Minister to Great Britain, June 30, 1880.

Secretaries-H. Teixeira de Sampayo; Luiz de Quillinan.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PORTUGAL.

Envoy and Minister—Hon. Robert Burnett David Morier, C.B., born in 1830; British Chargé d'Affaires in Württemberg, 1871-72; and in Bavaria, 1872-76. Appointed Envoy and Minister to Portugal, March 1, 1876. Secretaries—Dudley Edward Saurin; Hon. W. J. G. Napier.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Portugal, with the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The Milreis, or 1,000 Reis  $\begin{cases} Average \text{ rate of exchange, } 4s. 5d., \text{ or about } 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ milreis to } £1 \text{ sterling.} \end{cases}$ 

Large sums are calculated in *Contos of Reis*, or 1,000,000 Reis, value £222 4s. 5d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Portugal between the years 1860 and 1863, measures of length being first adopted, and weights afterwards, and it became compulsory from the 1st of October 1868. The chief old measures still in use are:—

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### ROUMANIA.

### Reigning King.

Karl I., King of Roumania, born April 20, 1839, son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; accepted his election as Prince of Roumania, May 10, 1866; assumed the government at Bucharest, May 21, 1866. Proclaimed King of Roumania, March 27, 1881. Married, November 15, 1869, to Princess Elizabeth von Neuwied, born December 29, 1843.

The King has an annual allowance of 900,000 lei, or 36,000l.

The succession to the throne of Roumania, in the event of the King remaining childless, was settled upon Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, by vote of the Senate of October 10, 1880.

The union of the two principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy, on December 23, 1861, the present name being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Roumania was Colonel Couza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexander John I. A revolution which broke out in February 1866, forced Prince Alexander John to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Karl I. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Roumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1877, which was confirmed by Art. 43 of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878.

### Constitution and Government

The constitution now in force in Roumania was voted by a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, in the summer of 1866. The charter vests the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, a Senate, and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of 76 members, and the other house of 157 deputies, of whom 82 are for Wallachia and 75 for Moldavia. The members of both houses are chosen by indirect election, the first voters nominating electors, and these, in their turn, the deputies. Voters are all citizens, aged twenty-five years, who can read and write; and eligible as deputies are all Roumans aged thirty, possessing a small yearly income. The Prince has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is vested in a council of seven ministers.

Wallachia is divided into eighteen, and Moldavia into thirteen

districts, each of which has a prefect or governor, a receiver-general of taxes, and a civil tribunal, consisting of a president and two other judges. Nearly the whole population belongs to the Greek Church, and every village has a small church or chapel, with one or more priests, who act as curates. The government of the Church rests with two archbishops, the first of them styled the Primate of Roumania, and the second the Archbishop of Moldavia. There are, besides, six bishops of the Greek Church, and one Roman Catholic bishop.

### Revenue and Army.

The chief source of revenue of the government is a capitation-tax of nine lei, or francs, being about seven shillings per head on the rural population, with a higher scale for tradesmen and merchants. Some other direct taxes, the profit from State property, and the tobacco monopoly, produce nearly the whole of the national income. The financial accounts for the year 1877 gave the total revenue as 80,437,172 lei, or 3,217,487l., and the total expenditure as 86,291,617 lei, or 3,451,664l., leaving a deficit of 5,854,445 lei, or 234,1771. In the budget for the year 1878, the revenue was calculated at 121,372,451 lei, or 4,854,8981., and the expenditure at 93,372,451 lei, or 3,734,898l., leaving a surplus of 28,000,000 lei, or 1,120,0001. But this surplus was created by the emission of 'billets hypothécaires' to the same amount, under a law passed June 10, 1877. In the budget estimates for the year 1880, the receipts were given at 117,545,944 lei, or 4,701,8381., and the expenses at 117,245,944 lei, or 4,689,838l., leaving a surplus of 300,000 lei, or 12,000l. In the budget for 1881 the revenue and expenditure balanced at 120,766,204 lei, or 4,830,648l. In that for 1882 the receipts are set down at 121,501,447 lei, or 4,860,057l., and the expenditure at 121,190,585 lei, or 4,847,623l., showing a surplus of 310,862 lei, or 12,434l. Among the items of expenditure are 45,000,000 lei for the Public Debt, 26,500,000 for the Ministry of War, 9,000,000 for Public Works, and 10,300,000 for the Ministry of Public Instruction. More than two-thirds of the expenditure is for two branches, the first the payment of interest of the public debt, and the second the maintenance of the army.

The public debt of Roumania amounted, according to an official report of the minister of finance, to 609,959,500 lei, or 24,398,380l., on the 1st of January 1879. The debt consists mainly of three foreign loans contracted in 1864, in 1866, and in 1868. The loan of 1864 was contracted with the Imperial Ottoman Bank and Messrs. Stern Brothers of London; and the loan of 1866 with Messrs. Oppenheim and Co. The loan of 1868 consists of annuities due for the construction of the Bucharest and Giurgevo State Rail-

way to Messrs. Staniforth and Barkley of London. Other liabilities are due for the construction of twenty-three iron bridges contracted for by Messrs. Staniforth and Barkley in 1864, and of Bonds issued in London for the balance by Messrs. Devaux and Co. bearing 7 per cent. interest. All the loans have sinking funds attached, providing for their extinction at periods from 1880 to 1961.

The military forces of Roumania are divided into four classes, namely, the permanent army with its reserves; the territorial army and its reserves; the militia; and the national guard in the towns, and the masses in the rural districts. The permanent army consists of 8 regiments of infantry, 4 battalions of riflemen, 1 battalion of pompiers for the capital, 2 companies of pompiers for Jassy, 2 companies of foot gendarmes, and I company of discipline. cavalry includes 2 regiments of hussars, 1 squadron of instruction, and 5 squadrons of horse gendarmes. The artillery consists of 2 regiments of 7 batteries, 1 company of pontonniers, 1 company of armourers, and 1 section of transport service. The territorial army consists of 8 regiments of infantry, called 'Dorobanzi,' 8 regiments of cavalry, called 'Calarashi,' and 1 battery of artillery for each of the 33 districts into which the Principalities are divided. The effective force of the territorial army in 1879 was 22,463 infantry, and 12,184 cavalry with 12,192 horses. The conscription for the standing army and the territorial army takes place simultaneously, the smaller numbers drawn being taken for the permanent army, but those who are willing to find their own horses pass into the 'Calarashi,' whatever number they may have The territorial is subject to be mobilised, and concentrated for manœuvres or other service. The militia is composed of two classes. The first class consists of all those from 21 to 29 years of age who have not been drawn for the permanent or territorial armies; and the second class consists of all those from 29 to 37 years of age who have served in either the permanent or territorial armies.

### Area and Population.

The area and population of Roumania are only known by estimates. According to official returns made in 1876 and 1877, the total area embraced 45,642 English square miles, of which 27,500 square miles came to the former Wallachia, and 18,142 to Moldavia, including the new Bessarabian provinces annexed to the Principality by the treaty of Paris. The total population of Roumania was estimated in the same returns at 5,073,000, comprising 2,618,136 males, and 2,454,864 females.

By articles 42 and 43 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, the area of Roumania underwent considerable alterations,

defined as follows:—'The Principality of Roumania gives back to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia that portion of the territory of Bessarabia taken from Russia under the Treaty of Paris of 1856, bounded on the west by the Thalweg of the Pruth, and on the south by the Thalweg of the Kilia branch and the mouth of the Stary Stamboul. The islands forming the Delta of the Danube, as well as the Island of Serpents, the Sandjak of Tultcha, comprising the Cazas districts of Kilia, Sulina, Mahmoudie, Isatcha, Tultcha, Matchin, Babadah, Hirsovo, Kustendje, Medjidie are re-united with Roumania. The Principality receives in addition the territory situate to the south of the Dobrudja, as far as a line, having its starting point to the east of Silistria and joining the Black Sea to the south of Mangolia.

The alterations thus effected may be described in their results as follows, according to the latest estimates:—

Roumania hofore 41 m	Area: Eng. sq. m.	Population
Roumania before the Treaty of Berlin Addition made by Total	45,642 5,935	5,073,000 357,000
Deduct cession Total actual	51,577 3,270	5,430,000 140,000

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus, or otherwise, of births over deaths, was as follows in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus or deficit (—) of birth
1876	166,337	127,647	31,565	38,690
1877	154,785	131,376	29,312	25,409
1878	139,254	139,567	35,558	-583
1879	166,058	127,273	46,484	38,785
1880	166,448	158,585	39,117	7,863

There were five towns with over 30,000 inhabitants at the end of 1876. The capital and seat of the Government, Bucharest, had 221,805 inhabitants; Jassy, 90,125; Galatz, 80,763; Botachani, 39,941; and Ploesti, 33,170 inhabitants.

# .Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse between Roumania and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined statement, which gives the value of the exports from Roumania to Great Britain and of the British imports into Roumania, in the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Roumania to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Roumania
1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	1,238,091 247,317 970,555 1,373,002 1,461,836	£ 707,568 197,273 887,488 997,078 1,112,761

The staple article of Roumanian exports to the United Kingdom is corn, the value of which was 1,435,074*l*. in 1880, comprising 64,216*l*. for wheat; 796,808*l*. for barley; and 574,850*l*. for maize and other corn. The British imports into Roumania consist of miscellaneous articles of British manufacture, chief among them cotton goods, including yarn, of the value of 674,608*l*. in 1880.

The commerce and industry of Roumania largely profited by the construction, in recent years, of several lines of railway. In 1869, the first line, 42 English miles in length, was opened from Bucharest to Giurgevo on the Danube, and at the end of June 1878 the completed network had risen to 775 English miles. To this was added, by the acquisition of the Dobrudja, in 1878, the railway from Tchernavoda to Kustendje, 39 miles long, bringing the length of lines open for traffic to 814 miles. There were 560 miles of railway lines in course of construction in 1878. The whole of the railways of Roumania are State property.

The postal establishment of Roumania carried 9,658,671 letters, 460,659 postcards, and 5,166,740 packets and newspapers in the year 1878. There were 246 post-offices at the end of 1878.

The telegraphs of the Principality were of a length of 5,209 kilomètres, or 3,232 English miles, at the end of 1880, the length of wires being 8,280 kilomètres, or 5,133 English miles. The number of telegrams carried in the year 1880 was 950,072, comprising 685,642 inland despatches, and 252,563 on international service, the rest being in transit.

# Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF ROUMANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister. - Callainaki Catardj, accredited July 31, 1880.

# 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ROUMANIA.

Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General.—William Arthur White; Vice-Consul and Acting Consul-General at Warsaw, 1857-63; Consul at Danzig, 1864-75; Diplomatic Agent for Servia, 1875-78. Appointed Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General for Roumania, May 2, 1878.

# Money, Weights, and Measures.

The French decimal system of money, weights, and measures was introduced into Roumania in 1876. Unit of the monetary system is the lei, equivalent to the franc, divided into 100 bani, or centimes.

Russian and Austrian coins and Turkish weights and measures are largely in use by the people.

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Ubicini (J. H. A.), Les Provinces Roumaines. 8. Paris, 1856.

#### RUSSIA.

(EMPIRE OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.)

#### Reigning Emperor.

Alexander III., Emperor of all the Russias, born February 26 (March 10 new style), 1845, the eldest son of Emperor Alexander II. and of Princess Maria, daughter of the late Grand-duke of Hesse-Darmstadt; educated at Russian universities; ascended the throne at the death of his father (by assassination) March 1 (March 13, new style), 1881; married, Nov. 9, 1866, to Maria Dagmar, born Nov. 26, 1847, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark.

#### Children of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duke Nicholas, heirapparent, born May 6 (May 18), 1868.

II. Grand-duke George, born April 28 (May 10), 1871.

III. Grand-duchess Xenia, born April 6. (April 18), 1875. IV. Grand-duke Michael, born Nov. 23 (Dec. 5), 1878.

#### Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duke *Vladimir*, born April 10 (April 22), 1847; married August 16 (August 28), 1874, to Princess Marie of Mecklemburg-Schwerin. Offspring of the union are three sons:—1. Cyrille, born September 30 (October 12), 1876. 2. Boris, born November 12 (Nov. 24), 1877. 3. Andreas, born May 2 (May 14), 1879.

II. Grand-duke Alexis, born January 2 (January 14), 1850. III. Grand-duchess Marie, born October 5 (October 17), 1853:

married January 21, 1874, to the Duke of Edinburgh, son of Queen Victoria of Great Britain. (See p. 189.)

IV. Grand-duke Sergius, bonn April 29 (May 11), 1857. V. Grand-duke Paul, born September 21 (October 3), 1860.

#### Uncles and Aunts of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duchess Olga, sister of the late Emperor Alexander II.; born August 30 (September 11), 1822; married July 1 (July 13), 1846, to Prince Karl, then heir-apparent, now king, of Würt-

temberg. (See page 137.)

II. Grand-duke Constantine, brother of the preceding, born September 9 (September 21), 1827; high-admiral of the Russian navy; married, August 30 (September 11), 1848, to Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, of which union there are issue five children:—1. Nicholas, born February 2 (February 14), 1850.
2. Olga, born August 22 (September 3), 1851, and married October 27, 1867, to Georgios I., King of the Hellenes (see page 281).
3. Vera (Wjera), born February 4 (February 16), 1854, and

married May 8, 1874, to Prince Eugene of Württemberg; widow, January 27, 1877. 4. Constantine, born August 10 (August 22), 1858; aide-de-camp of the Emperor. 5. Dimitri, born June 1

(June 13), 1860; captain in the Russian army.

III. Grand-Duke Nicholas, brother of the preceding, born July 27 (August 8), 1831; field-marshal in the Russian army, and inspector-general of cavalry and the corps of engineers; married, January 25 (February 6), 1856, to Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, of which marriage there are two sons-1. Nicholas, born November 6 (November 18), 1856; colonel in the Russian army. 2. Peter, born January 10 (January 22), 1864; captain in the Russian army.

IV. Grand-duke Michael, born October 13 (October 25), 1832, field-marshal in the Russian army; married, August 16 (Aug. 28), 1857, to Princess Cecilia of Baden, of which union there are issue seven children: -1. Nicholas, born April 14 (April 26), 1859. 2. Anastasia, born July 16 (July 28), 1860, and married Jan. 12 (January 24), 1879, to Prince Friedrich Franz of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; offspring a daughter, Alexandrine, born December 24, 1879. 3. Michael, born October 4 (Oct. 16), 1861; general in the Russian army. 4. George, born August 11 (August 23), 1863. 5. Alexander, born April 1 (April 13), 1866; colonel in the Russian army. 6. Sergius, born September 25 (Oct. 7), 1869; colonel in the Russian army. 7. Alexis, born December 16 (De-

cember 28), 1875; lieutenant in the Russian army.

The reigning family of Russia descend, in the female line, from Michael Romanof, elected Tsar in 1613, after the extinction of the House of Rurik; and in the male line from the duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp, born in 1701, scion of a younger branch of the princely family of Oldenburg. The union of his daughter Anne with Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp formed part of the great reform projects of Peter I., destined to bring Russia into closer contact with the western states of Europe. Peter I. was succeeded by his second wife, Catherine, the daughter of a Livonian peasant, and she by the grandson of Peter's elder brother, with whom the male line of the Romanofs terminated, in the year 1730. The reign of the next three sovereigns of Russia, Anne, Ivan III., and Elizabeth, of the female line of Romanof, formed a transition period, which came to an end with the accession of Peter III., of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. All the subsequent emperors, without exception, connected themselves by marriage with German families. The wife and successor of Peter III., daughter of the Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, general in the Prussian army, left the crown to her only son, Paul, who became the father of two emperors, Alexander I. and Nicholas, and the grandfather of a third, the present Alexander II. All these sovereigns married German princesses of the Protestant

faith, creating intimate family alliances, among others, with the

reigning houses of Württemberg, Baden, and Prussia.

The emperor is in possession of the revenue from the Crown domains, consisting of more than a million of square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia, and producing a vast revenue, the actual amount of which is, however, unknown, as no reference to the subject is made in the budgets or finance accounts, the Crown domains being considered the private property of the imperial family. The sum total of the income of the imperial family is estimated, in a British Consular report of 1867, at 2,450,000l. sterling, it being added that 'about 450,000l. are spent in charities, schools, theatres, &c.,' leaving a net revenue of 2,000,000l.

The following have been the Tsars and Emperors of Russia, from the time of election of Michael Romanof. Tsar Peter I. was the first ruler who adopted, in the year 1721, the title of Emperor.

House of Romanof-Male Line.	Ivan III 1740
Michael 1613	Elizabeth 1741
Alexei 1645 Feodor 1676	House of Romanof-Holstein.
Ivan and Peter I. 1682	Peter III 1762
Peter I 1689	Catherine II 1762
Catherine I 1725	Paul 1796
Peter II 1727	Alexander I 1801
House of Romanof-Female Line.	Nicholas 1825
House of Romanof-Female Line.	Alexander II 1855
Anne 1730	Alexander III 1881

The above list shows that, notwithstanding many vicissitudes in the succession of the crown, the average reign of the sovereigns of Russia, for two centuries and a half, has been sixteen years.

#### Constitution and Government.

The Government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the emperor, whose will alone is law. There are, however, certain rules of government which the sovereigns of the present reigning house have acknowledged as binding. The chief of these is the law of succession to the throne, which, according to a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, is to be that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. This decree annulled a previous one, issued by Peter I., February 5, 1722, which ordered each sovereign to select his successor to the throne from among the members of the imperial family, irrespective of the claims of primogeniture. Another fundamental law of the realm proclaimed by Peter I., is that every

sovereign of Russia, with his consort and children, must be a member of the orthodox Greek Church. The princes and princesses of the imperial house, according to a decree of Alexander I., must obtain the consent of the emperor to any marriage they may contract; otherwise the issue of such union cannot inherit the throne. By an ancient law of Russia, the heir-apparent is held to be of age at the end of the sixteenth year, and the other members of the reigning

family with the completed eighteenth year. The administration of the empire is entrusted to four great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions, but centring in the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor.' The first of these boards is the Council of the Empire, established in its present form by Alexander I., in the year 1810. It consists of a president, and an unlimited number of members appointed by the emperor. On July 1, 1875, the council consisted of forty-two members, exclusive of the ministers, who have a seat ex officio, and of the princes of the Imperial House, who can claim the right to be present at the deliberations. The Council is divided into three departments, namely, of Legislation, of Civil Administration, and of Finance. Each department has its own President, and a separate sphere of duties; but there are collective meetings of the three sections. The chief function of the Council of the Empire is that of superintending the action of the general administration, of watching over the due execution of the laws of the realm, and of proposing alterations and modifications of the same whenever necessary. The Council stands in direct communication with the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor.'

The second of the great colleges, or boards of government, is the Directing Senate or 'Prawitelstwujuschtschi Senat,' established by Peter I., in the year 1711. The functions of the senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. It is the high court of justice for the empire, controlling all the inferior tribunals. The senate is divided into eight committees or sections, of which five sit at Petersburg and three at Moscow. Each committee is authorised to decide in the last resort upon certain descriptions of cases, brought either immediately before it, or by appeal from the inferior courts. In a few cases, however, parties dissatisfied with its decisions may petition the emperor. The senators are mostly persons of high rank, or who fill high stations; but a lawyer of eminence presides over each department, who represents the emperor, and without whose signature its decisions would have no force. In the plenum, or general meeting of the sections, the minister of justice takes the chair, as high procurator for his majesty. Besides its superintendence over the court of law, the senate examines into the state of the public revenue and expenditure, and has power to appoint to a great variety of offices, and to make remonstrances to the emperor.

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The third college, established by Peter I., in the year 1721, is the *Holy Synod*, and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the empire. It is composed of the principal dignitaries of the Church. All its decisions run in the emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg.

The fourth board of government is the Council of Ministers. It is divided into eleven departments. They are—

1. The Ministry of the Imperial House.—General Count Worontzow-Dachkow, aide-de-camp of the emperor: appointed Minister of the Imperial House, in succession to Count Alexander

Adlerberg, March 29, 1871.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Prince Alexander Michael Gortschakoff, born 1798; entered the diplomatic service, 1818; Secretary of Embassy at London, 1824; Minister at Florence, 1830; Plenipotentiary at Vienna, 1832; Ambassador Extraordinary at Stuttgart, 1841; Ambassador at Vienna, 1854; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, April 17, 1856.

3. The Ministry of War.—General Count Vannoski, aide-decamp of the emperor; appointed minister of war, March 29, 1881.

4. The Ministry of the Navy.—Rear-Admiral Petchourow, ap-

pointed July 30, 1880.

5. The Ministry of the Interior.—General Count Ignatiev, appointed March 29, 1881.

6. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Count Tolstoy, Procura-

tor-General of the Holy Synod, appointed April 27, 1866.

7. The Ministry of Finance.—Count Abaza, appointed November 3, 1880.

8. The Ministry of Justice.—Count Nabokoff, appointed June 14, 1878.

9. The Ministry of the Imperial Domains.—Privy Councillor P. A. Valouiew, appointed Aug. 25, 1872.

10. The Ministry of Public Works and Railways. —Vice-Admiral Possiet, appointed July 23, 1874.

11. The Department of General Comptrol.—Privy Councillor Solski, appointed Comptroller-General, October 1879.

Most of the above heads of departments have assistant ministers, who supply their place on certain occasions. They all communicate directly with the sovereign, or with the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor,' in which body centres the whole executive authority of the empire. The Private Cabinet is divided into four sections, the first of which has the presidency and superintendence of the other two.

and is in immediate communication with the emperor. The second is the legislative department; the third is specially devoted to the comptrol of the army and secret police; and the fourth to public

instruction and ecclesiastical affairs.

The local administration of the empire differs in different provinces; Government having always allowed conquered or annexed countries to preserve their own laws and institutions, except in so far as they were hostile to the general constitution of the empire. The Grand-duchy of Finland has a special and partially independent form of government; and the provinces wrested from Sweden by Peter the Great, Courland, and those formerly belonging to Poland, have peculiar institutions and privileges, which, however,

have latterly been much modified.

The empire is divided into general governments, or vice-royalties, governments, and districts. There are, at present, 14 of the first, 51 of the second, and above 320 of the last. There are, besides, extensive districts which from the thinness of the population are not organised into regular governments, which are called provinces, or 'oblasts.' At the head of each general government is a viceroy, or general-governor, the representative of the emperor, who as such commands the forces, and has the supreme control and direction of all affairs, whether civil or military. All the functionaries within their jurisdiction are subordinate to, and make their reports to the generalgovernors. They sanction or suspend the judgments of the courts, and exercise the right of pardon in a limited degree. A civilgovernor, representing the general-governor, assisted by a council of regency, to which all measures must be submitted, is established in each government or province. In case of dissent, the opinion of the governor is provisionally adopted till the pleasure of the emperor with respect to the matter be ascertained. A vice-governor is appointed to fill the place of the civil-governor when the latter is absent or unwell. There is also, in each government, a council of finance under the presidency of the vice-governor.

The government of the parish, and part of the local administration, is intrusted to the people, to the extent of leaving them free in matters of social interest. For this purpose, the whole country is divided into communes denominated 'Mir' - which means both the village' and 'the world'—and these again are united into districts or 'Voloste,' embracing a population of about two thousand souls. Each of the latter divisions is presided over by an Elder, or 'Starshina,' who, in case the district consists of several villages, has above him a 'Starosta,' or head of a commune, as also a tax-collector or superintendent of public stores. All these officers are elected by ballot at annual assemblies by the peasants, and from among themselves The offices are more or less honorary,

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the emoluments connected with some of them being so small as to be scarcely more than nominal. The annual assemblies for electing these local representatives are constituted in a very peculiar manner. Every five houses have the election of one deputy for the communal assembly, and these again choose a delegate for the district assemblies, in the proportion of one man to every ten houses. These representatives elect their own parish officers and discuss and decide all parish affairs, such as the division of the fields, the arrangement of the tenancies, the proper distribution of the taxes, the audit of accounts, the supervision of the recruiting business, the admittance of new members into the commune, petitions and complaints to the Tsar and the ministry, and similar matters. As a rule, these communal assemblies take place regularly three times a year; but they may be called more frequently if business of importance require it. In conjunction with these assemblies are village tribunals, consisting of two elected members of the commune called 'conscience people.' Injuries and offences of every kind, as well as disputes relating to property, not involving more than five roubles, come under the jurisdiction of these popular tribunals.

The grand-duchy of Finland, ceded to the Emperor of Russia by the treaty of Frederickshamm, September 17, 1809, has preserved, by special grant of Alexander I. (renewed by the decrees of the Emperor Nicholas, of December 24, 1825, and of Alexander II., of March 3, 1855), its ancient constitution, dating from the year 1772, and reformed in 1789. This charter provides for a national parliament, consisting of four estates, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants. The right of legislation and of general taxation is nominally in the hands of this assembly, though in reality it is exercised by a senate appointed by the 'Emperor Grand-duke.' This senate was created by an ordinance of Alexander I., of October 25, 1811, and consisted first of three members, called the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland.' Another ukase, of February 12, 1812, created a Governor-general of Finland, in whom was vested the whole executive power, as representative of the sovereign. In 1816, a consultative body, called the 'Imperial Senate of Finland.' was placed at the side of the ministerial council, as the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland,' and denominated, after a while, ' the Senate.' The 'Imperial Senate,' originally consisting of fourteen members, then of sixteen, and finally, up to the present time, of eighteen, is nominated by the sovereign for three years, and chosen the one-half from the nobility of Finland, and the other half from among the classes of citizens and peasants. The organ of their communication with the emperor is a secretary of state for the grand-duchy of Finland. residing at St. Petersburg.

Poland, which had a constitution of its own from 1815 to 1830, and a separate government till 1864, was deprived at the latter date of the last remnant of its administrative independence. By imperial decree of September 1, 1864, following in the wake of the suppression of the great revolt of the two preceding years, the kingdom was placed under the rule of eight military governors depending from a 'Council of State' established at Warsaw; and this form of government again was superseded by a decree of March 22, 1867, which, abolishing the Council of State, transferred the entire administration of the country to a 'Commission for the interior affairs of Poland,' sitting at St. Petersburg. Finally, by ukase of the Emperor dated Feb. 23, 1868, the Commission was dissolved, and the government of Poland absolutely incorporated with that of Russia.

## Church and Education.

The established religion of the empire is the Greco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox-Catholic Faith. The Russian Church separated from the See of Rome in 1054, and from the Byzantine patriarchate in 1589. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The sacred synod, the board of government of the Church, was established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the four Eastern patriarchs.

There have been three epochs in the government of the Russian Church. At first it had a foreign head, the patriarch in Constantinople, who appointed the Metropolitan of Kief, and afterwards of Moscow; during the second period, commencing in 1589, it was governed by a patriarch appointed by the Tsar, but nearly independent; lastly, the direction of the Church was transferred to the emperor. He is, however, not the head of the Church in the same sense as the Pope of Rome. The emperor exercises the external functions in a still greater degree than the pontiff; he appoints to every office in the Church, and is restricted only so far as to leave to the bishops and prelates the privilege of proposing candidates; and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. But he has never claimed the right of deciding theological and dogmatic questions. In the case of any new heresy springing up in Russia, requiring a judgment, the emperor cannot pronounce a decision, but this duty appertains to the synod, and, if the question is critical, the opinion of the four Eastern patriarchs must be consulted, and finally a council has to be convened. The judgment of the Church being once given, the emperor must command

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its execution. In official documents the emperor is not called the

Head, but the Protector, or Defender, of the Church.

The points in which the Greco-Russian Church differs from the Roman Catholic faith, are, its denying the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, its prohibiting the celibacy of the clergy, and its authorising all individuals to read and study the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue. The prohibition of celibacy is carried to such an extent, that no priest can perform any spiritual function before he is married, nor after he becomes a widower; and as, by the rules of the Church, he is not allowed to remarry, the death of his wife occasions the cessation of his clerical functions. The priests may, however, on the death of their wives, enter into a convent, and enjoy the privilege of becoming eligible to be dignitaries of the Church. There are in Russia nearly 500 cathedrals and about 29,000 churches attached to the established faith, the latter employing about 70,000 secular or parochial clergymen. There are also about 550 convents, of which 480 are for men and 70 for women. The clergy are either secular or regular—the former consisting of the parochial clergy, and the latter of the higher dignitaries, monks, and priests. The hierarchy is composed of bishops, archbishops, and metropolitans. There are in all 38 dioceses.

The Russian Church formerly possessed immense wealth, but it was partly confiscated by Peter I. and partly by Catherine II. The latter sovereign appropriated the whole movable property of the Church for the use of the State, assigning, in compensation, pensions to the chief ecclesiastical dignitaries. But, with the exception of a few benefices in Petersburg, Moscow, and other principal cities, the stipends of the clergy, even when increased by the offerings of the people, and by the fees on occasion of births, marriages, and funerals, are almost inadequate to provide for their subsistence. The total number of established clergy, of all

ranks and orders, is stated at 254,000.

With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, who are not allowed to settle in Russia Proper, all religions may be freely professed in the empire. No member of the Russo-Greek Church is, however, permitted to renounce his creed; and when a marriage takes place between one of its members and a person belonging to another faith, the children must all be brought up in the established church. Roman Catholics are most numerous in the formerly Polish provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south-western frontier

The number of members of the principal religious creeds in European Russia was returned as follows at an enumeration taken

Creeds	Russia, ex-Poland	Poland	Total, European Russia	Total,
menians Roman Catholics Protestants ews	37,136 2,882,991 2,234,112 1,829,100 2,358,766 255,503	32,484 229,260 4,326,473 331,233 783,079 606 472	266,396 7,209,464 2,565,345 2,612,179 2,359,372 255,975	63,835,00 55,00 8,300,00 2,950,00 3,000,00 2,600,00 26,000

The following table shows, after official returns, the number of Educational Establishments in Russia, maintained, either wholly or in part, by the government, and placed under the Minister of Public Instruction, at the end of the year 1870:—

Universities Lyceums Veterinary schools Gymnasiums and progymnasiums For males For females Training schools for teachers	8 2 2	7,275 262 154
For females Training schools for to 1	153	
Primary schools	173 39 419 4827	358,478 1,274 27,508 831,402

In 1876 there were 24,456 primary schools, with 1,019,488 pupils; in 1877 there were 68 normal schools, with 4,596 pupils; while the various secondary establishments had 88,400 pupils. The universities had, in 1878, 6,250 students.

In the budget for the year 1879, a sum of 16,230,116 roubles, or 2,318,586l was set down for public education. Of this total the allowance made to universities and lyceums was 321,739l; to gymnasiums 586,650l; to district, parochial, and primary schools, 349,317l; and to training colleges for teachers, and for building expenses, 177,261l. The rest was for the cost of general administration.

The mass of the population of Russia is as yet without education. In 1860 only two out of every hundred recruits levied for the army were able to read and write, but the proportion had largely increased in 1870, when eleven out of every hundred were found to be possessed of these elements of knowledge. In the Grand-duchy of Finland, which has a system of public instruction separate from that of the inhabitants being able at least to read, if not to write.

The empire, Finland excepted, is divided into educational districts, each of which has a university, with a number of lyceums, at which

the young men intended to fill civil offices are mostly instructed, besides gymnasiums, high schools, and elementary schools, varying according to area and population. The chief districts are those of Petersburg, Moscow, Kĥarkof, Kasan, Dorpat, Kief, Odessa, Wilna, and Warsaw.

## Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of the empire is derived to the extent of twothirds from direct and indirect taxes, while nearly two-thirds of the total expenditure are for the army and navy, and interest on the public debt. There are annual budget estimates published by the government, and also, since 1866, accounts of the actual receipts and disbursements of the State, which, entering into minute details, cannot be issued till after the lapse of a number of years.

The following table gives the total actual revenue and expenditure of the Imperial Government for each of the three years from 1875 to 1877, and the budget estimates of the total revenue and expenditure for each of the two years 1878 and 1879:-

Years	Revenue		Expenditure		
1875 1876 1877 1878 1879	Roubles 532,306,209 534,791,290 537,784,596 600,398,425 628,965,708	£ 76,043,744 76,398,757 76,826,371 85,771,204 89,852,244	Roubles 529,050,426 534,705,120 537,776,074 600,398,425 628,583,757	£ 75,578,632 76,386,446 76,825,153 85,771,204 89,797,679	

The financial estimates of Russia are framed on the model of the former Imperial French budgets. The estimates of revenue are subdivided under the three heads of, first, ordinary receipts; secondly, 'recettes d'ordre;' and thirdly, extraordinary receipts. The estimates of expenditure are subdivided into four heads, namely, first, ordinary, expenditure; secondly, anticipated deficits in receipts ('non valeurs dans les recettes'); thirdly, 'dépenses d'ordre;' and fourthly, temporary disbursements, the latter chiefly incurred for the construction of railways. The ordinary revenue includes all the direct and indirect taxes raised for the purpose of meeting the ordinary cost of the administration, while the 'recettes d'ordre' represent the estimated receipts from the sale of volumes of laws printed by the government, of the produce of State mines, and of other miscellaneous sources. These receipts are balanced by sums of a similar amount placed on the estimates of expenditure under the heading of 'dépenses d'ordre.' The extraordinary receipts consist mainly of sums borrowed for the purpose of subsidising railways and for promoting other works of public utility. They are entered in the same manner as the 'recettes d'ordre' on the expenditure side of the Budgets.

The following two tables show the principal sources of revenue and

the chief branches of expenditure of the Government according the budget estimates for the year 1881:—

Sources of Revenue	
1. Ordinary Revenue:	1881
Direct taxes	
Indiana daxes	Roubles
Indirect taxes.	138,009,78
Mint, post, and telegraphs	376,592,35
- otto domains	26 320 0
Miscellaneous receives	26,320,67
Revenue of Transcaucasus	33,909,78
or Transcaucasus	44,937,32
Maria and	8,599,08
Total ordinary revenue	THE R. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.
2 (Possition No.	628,368,97
2. 'Recettes d'Ordre'	7,0,07
0.77	• 24,953,551
3. Extraordinary receipts	~=,000,001
J - Tootpus	04.200
	64,139,083
Total	
Total revenue {	717,461,609
1	102,494,515
Remail	
Branches of Expenditure	1004
1. Ordinary Expenditure:	1881
Interest and sinking fund of the national debt	
Imperial Chancery	Roubles
Holy Synod	193,338,684
M: Synod	1,656.876
Ministry of the Imperial House	10,321,265
" " Foreign Affairs	9,154,658
" " War	2 645 005
the Narry	3,645,225
THE TIME	206,718,302
· - 1001(3)	28,903,132
" " Imperial Domains	83,741,500
" GDe Interior	19,152,183
" " Public Instruction	37,999,917
" Public Wards	17 250 000
Tractic Works and Railways	17,358,296
Department of C	11,586,594
Department of General Control Posts and Telegraphs	16,554,596
Civil administ	2,190,788
Civil administration of the Transcaucasus Various	21,612,712
arious .	8,158,326
	2,642,586
Total ordinary expenditure	2,012,000
- vaponditure	674,725,640
Anticip. deficits in receipts	21 2,120,040
	4 000 000
'Dépenses d'Ordre '	4,000,000
	24,953,551
Temporary disbursements	41,000,001
The state of the s	12 700 410
	13,782,418
Total expenditure {	715 104 154
~ Jen appointing	717,461,609
$\mathcal{L}$	102,494,515

The direct taxes of the empire consist chiefly of imposts on land — 'impôts redevances foncières'—which produce nine-tenths of the whole poll-tax, levied from the peasantry, and raised at very little expense. Customs and excise duties, the former of a protective nature, and the latter laid principally on spirits, beer, salt, and tobacco, form the bulk of the revenue from indirect taxation.

It will be seen from the table showing the budget of expenditure for 1881 that, next to the disbursements for the army, the largest branch of expenditure is that for the public debt. In the budget estimates for the year 1881, the total amount required for interest and sinking fund was divided as follows:—

Interest, &c., on Public Loans	1881
Foreign loans:	Destruction
Terminable	Roubles 23,661,504
Perpetual.	23,502,815
Internal terminable loans:	20,002,010
Debt to sundry departments	199,865
Four per cent. bank bills (metallic)	4,500,000
Five per cent, hank hille	7,450,000
1st and 2nd lottery loans .	13,289,250
1st and 2nd oriental loans	44,000,000
Treasury bills	9,331,200
Polish obligations	1,890,000
Debt on Polish 'Feuilles de liquidation'	3,184,124
THICHMAL DEPORTING INGRE	10,117,646
Anticipated redemption of loans	287,553
Total	.,,
Interest and sinking fund an assessing in	141,413,957
for construction of railways, &c.	
	51,924,727
Grand total	700 000 001
	193,338,684 £27,619,812

The finances of Russia, almost since the beginning of the century, exhibit large annual deficits, caused partly by an enormous expenditure for war, and partly by the construction of reproductive works, such as railways. But the war expenditure was by far the greatest cause of the deficits.

According to official returns, issued in 1881, the total war outlay incurred by Russia during the four years 1876-79 amounted to 1,020,578,490 roubles, or 145,796,927*l*.

To cover a series of annual deficits and, at the same time, to procure the capital for the construction of a network of railways throughout the Empire, a number of foreign loans were raised during the twenty-eight years from 1850 to 1877. The most important of them were, first, a loan of 6,400,000*l*., issued in 1850, to meet the

expenditure for the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow; secondly, a loan of 12 millions sterling, issued in 1859, thirdly, a loan of 8 millions, issued in 1860; and fourthly, a loan of 15 millions sterling, issued in 1862, the latter three contracted partly for the covering of financial deficits and partly for the construction of The subsequent foreign loans were one for 2,600,0001, issued in 1863, and two for 6,000,0001. each, issued respectively in 1864 and 1866. The next was a foreign loan of 12,000,0001, brought out in January 1870; followed by another loan of 12,000,000%, issued in 1871; and by two loans, each of 15,000,000%, the first brought out in September 1872, and the second raised in December 1873. The two foreign loans of 1850 and of 1864 were contracted for by Messrs. Baring; the four foreign loans of 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873 were contracted by Messrs. Rothschild, of London and Paris; and lastly, the foreign loan of 1877 was contracted by Messrs. Mendelssohn, Berlin, in union with the Comptoir d'Escompte, Paris, and other continental banks. Finally, a foreign loan of 23,000,000i. was issued in November 1880 direct by the Russian Government, but both Messrs. Rothschild and the Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris declining to contract for it, there were but few subscribers.

The following table gives the year of issue, nominal capital, interest per cent., and price of issue, of the foreign loans of Russia, fifteen in number-including early liabilities dating back to 1822contracted up to the end of September 1879:-

FOREIGN LOANS OF RUSSIA

Year of issue	Nominal capital	Interest per cent.	Price of issue per cent.
1822 1850 1859 1860 1862 1863 1864 1866 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875	£ 6,400,000 5,500,000 12,000,000 15,000,000 2,600,000 6,000,000 12,000,000 12,000,000 15,000,000 15,000,000 14,80,000 15,000,000 15,000,000 15,000,000	5 4 2 3 4 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	77 93 68 92 94 85 86 61 80 81 89 90 87 2

Not included in the above list are several loans for railways, guaranteed by the Imperial Government. The earlier of the foreign loans of Russia have become largely reduced at present, through the operation of sinking funds. Of the 1822 loan, issued by Messrs. Rothschild, more than one-half had been repaid at the end of 1875; of the 1850 loan, contracted for by Baring Brothers, the outstanding sum was 2,950,000l.; of the 1859 loan, issued by Thomson, Bonar, and Co., the amount was 5,100,000l.; and of the 1860 loan, issued by Baring Brothers, it was 6,600,000l. at the same date. But the repayments, through sinking funds, were comparatively small of the subsequent loans.

The entire public debt of Russia, interior and foreign, was estimated to amount to 2,450,000,000 roubles, or 350,000,000l., on the 1st of September 1878, the total including an internal loan of 210,000,000 roubles, or 30,000,000l., issued in 1877, soon after the commencement of the war against Turkey, and another internal loan, called The Second Eastern Loan, to the amount of 300,000,000 roubles, or 42,857,142l. issued in August 1878. On January 1, 1880, the total debt had increased to 2,980,584,546 roubles, or 425,797,792l.

Not included in the debt here enumerated is a very large quantity of paper money with forced currency. According to official reports, the total amount of bank notes in circulation on the 1st of January 1876, was 797,313,480 roubles, or 113,901,925l. There were new issues of paper money to a very large amount during the years 1876 to 1879. The total debt represented by paper money of forced currency was estimated at 1,134,000,000 roubles, or 162,000,000l., at the end of September 1879.

The destruction of public credit, through an illimited issue of paper money, is of old standing. In the reign of Catherine II., the first attempt, on a large scale, was made to cover the annual deficits by a very liberal supply of paper roubles, the sum total of which at the death of the Empress, 1796, amounted to 200,000,000. During the subsequent wars with France and Turkey, new emissions of paper followed, with the consequence that in 1815 the notes had fallen to 418, that is, one silver rouble was worth four roubles eighteen copecs in paper. Great efforts were now made by the Government to improve this state of things, by withdrawing a portion of the paper from circulation. After ten years of improved financial management, there remained, however, still 600,000,000 of notes, circulating at the rate of three paper roubles to one silver rouble. As a final remedy, the Imperial Government withdrew, in 1843, the whole of the old paper money, introducing, in its stead, a new form of bank notes, with forced currency. By these and other means, particularly the establishment, in 1859, of a State bank, the Bank of Russia, under the control of the Minister of Finance, the nominal value of the paper money was considerably raised, with a prospect of the resumption of specie payments in the course of a number of years.

The Grand-duchy of Finland had a revenue of 32,409,576 marcs, or 1,296,383*l.*, and expenditure of 34,953,379 marcs, or 1,398,135*l.* in 1880. Its total debt on January 1, 1881, amounted to 62,405,538 marcs, or 2,496,221*l.* The special budgets of Poland ceased in 1867, on the final incorporation of the kingdom with Russia.

## Army and Navy.

#### 1. Army.

The armed forces of Russia were drawn, previous to the year 1871, from the classes of peasants and artisans, partly and principally by means of a conscription, partly by the adoption of the sons of soldiers, and partly by voluntary enlistment. In January 1871, a law of military re-organisation was sanctioned by the Emperor, which came into force in 1872. The new law orders an annual conscription, to which all men who have completed their twenty-first year, and are not physically incapacitated, are liable. Immunity from service by the purchase of substitutes is prohibited under the new regulations. They fix the period of service in the army at fifteen years, six of them in active service, and nine years in the reserve. The men remain with the colours only as long as will be required to keep up the force at its full complement, and during the remaining period they are sent on furlough. After acquitting themselves of their six years' service, the soldiers pass over into the reserve for another period of nine years, during which they are liable to serve only in time of war. If called out during these nine years, the younger men of the reserve are employed in active operations, the older ones being set apart to form a reserve to reinforce the garrisons of fortresses. In time of peace, the men of the reserve are called out only for short periods of drill, undergone near their ordinary places of residence. To enable the educated classes to free themselves from compulsory conscription, and also to provide the requisite number of officers, and persons fit to serve in the supplementary branches, young men possessed of a certain degree of education are permitted to enter from their 17th year as volunteers for a short period ot service. After acquitting themselves of service in the line, the volunteers either undergo a military examination of an inferior degree, and pass over to the reserve, or they may pass an officer's examination and become either army officers or reserve officers. Volunteers passing into the reserve, as officers or as privates, remain in the reserve till their 36th year. All other officers leaving the regular army before their 36th year are likewise liable to serve in the reserve to that age. Soldiers belonging to the reserve are

exempt from service only in case of illness, or if serving in some other public capacity. All able-bodied men not entering the army, or navy, can in time of war be called out to serve in a militia, to be organised in accordance with the rules announced in an Imperial manifesto. It is enacted by the law of 1871, that 'now as formerly, military service will be performed under special laws by the Cossacks, the non-Russian inhabitants of certain portions of the Empire, and the population of the Grand Duchy of Finland.' The levies furnished by the Cossacks are regulated by particular treaties; and many half-savage tribes are excused, partly on account of their diminutive size, and partly because of their great aversion to a military life. Generally, it is found that a levy of two on every 500 males

produces a supply of about 90,000 or 100,000 men.

Under the new law of army organisation the land forces of Russia consist in time of peace of field troops and garrison troops. In addition to these, reserve forces are organised during the continuance of peace, and independently of the army being placed on a war footing. A militia is also formed for extraordinary contingencies, if the safety of the country require it. The garrison troops are organised to answer the following purposes. Firstly, in time of peace they are employed to do ordinary garrison service, and, secondly, they instruct recruits, and, in the cavalry, break-in horses; they also drill the men on furlough and in the reserve called out for exercise. In time of war, the garrison troops continue the garrison duty, drill recruits, and supply the 'cadres' for the formation of the infantry and foot artillery reserves, as also for the formation of 'troupes de marche' of all arms of the service. reserve forces are only formed in time of war. The 'cadres' are supplied by the local garrisons and filled up by the reserves. The reserve forces have a double destination, namely, first to act as a field force in separate infantry regiments and divisions with their own foot artillery and train, and, secondly, to garrison fortresses and supply fortress artillery. One company of the garrison troops is regarded as a sufficient 'cadre' for a battalion of reserve, and one garrison gun as a 'cadre' for a reserve battery. The 'troupes de marche' are formed upon 'cadres' supplied by the garrison troops of all arms. They consist of all men on furlough and in reserve, in excess of the numbers required for raising the field forces to the war standard. They are also employed to fill up the gaps occasioned by losses in the field forces. To keep the Guards always at their full complement, special reserve forces are attached to them, at the rate of one battalion per regiment of infantry and rifle brigade, and one battery per artillery brigade. The reserve and garrison battalions are stationed in the districts whence they draw their reserves at the rate of two reserve battalions per garrison

battalion. The organisation of the reserve forces is not at first to be fully carried out under the new law in any but those provinces of European Russia densely enough inhabited to admit of it. In those outlying or little inhabited portions in which the formation of reserve troops would be inexpedient, the reserve men are to be formed into 'troupes de marche' and despatched to the seat of war to reinforce the reserve corps; or they are to be sent to garrison neighbouring fortresses, or do garrison duty in the interior. Subsequent laws have in some important points altered the organisation of the Russian army.

The following was the composition of the Russian army in 1880:—

							,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	TIT '	1000:-
	Peace.	Footis	na.						
Battalions . Squadrons .					Battalions	War	Footing.		
Guns.	• 0	•	٠.		Squadrons				1,722
Horses		o *	- •	1,014	Guns.			•	412
= 1 ,		•	•	129,532	Horses	• 1		-	3,772 398,306

The nominal strength of the various divisions of the Russian army, according to the returns of the ministry of war, was as

1. Regular army. Infantry	On the peace footing	On the war footing
Cavalry Artillery Engineers Total	625,617 85,860 108,610 20,624	1,915,703 94,466 210,772 43,352
2. Irregular army.	840,711	2,264,293
Cavalry Artillery Total	6,500 34,196 2,912	8,510 142,400 12,650
	43,608	163,560
General total .	. 884,319	2,427,853

To this has to be added the staff, gendarmerie, militia (raised only in time of war), &c., which would raise the war forces to a total of

By the law of December 18, 1878, which came into force on January 1, 1881, personal military service is declared obligatory in Finland. The Finnish troops form nine battalions of riflemen, each with 18 officers and 505 men, and number in all 4,833.

Among the irregular troops of Russia, the most important are the Cossacks. The country of the Don Cossacks contains from 600,000 to 700,000 inhabitants. By Imperial decree, dated April 29, 1875, every Cossack of the Don, from fifteen to sixty years of age, is bound to render military service. No substitution is allowed, nor payment of money in lieu of service. Exemption from military service is granted, however, at all times, to the Christian clergy, and, in times of peace, to physicians and veterinary surgeons, apothecaries, and teachers in public schools. The regular military force consists of fifty-four cavalry regiments, each numbering 1,044 men, making a total of 56,376. The number of Cossacks is computed as follows:—

				Heads	In military service
On the Black Sea Great Russian Cossac Don Cossacks Ural Cossacks Ocenburg Cossacks Siberian Cossacks	ks on the C	aucasiar	Line	125,000 150,000 440,000 50,000 60,000 50,000	18,000 18,000 66,000 8,000 10,000 9,000
Total				875,000	129,000

The military organisation of the Cossacks is in eight districts, called Woisskos. Each Woissko furnishes a certain number of regiments, fully armed and equipped, and undergoing constant military exercise, so as to be prepared to enter the field, on being summoned, in the course of ten days. The two larger districts are the Woissko of Kuban, which has the privilege of furnishing a squadron of picked men for an Imperial escort in time of war, and the second the Woissko of Terak, which furnishes a like escort in time of peace.

The Cossacks are a race of free men; neither serfage nor any other dependence upon the land has existed among them. The entire territory belongs to the Cossack commune, and every individual has an equal right to the use of the land, together with the pastures, hunting-grounds, and fisheries. The Cossacks pay no taxes to the Government, but in lieu of this they are bound to perform military service. They are divided into three classes, viz., first, the minors or 'Maloletniye,' up to their sixteenth year; secondly, those on actual service, the 'Sluzhiliye,' for a period of twenty-five years, therefore until their forty-second year; thirdly, those released from service, the 'Otstavniye,' who remain for five years, or until their forty-seventh year, in the reserve, after which period they are regarded as

wholly released from service and invalided. Every Cossack is obliged to equip, clothe, and arm himself at his own expense, and to keep his horse. Whilst on service beyond the frontiers of his own country, he receives rations of food and provender, and a small amount of pay. The artillery and train are at the charge of the Government. Instead of imposing taxes on the Don Cossacks, the Russian Government pays them an annual tribute, varying in peace and war, together with grants to be distributed among the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle. Besides the regular Cossacks, there are, on the Orenburg and Siberian lines, the Bashkir Cossacks, numbering some 200,000 men.

#### 2. Navy.

The Russian navy consists of two great divisions, the fleet of the Baltic, and that of the Black Sea. Each of these two fleets is again subdivided into sections, of which three are in or near the Baltic, and two in or near the Black Sea. The divisions, like the English, carry the white, blue, and red flag-an arrangement originating with the Dutch-but without the rank of the admirals being con-

nected with the colour of the flag.

At the end of the year 1880, the strength of the various divisions of the Russian navy was returned officially as follows:-1, the Baltic Fleet, consisting of 137 men-of-war, comprising 27 armour-clad ships, 44 unarmoured steamers, and 66 transports; 2, the Black Sea Fleet, consisting of 31 men-of-war, comprising 3 armour-clad ships, 25 unarmoured steamers, and 3 transports; 3, the Caspian Sea Fleet, consisting of 11 unarmoured steamers and 8 transports; 4, the Siberian Fleet, consisting of 15 unarmoured steamers and 21 transports. The total comprises 223 men-of-war, all steamers, armed with 561 guns, with engines of aggregate 188,120 horse-power.

The ironelad fleet of war of Russia, comprising 30 ships—28 in the Baltic, and 2 in the Black Sea-was made up, at the end of

1880, of the following classes of ships:-

7 - 4 - 67	
1st Class: Three mastless turret-ships 2nd Class: Nine sea-going cruisers 3rd Class: Sixteen vessels for coast defence 4th Class: Two circular monitors	Armour thickness Inches 12 and 14 4 to 6 4 to 4½ 11 and 18

The following table gives the list of the thirty ironclad vessels of the Russian navy under their four classes. The columns of the table show, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, or displacement in tons. Those ironclads marked by an asterisk before their names were not completed at the end of 1881 :---

Names of ironclads	Armour thickness at		uns	Indicated	Displace
Transfer Transfers	water line	Numbe	r Weight	horse- power	ment, or tonnage
First-class:	Inches	1			10.00
Peter the Great	14	4	35-ton	0.000	Tons
*Minin	12	4	35-ton	2,200	9,510
*Malakoff	10	4	35-ton	2,600	5,650
Second-class :	10		30-1011	2,500	5,000
				il.	
*Duke of Edinburgh .	6	<b>4</b>	12-ton \	2,000	4.00
	100	2	$6\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	2,000	4,438
General-Admiral .	6	§ 4	12-ton \	0.000	
Admiral Tchitchagoff.		2	$6\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	2,000	4,438
Admiral Spiridoff	$   \begin{array}{c c}     5_{2}^{1} \\     5_{2}^{1}   \end{array} $	4	35-ton	1,800	3,396
Admiral Greig	51/2	4	35-ton	1,800	3,396
Admiral Greig .	5	6	25-ton	1,800	3,450
Kniaz-Pojarski	5	6	25-ton	1,800	3,450
	$4\frac{1}{2}$	10	12-ton	1,800	4,291
Sevastopol	4	$\begin{cases} 10 \\ 8 \end{cases}$	12-ton }	2,600	5,944
Petropaulovski	4	J10	12-ton } 80-pdrs. }	2,600	5,944
Third-class:					
*Kreml	$4\frac{1}{2}$	6 2	12-ton ]	1,500	3,260
*Netronmena	41 {	6 2	6½-ton }	1,500	
Pervenets .			63-ton		3,260
Tcharodeika	4½ 4½	26	$6\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	1,500	3,260
Roussalka	43	4	12-ton	800	1,835
Smertch .	45	2	12-ton	800	1,835
Bromenosetch	4 4	2	12-ton.	800	1,580
Edinorog	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Koldoun	4	2	18 ton	800	1,555
Latnik	4		18-ton	800	1,555
Lava .	4	- 1	18-ton	800	1,555
Ouragan	4		18-ton	800	1,555
Perm .	4		18-ton	800	1,555
Streletz	4		18-ton	800	1,555
Tiphon	4	- 1	18-ton	800	1,555
Veshtchoun	4	- 1	18-ton	800	1,555
rcular monitors :-	-	4 1	8-ton		1,555
Admiral Popoff	-			5 ×	8 1 8
Novgorod .		2 4	0-ton	640	200
in gordu	11		8-ton	100	3,550
		4 2	o-ton		,490

The two most powerful vessels of the Russian ironclad navy are the mastless turret-ships, Peter the Great and Minin, the latter not quite completed at the end of 1880. The Peter the Great, constructed in the harbour of Kronstadt, and launched in 1874, resembles in design and construction the three great mastless turret-ships of the British navy, more especially the Dreadnought (see page 234), though of larger size, its length being 321 feet, and its extreme breadth 64 feet. The Peter the Great carries two turrets. The Minin, armed, is smaller in size, being 298 feet long, and 50 feet in extreme breadth.

An ironclad of an entirely novel description is the third on the list, the Malakoff. It is being built in the yard of Messrs. John Elder & Co., Glasgow, after designs of Admiral Popoff. The Malakoff is almost exactly of the form of a tortoise, and lies deep in the water, with a convex shield on the top, presenting but a small surface for shot, which, besides is expected partly to glide off from the thick armour. The Malakoff was contracted for to be launched at the end of 1881.

Next to the Peter the Great and the Minin, the largest of the thirty ironclads of the Russian navy are two new broadside ships, the Duke of Edinburgh and the General-Admiral. The Duke of Edinburgh, original called the Alexander Nevsky, and the General-Admiral, are each 285 feet in length and 48 feet in extreme breadth, built of iron sheathed with wood, and with a six-inch armour-belt on the water line to protect the vital parts. The battery deck of these ironclads is similar to that of the British ships of the Hercules and Invincible classes (see pages 234-5), the guns being so arranged as to fire in all directions. Next in the list of sea-going cruisers stand the four Russian ironclads named after admirals, namely, the Admiral Tchitchagoff, Admiral Spiridoff, Admiral Greig, and Admiral Lazareff. They are turret-ships of the type of the Monarch (see page 235), the turrets being encased in six-inch armour. The next ship in the list, the Kniaz-Pojarski, was built by English engineers at the naval yard of St. Petersburg, and launched in September 1866. The Kniaz-Pojarski is 280 feet long, 49 feet beam, and about 31 feet deep. The last two armour-clad ships in the list of seagoing cruisers, the Sevastopol and Petropaulovski, are of obsolete type, having been built in 1863 and 1864, the former being the first constructed ironclad of the Russian navy.

An entirely new feature in the construction of armour-clad vessels is represented by the two Circular Monitors, also called 'Popoffkas,' after their designer, Admiral Popoff, builder of the Peter the Great. The first of these new ships, named the Novgorod, of 2,000 tons burthen and 480 horse-power, was launched in June 1873, at the docks of Nicholaieff, near Sevastopol; and the second, named Admiral Popoff, was launched in October 1875 from the dockyard of Nicholaieff. The Admiral Popoff is reported to embrace all the latest improvements in this class of vessels, being 120 feet in diameter

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against 100 feet of the Novgorod, and of greater speed, with lesser draught of water, namely,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  feet. However, as the mean speed of the Circular Monitors is not calculated to be more than from eight to nine miles an hour, they must be held to be chiefly fitted

for defensive purposes, serving as 'floating fortresses.'

The Imperial navy was commanded, in 1880, by 17 admirals, 32 vice-admirals, 31 rear admirals, 201 first-class captains, 98 second-class captains, 303 captain lieutenants, 443 lieutenants, and 129 midshipmen of the special corps attached to the navy. The navigation detachment contained, at the same date, five generals and 508 staff officers; the naval artillery four generals and 197 staff officers; and the naval engineers six generals and 139 staff officers.

The sailors of the Imperial navy are levied, like the army, by recruitment; many of them, however, are enlisted voluntarily, and the crews furnished by Finland are obtained altogether in this manner. The period of service in the navy is nine years, seven of which must be spent in active service, and two in the reserve.

#### Area and Population.

The Russian empire comprises one-seventh of the territorial part of the globe, and about one-twenty-sixth part of its entire surface. Owing to the vast extent of the Empire, and its social condition, no surveys that can lay claim to accuracy have yet been made, and the area is obtained in greater part from estimates. There has been likewise no general census of the population, but various enumerations, made by the government during the years 1870 to 1873, mainly undertaken for purposes of finance or war, serve to furnish an approximately correct return of the numbers of the people. cording to them, the total area of the Empire embraces 8,238,771 English square miles, while the total population numbers 85,426,142, being, on the average, 10 individuals to the square mile. The density of population of European Russia is considerably greater than that of the Asiatic part of the Empire. Russia in Europe, comprising an area of 2,261,244 English square miles, with 78.472,347 inhabitants, has, on the average, 34 individuals to the square mile, while Asiatic Russia, extending over 5,977,127 English square miles, with 6,935,795 inhabitants, has barely more than a single individual to the square mile.

The following table exhibits the details of these official statements,—referring to the year 1870, as regards the whole of European Russia, and to various dates, mostly later, in respect to the Asiatic portion of the Empire—concerning the area and population of the various political and geographical divisions of the Empire of

Russia:-

	Area: English square miles	Populatio
1. Russia in Europe:—		
Archange	331,490	281,11
Jaroslav	13,750	
Kaluga .	11,939	1,000,74
Kostroma	32,701	996,25
Koursk	17,936	1,176,09
Moscow .		1,945,80
Nijni Novgorod	12,858	1,772,624
Novgorod	19,796	1,271,564
Olonetz	47,234	1,011,445
Orel	57,437	296,392
Pskov	18,041	1,596,881
Riazan	17,069	775,701
Smolensk	16,254	1,477,433
	21,638	1,140,015
Tambov .	25,683	2,150,971
Tula	11,956	1,167,878
Tver	25,223	1,528,881
Vladimir	18,863	1,259,923
Vologda .	155,492	1,003,039
Voronej	25,438	2,152,696
Great Russia .	880,798	24,005,459
Kharkov	21,040	1 200 015
Kiev	19,689	1,698,015
Poltava .	19,265	2,175,132
Tchernigov	20,232	2,102,614 1,659,600
Little Russia	80,226	7 695 901
	. 00,220	
ti di cia	j	7,635,361
Astrakhan	00.000	
Astrakhan	86,668	601,514
Astrakhan Kazan	24,600	601,514 1,704,624
Astrakhan Kazan Orenburg	24,600 73,886	601,514 1,704,624 900,547
Astrakhan Kazan Orenburg Penza	24,600 73,886 14,996	601,514 1,704,624 900,547 1,173,186
Astrakhan Kazan Orenburg Penza Perm	24,600 73,886 14,996 128,245	601,514 1,704,624 900,547 1,173,186 2,198,666
Astrakhan Kazan Orenburg Penza Perm Samara	24,600 73,886 14,996 128,245 60,198	601,514 1,704,624 900,547 1,173,186
Astrakhan Kazan Orenburg Penza Perm Samara Saratow	24,600 78,886 14,996 128,245 60,198 32,622	601,514 1,704,624 900,547 1,173,186 2,198,666
Astrakhan Kazan Orenburg Penza Perm Samara Sanatow Simbirsk	24,600 73,886 14,996 128,245 60,198	601,514 1,704,624 900,547 1,173,186 2,198,666 1,837,081
Astrakhan Kazan Orenburg Penza Perm Samara Saratow Simbirsk Ufa	24,600 78,886 14,996 128,245 60,198 32,622	601,514 1,704,624 900,547 1,173,186 2,198,666 1,837,081 1,751,268 1,205,881
Astrakhan Kazan Orenburg Penza Perm Samara Saratow Simbirsk Ufa	24,600 73,886 14,996 128,245 60,198 32,622 19,109	601,514 1,704,624 900,547 1,173,186 2,198,666 1,837,081 1,751,268
Astrakhan Kazan Orenburg Penza Perm Samara Sanatow Simbirsk	24,600 73,886 14,996 128,245 60,198 32,622 19,109 47,032 59,114	601,514 1,704,624 900,547 1,173,186 2,198,666 1,837,081 1,751,268 1,205,881 1,364,925
Astrakhan Kazan Orenburg Penza Perm Samara Samatow Simbirsk Ufa Viatka  Eastern Russia	24,600 73,886 14,996 128,245 60,198 32,622 19,109 47,032 59,114 546,470	601,514 1,704,624 900,547 1,173,186 2,198,666 1,837,081 1,751,268 1,205,881 1,364,925 2,406,024
Astrakhan Kazan Orenburg Penza Perm Samara Saratow Simbirsk Ufa Viatka  Eastern Russia	24,600 73,886 14,996 128,245 60,198 32,622 19,109 47,032 59,114 546,470	601,514 1,704,624 900,547 1,173,186 2,198,666 1,837,081 1,751,288 1,205,881 1,364,925 2,406,024 15,143,716
Astrakhan Kazan Orenburg Penza Perm Samara Saratow Simbirsk Ufa Viatka  Eastern Russia  = Bessarabis Cossacks of the Don	24,600 73,886 14,996 128,245 60,198 32,622 19,109 47,032 59,114 546,470	601,514 1,704,624 900,547 1,173,186 2,198,666 1,837,081 1,751,268 1,205,881 1,364,925 2,406,024 15,143,716
Astrakhan Kazan Orenburg Penza Perm Samara Saratow Simbirsk Ufa Viatka  Eastern Russia	24,600 73,886 14,996 128,245 60,198 32,622 19,109 47,032 59,114 546,470	601,514 1,704,624 900,547 1,173,186 2,198,666 1,837,081 1,751,288 1,205,881 1,364,925 2,406,024 15,143,716

	Govern	Area : Eng square mil	lish Populatio			
Sea of A	zov .				14,217	
Taurida					24,538	
			South Rus		168,381	- 01,00
Grodno					100,001	5,819,30
Kovno	- 3				14,965	1,008,521
Minsk		• 0	• • • • • •		15,691	1,156,041
Moghilev		1,1		•	35,273	1,182,230
Podolia	N 10-	•			18,158	947,625
Vilna				•	16,223	1,933,188
Vitebsk .			191		16,412	1,001,909
Volhynia	•	. •	•		17,439	888,727
	•	•	•		27,736	1,704,018
		Wes	stern Russ	ia .	161,897	9,822,259
Courland			100		10.505	
Esthonia					10.535	619,154
Livonia .					7,817	323,961
St. Peters	ourg				18,158	1,000,876
		Ralti	c Province		20,759	1,325,471
	Tr.				57,269	3,269,462
	10	tai, Ku	ssia Prope	r	1,895,041	65,695,559
Kalisz .		•	10	.	4 907	
Kielce .			4		4,391 3,897	669,261
Lomsha .	• 6				4,667	518,730
Lublin .	•				6,500	489,699
Piotrkow Plotzk					4,729	707,098
Radom	•				4,200	682,495
Siedlee .		٠.			4,769	471,938
Suwalki .	•	• •			5,536	532,466
Warsaw.	- 5.				4,846	504,606
warsaw.	•				5,622	524,489
			Poland	1		925,639
Aho D:			- 010110		49,157	6,026,421
Abo-Bjornel Kuopio	org			. 1	9,332	010.77
Nyland .		•			16,499	310,159
t. Michael	•	•			4,584	230,692
Tevastehus	•	•			8,818	175,558
Heaborg	• •				8,333	160,694
Tiborg .	• •				63,954	197,140
Vasa .		•			16,623	189,044
	•				16,078	278,754 314,994
W. 1			Finland	. 1	44,221	1,857,035
uban .				-		-,001,000
		•			36.782	672,224
avropol					97 000	
avropol erek	9.00				27,020	437.118
erek .			aucasia		23,267	437,118 485,237

Governments	Area: English square miles	Population
Baku	. 15,151	510 700
Daghestan	11,521	513,560
Elizabethpol .	17,114	448,299
Erivan	10,670	529,412
Kutais		452,001
Sukhum.	7,995	605,691
Tchernoiemore	3,331	70,701
Tiflis	2,741	15,703
Sakhatali	15,613	606,584
	1,620	56,802
Trans-Caucasia	85,756	3,298,753
_	I	0,200,700
Caucasus	172,825	4,893,332
Total, European Russia .	2,261,244	78,472,347
Russia in Asia:		- 3
Amoorskaya .	150 550	1
Irkutsk .	173,552	44,400
Primorskaya, or Maritime Region	309,177	378,244
Tobolsk .	731,910	45,000
Tomsk .	531,959	1,036,848
Frans-Baikal	329,024	838,756
Yakutsk.	240,770	430,780
Yeniseisk	1,517,063	231,977
	992,832	372,862
Siberia	4,826,287	3,428,867
		-
Akmolinsk	210,556	381,200
Carafshan	19,625	
Semipalatinsk	188,291	271,000
Semiretchinsk	155,290	510,163
Syr-Daria	165,996	543,094
Turgai	202,183	848,489
Jral .		289,930
Kuldja	141,468	346,715
Amu-Daria	.27,457	114,337
	.39,974	220,000
Central Asia	1,150,840	3,524,928
Total, Asiatic Russia .	5,977,127	6,953,795
Grand total, Russian Empire	8,238,771	85,426,142

By articles 42 and 59 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, Russia added to its vast territories the province of Bessarabia,

taken from Roumania, together with the districts of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum, in Asia Minor, detached from the Turkish Empire. Bessarabia has an estimated area of 3,720 English square miles, with a population of 140,000. According to the most reliable estimates the newly acquired district in Asia Minor, formed, provisionally, into the government of Kars, embraces an area of 5,670 English square miles, with a total population of 600,644, comprising 417,602 Mahometans and 183,042 Christians.

In 1881 most of Kuldja was restored to China, leaving Russia only 5,500 square miles and 26,000 inhabitants. To the above have also to be added the Transcaspian territory, 123,250 square miles, 275,000 inhabitants, and Fergana, 28,040 square miles, 800,000 inhabitants. More recent enumerations give the population of Poland in 1872 as 6,528,017; Finland (1879), 2,028,021; Caucasus (1873-6 inclusive of additions), 5,391,744; Siberia (1873), 3,440,362; and the whole of Central Asia, 4,401,876.

According to official returns of births and deaths for the years 1867-70, the population progresses at an average increase of 781,000 a year—a percentage which, supposing the inhabitants always to multiply at the same rate, would double the popula-

tion in 58 years.

The vast majority of the population of Russia are devoted to agricultural occupations, and dwell in villages, spread thinly over the vast area of the empire. According to local enumerations made at various periods there are but sixteen towns containing more than 50,000 inhabitants. The list is as follows:—

Towns	Population	Towns	3	Population
St. Petersburg (1881)	. 861,900	Kasan		78,602
Moscow (1871)	. 611.970	Kieff (1874) .		127,251
Warsaw (1878)	. 336,703	Nicolaieff (1875)	9 20 7	82,805
Odessa (1873)	. 184,819	Tiflis (1876) .		104,024
Kicheneff (Bessarabia)	. 103,998	Kharkoff (1879)		101.175
Riga (1881)	. 160,000	Tula		58,150
Saratoff	. 93,218	Berditcheff .		52,786
Tashkend (1879)	. 81,951	Samara	00.00	51,947
Vilna	79,265			OTOTE

In the larger towns a considerable proportion of the trading and industrial population are either aliens, or of foreign extraction.

The population of Russia Proper is composed of three groups: Great Russians, or Veliko-Russ; Little Russians, or Malo-Russ; and White Russians, or Bélo-Russ. The first, numbering 35,000,000, all belonging to the Slavonian race, occupy the central provinces; the second, numbering about 11,000,000, compose the bulk of the population of Poltava, Kharkof, Chernigof, Kief, Volhynia, Podolsk,

Ekaterinoslaf, and the Taurida; the White Russians, about 3,000,000, inhabit the provinces of Monilef, Minsk, Vitebsk, and Grodno. Besides these three groups of Russians proper, there is a great variety of national elements in the general population of the

Previous to the year 1861, the greater portion of the inhabitants of the empire were serfs, belonging either to the Crown or to private individuals. The number of the latter class was estimated in 1861 at 22,000,000, who were the property of 109,340 nobles and other private persons. By an imperial decree of March 3, 1861, coming into final execution on March 3, 1863, serfdom was abolished, under certain conditions, within the whole of Russia. The owners of the serfs were compensated for their land on a scale of payment by which the previous labour of the serf was estimated at a yearly rental of 6 per cent., so that for every six roubles which the labourer earned annually, he had to pay 100 roubles to his master as his capital value to become a freeholder. Of this sum, the serfs had to give immediately 20 per cent., while the remaining 80 per cent. were disbursed as an advance by the Government to the owners, to be repaid, at intervals extending over forty-nine years, by the freed peasants. According to an official report, the whole of these arrangements were completed at the end of July, 1865, so that, from this date, serfdom ceased to exist in Russia.

Besides the 22,000,000 of serfs belonging to private owners, there were, according to a census taken at the time, 22,225,075 Crown peasants—that is, 10,583,638 men, and 11,641,437 women. The emancipation of this class began previous to that of the private serfs, and was all but accomplished on September 1, 1863. By an imperial decree of July 8, 1863, land was granted to the peasants on the private and appanage estates of the Crown, and to the peasants who belonged to the imperial palaces, which they are to pay for in forty-nine years in instalments, each equal in amount to the 'obrek,' or poll-tax formerly yielded by them. The peasants on these Crown estates, about 2,000,000 in number, were thereby elevated to the rank of rent-paying peasants, a situation in which they will remain for forty-nine years, when they become freehold landowners.

Since the Emancipation Act of 1861 the cultivable lands of Russia proper in Europe have been approximately distributed as follows:-

Town lands, about	Per cent.
Crown Lands attached to mines	0·4 34·6
held by peasants: 1. Crown peasants 15.6 per cent. 2. Former serfs 5.0	3.5 20:6
, landed gentry and nobility , other proprietors, or not surveyed	19·7 20·4

It will be seen that about one-third of the cultivable land in Russia proper is held by the State; one-fifth by landed proprietors; and one-fifth by the peasantry.

#### Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Russia with foreign countries is officially divided into trade with Europe, and trade with Asia; the former being subdivided into trade through the Baltic ports, through the White Sea ports, through the Southern ports, and over the European land frontier. The immense extent of the Empire, and its ever-changing limits eastward, make it difficult to obtain exact returns of the aggregate amount of its foreign commerce, which must be partly estimated. According to official statements, the total value of imports in the five years 1876 to 1880 averaged, in round numbers, 455,000,000 roubles, or 65 millions sterling, while the value of the exports during the same triennial period averaged 476,000,000 roubles, or 68 millions sterling per annum. The four principal articles of import during the period were raw cotton, iron and other unwrought metals, tea, and machinery of all kinds, while the staple article of export was grain and other agricultural produce.

The two principal countries trading with Russia are Germany and Great Britain. Of the imports, about 40 per cent. annually came from Germany, and 20 per cent. from Great Britain; and of the exports 35 per cent. went to Great Britain, and 20 per cent. to Germany.

many, on the average of the five years 1876 to 1880.

The commercial intercourse of Russia with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports from Russia to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Russia, in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Russia to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into Russia
1871	£ 23,721,375	£
1872	24,320,333	6,583,948
		6,609,224
1873	21,189,231	8,997,721
1874	20,933,391	8,776,468
1875	20,708,901	8,059,524
1876	17,574,488	6,182,838
1877	22,142,422	4,178,641
1878	17,803,852	6,559,482
1879	15,876,585	7,644,629
1880	16,029,695	7,952,226

The commerce between Russia and the United Kingdom was

divided as follows between the Northern and the Southern ports of the empire, in each of the three years 1878 to 1880:—

Exports from Russia to Great Britain	1878	1879	£ 12,497,004 3,532,691	
Northern Ports . Southern ,,	£ 12,352,193 5,451,659	£ 11,063,115 4,813,470		
Total	17,803,852	15,876,585	16,029,695	

Imports of British home produce into Russia	1878	1879	1880
Northern Ports . Southern ,,	5,441,347 1,118,135	£ 6,609,251 1,035,378	£ 6,818,982 1,133,244
Total	6,559,482	7,644,629	7,952,226

The chief article of export from Russia to the United Kingdom is grain, mainly wheat. The grain and flour exports were of an annual average value of over 8 millions sterling during the five years 1876 to 1880. (See table below.) The principal other articles of export to Great Britain in the year 1880 were flax, exported to the value of 2,412,7821; wood and timber, the exports of which amounted to 2,653,8661.; flax seed and linseed, exported to the value of 1,324,6911.; and hemp, exported to the value of 595,4351. Minor articles of export to Great Britain are tallow and stearine; bristles; wool; cordage and twine; oil-seed cake; and tar. The principal British imports into Russia in the year 1880 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,401,8091.; cotton stuffs and yarn, of the value of 1,173,1011.; and woollens, of the value of 524,3511.

The quantities of grain and flour, exported from Russia to the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1876 to 1880, from both the northern and southern ports of the empire, were as follows:—

Exports	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
Northern Ports . Southern ,, .	9,290,587		10,299,388		Cwts. 8,306,082 4,891,318
Total .	16,035,118	20,171,109	21,409,171	18,422,938	13.197.400

The declared value of the exports of bread stuff from the northern ports in the year 1880 was 2,882,918*l*., and from the southern ports it was 2,510,558*l*. Thus, the total value of these exports of Russia to the United Kingdom amounted to 5,393,476*l*. in 1880. The total was 7,154,204*l*. in 1876; 10,085,049*l*. in 1877; 8,334,171*l*. in 1878, and 7,379,285*l*., in 1879.

The commercial navy of Russia consisted, at the end of the year 1879, of 2,568 sea-going vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 261,281 ship last, or 522,462 tons. The total comprised 629 ships engaged in trading to foreign countries, and 1,780 coasting vessels, many of them belonging to Greeks, sailing under the Russian flag. Not included in the return were 389 trading steamers on the rivers and lakes of the empire, very nearly two-thirds of the number on the river Volga and its affluents.

The internal commerce of the empire, as well as its foreign trade, has been greatly extended by the establishment, in recent years, of a comprehensive network of railways. During the latter part of the reign of Nicholas, three lines were constructed by the initiative of the Emperor, being the short line from St. Petersburg to Zarskoje-Selo and Pawlosk, first of Russian railways, opened in 1838, the more important one from Warsaw to the Austrian frontier and Cracow, and finally, the line from St. Petersburg to Moscow, called the Nicholas railway, commenced in 1842, and opened Nov. 1, Under the successor of Nicholas, the late Emperor, the construction of railways, both directly by the state, and by private companies—the latter, in every case, receiving considerable Government aid—was continued more actively than before, and on the 1st of January 1874, the total length of the railways of Russia open for traffic was returned officially at 15,842 versts, or 10,560 English miles. The latest official returns state that on the 1st of July 1880, the total length of railways in Europe open for traffic had increased to 22,037 versts, or 14,145 English miles. the same date 1,110 miles more of lines were in course of construction.

The progress of railway construction in Russia is shown succinctly in the following table which gives the length of lines opened at successive periods:—

				Years				Versts	English Miles
1838	to	1865	٠.		٠.	•	•	3,578	2,385
1866	,,	1870						6,514	4,343
1871	22	1875						7,606	5,071
1876	,,	1878					. •.	2,719	1.812
70				Total				20,417	13,611

On the proposition of the Minister of Public Works, the Emperor sanctioned, in June 1875, the extension of the then existing system by 6,500 versts, or 4,333 English miles, which, added to the 2,500 versts, or 1,666 English miles, previously sanctioned, raised the total to 9,000 versts, or 6,000 English miles. The new network is divided into four classes, according to different degrees of urgency, and the first of these classes will include the Siberian Railway and the seven projected lines in the coal basin of the Don; 2,600 versts, or 1,734 English miles, are assigned to this class,

at the head of which has been placed the immense Siberian line, reported as 'most urgent' by a Special Commission on Railways summoned in 1870. It is from a station on this line, probably Tioumen, that the Central Asian line to Tashkend is to take its rise, the continuation of the Orenburg line in that direction having been condemned as impracticable, owing to the inhospitable nature of the country it would have to traverse. The importance of the seven lines about to be sanctioned for the coalfields of the South is great, as the new railways will traverse this field in every direction, and connect it on one side with the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, and on the other with the existing trunk lines of the Empire.

In 1880-81 a railway for military purposes was constructed from Mikhailovsk on the S.E. shore of the Caspian to Kiz il Arvat, and a tramway thence to Beurma, near Bami, about 200 miles in all; within 100 miles of Askabad, and 260 of Sarakhs on the N.W.

On the 1st of January 1879 there were 45 railway companies existing in the empire. Of this number, 10 had constructed their lines altogether without Government assistance; while the remaining 35 were guaranteed—15 to the full amount of their capital, and the other 20 only to a partial extent. The entire sum guaranteed in 1874 by the State in the shape of interest and repayment of capital amounted to 51,177,627 roubles, or 7,311,089%. In the year 1878 the sum of 14,592,172 roubles, or 2,084,596%, being 78.52 per cent. of the sum total, was paid out of the exchequer to the railway companies. The charters granted to railway companies are for the most part terminable after between 75 and 85 years; but some small companies have charters only for 37 years.

The following table shows the gross receipts, the working expenses, and the net receipts of the Russian railways during each of the ten years from 1869 to 1878:—

Years	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Receipts
1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1876 1876 1876 1877	Roubles 65,272,518 78,820,633 95,075,742 102,645,916 123,696,908 141,632,640 142,004,655 147,396,236 193,223,874 211,905,758	Roubles 35,469,953 46,719,992 60,886,666 66,081,549 72,248,948 89,124,000 92,941,455 100,267,449 121,494,777 133,120,261	Roubles 29,802,565 32,100,642 34,689,076 36,564,367 51,447,960 52,508,640 49,063,200 47,128,787 71,729,097 78,785,497

It appears from official returns referring to the end of the year

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1878, that at that date the capital of all the railway companies amounted to 1,450,288,196 roubles, or 207,184,028*l*. The capital consisted of 135,446,153*l*. in bonds and 71,787,875*l*. in shares. No less than 92,101,350*l*. of the bonds and 9,055,750*l*. of the shares were held by the Government themselves; 48 8–10 per cent. of the whole railway property of the country was therefore held by the Government.

RUSSIA.

The Post-office in the year 1879 conveyed 102,461,031 letters and post cards, 8,303,025 wrappers and parcels, and 78,620,531 newspapers. There were 4,374 post-offices in the empire in 1879. The total receipts of the General Post in the year 1879

did not cover the expenditure.

The length of telegraph lines in Russia, on the 1st of January 1879, was 88,518 versts, or 59,012 English miles, and the length of wire 175,843 versts, or 117,229 English miles. Of the total system, about two-thirds was the property of private companies, inclusive of railways. There were at the same date 2,166 telegraph offices, 935 belonging to the State, and 1,231 to private companies. The total number of telegrams carried in 1878 was 5,761,731, comprising 4,374,508 inland despatches, and the rest on international service. The receipts of the telegraph office—1,124,5481, in 1878—showed, in recent years, a small annual surplus, which is, by Imperial decree, always devoted to the extension of the telegraphic system.

#### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF RUSSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Prince Lobanoff-Rostoffsky, appointed January 1, 1880.

Councillor of Embassy.—H. de Bartoloméi.

Secretaries.—A. Bouteneff; Count N. Adlerberg; Prince Dimitri Dolgorouky.

Military Attaché.—General Gorloff.

Naval Attaché. - Vice-Admiral J. Likhatcheff.

#### 2. Of Great Britain in Russia.

Ambassador.—Hen. Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B., born in 1820; Chargé d'Affaires in Uruguay, 1854-59; Envoy to the Argentine Confederation, 1859-63, and to Paraguay, 1863-65; Envoy and Minister to Brazil, 1865-67; Envoy and Minister to the United States, 1867-81. Appointed Ambassador to Russia, October 24, 1881.

Secretaries.—M. Kennedy; M. Marchant-Gosselin; Lord William Compton; W. N. Beauclerk.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. Goune.

#### Money, Weights, and Measures of Russia.

The money, weights, and measures of Russia, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

#### MONEY.

The Silver Roubie, of 100 copecks . = Approximate value 2s. 10d., or about 7 roubles to the pound sterling.

The silver rouble is the legal unit of money in Russia, and must contain as such 278 grains, or 4 Zolotnicks and 21 Dolis, of fine silver. In actual circulation there is little else but paper money, discounted at from 10 to 20 per cent. below its nominal value.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Berkowitz	W	EIGHTS	AND	MEASURES.
" Pood	•	•	. =	360 lbs. avoirdupois.
" Chetvert		•	. ==	30
" Oxhuft .	•	•	. =	5.77 imperial bushels.
,, Anker	•	•	. =	wine gallons.
" Vedro			. ==	92
" Arsheen		•	=	23 imperial gallons
" Dessiatine			=	28 inches.
" Ship Last			==	2.702 English acres.
1 Pound		•	200	z tons.
1 Pood, or 40lb	s. Russian	•	=	of a pound English.
oo rooas			=	301bs. English.
1 Tchetvert			=	1 ton.
100 Tchetverts			=	7 of imperial quarter.
1 Verst	-		==	10 quarters
Since 1821 41	- TO 10 1	٠. ٠	- 3	,500 ft., or two-thirds of a mil

Since 1831, the English foot of 12 inches, each inch of ten parts, has been used as the ordinary standard of length measures.

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#### SERVIA.

(Knjažestvo Srbija.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Milan II., Prince of Servia (Knjas Srbski), born 1855, the son of Milos I. Obrenovič. Succeeded to the throne, by the election of the Service regional assumbly after the assassination of his uncle.

#### SERVIA.

At the unanimous invitation of the Skuptschina, the Prince has accepted (March 6, 1882) the Royal dignity, with the style and title of King Milan I. of Servia.

novič was acknowledged Prince of Servia, and by a subsequent Firman of the Sultan, dated August 15, 1830, the dignity was made hereditary in his family. In consequence of a revolt of the troops, Milos was forced, June 13, 1839, to abdicate in favour of his eldest son, Milan I. The latter died July 8, 1839, whereupon his brother, Michail, was proclaimed prince. Another revolt drove Michail from the country, in 1842, and his family remained banished till 1858, when Milos T. Obrenovič was recalled to the throne. He died Sept. 26, 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Michail, former Prince of Servia, who was assassinated June 10, 1868, and replaced by the present ruler.

The independence of Servia from Turkey was established by article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and was solemnly proclaimed by Prince Milan at his capital, August 21, 1878.

### Constitution and Government.

By the constitution of Servia, the executive power is vested in the prince, assisted by a council of seven ministers, who are, individually and collectively, responsible to the nation. The legislative authority is exercised by two independent bodies, the 'Sovjet,' or Senate, and the 'Narodna-Skupština,' or National Assembly. The Senate consists of seventeen members, nominated by the prince, one for each of the seventeen departments into which the country is divided. This body is always sitting. Formerly all vacancies in the Senate were filled up by the rest of the members,

but for some time past the prince has exercised the power of appointing the senators. The National Assembly is composed of deputies chosen by the people, at the rate of one deputy to every 2,000 electors. The electors are the males of the country above the age of twenty-one years, paying direct taxes, and not being either domestic servants or gipsies. Every elector, aged 30, is eligible to become a member of the National Assembly, except holders of Government offices and the clergy.

### Revenue and Army.

The revenue of Servia is derived chiefly from direct imposts, including a general capitation tax, classified as to rank, occupation, and income of each individual, and which is assessed, in the first instance, on the different communes, or parishes. The budget for the year 1881 amounted to 25,926,072 dinars, or 1,037,0431, and the expenditure to 25,714,543 dinars, or 102,858L, leaving a surplus of 211,529 dinars, or 8,4621. In the budget for 1882 the revenue and expenditure were balanced at 1,280,0001. There existed no public debt previous to the year 1876, when the war with Turkey gave rise to the issue of a small internal loan. To this was added a foreign loan of 1,000,000l., contracted in July 1877, with Paris bankers, under the guarantee of Russia. total debt in 1881 amounted to about 4,000,000%.

The standing army, reorganised in 1867, consists of 6,500 men, actually under arms. The troops comprise a small artillery corps and 200 cavalry; the remainder are infantry. Beyond these there is in existence a militia service, the strength of which is estimated at 70,000 men. The militia furnished by two departments of the country, those of Belgrade and of Kragujewatz, are artillerymen; the rest are infantry. There is also a newly organised volunteer service. According to a law passed by the National Assembly in the session of 1880, the total armed forces are fixed at 150,000 men on the peace footing, and at 200,000 men on the war footing.

### Population and Commerce.

The area of Servia, previously to the year 1878, was computed at 16,600 square miles, with a population, according to the last official returns, of 1,350,000. By the terms of the Treaty of Berlin signed July 13, 1878, there was annexed to Servia a territory, formerly belonging to Turkey, of 4,250 Eng. square miles, with 316,110 inhabitants, raising the total area of the Principality to 20,850 Eng. square miles, with a population of 1,670,000. On Dec. 31, 1880, the total population was estimated at 1,700,211. The great majority of the inhabitants are Slavonians, but in the district annexed in 1878 there are estimated to be 75,000 Mahometans.

Belgrade, the capital of Servia, had a population of 26,970, excluding the garrison, at a census taken on the 31st December 1878.

Servia is divided into eighteen districts, the population of which, distinguishing sexes, was as follows, according to the enumeration of December 31, 1880:—

Districts	Males	Females	Total
Town of Belgrade	15,543	12,108	26,651
Alexinatz	32,043	30,199	62,242
Belgrade (district) .	39,667	37,453	77,120
Vallévo	45,000	42,987	87,987
Yagodina	35,981	35,204	71,185
Knejevatz	32,169	30,520	62,689
Kragouyévatz	. 56,920	54,600	111,520
Kraina	. 38,483	37,456	75,939
Krouchévatz	39,562	38,504	78,066
Podrigné	28,250	28,053	56,303
Pojarevatz	86,034	83,836	169,870
Roudnik	26,801	26,729	53,530
Smederevo	39,034	37,832	76,866
Choupriya	32,515	31,321	63,836
Dujitzé	60,747	60,619	121,366
Czernareka	30,076	28,588	58,664
lhachak	31,478	31,026	62,504
Thabatz	41,868	40,597	82,465
Nich	59,693	57,677	117,370
Pirot	38,850	37,542	76,392
Tranza	33,802	32,009	65,811
oplitza	21,906	19,929	41,835
Total .	865,422	834,789	1,700,211

The excess of births over deaths amounted to 13,293 in 1879 and to 15,355 in 1880. The vast majority of the inhabitants are members of the Greek Orthodox Church. At the enumeration of 1874 there were found besides them 4,161 Roman Catholics, 463 Protestants, 2,049 Jews, and 6,306 Mahometans. Almost the whole commerce of the country is in the hands of the Jews.

The chief trade of Servia is with Austria. Besides with this country, commercial intercourse is only carried on with Turkey and Roumania. The trade of the principality is represented by imports from Austria and Turkey of the annual value of 900,000 l., and exports, to the same countries, of 1,100,000 l. The chief article of export is that in live animals, particularly pigs. The latter, which are kept in countless herds, feeding on the acorns which cover the ground for miles, are driven in large quantities into Hungary and adjoining parts of Austria. The commercial resources of Servia are as yet wholly undeveloped, chiefly for want of roads.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SERVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister. - M. Marinovitch, accredited June 31, 1880.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SERVIA.

Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General.—Gerard Francis Gould, formerly Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, 1863-66; Charge d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres, 1866-68; at Athens, 1868-69; at Stockholm, 1870-72; and at Lisbon, 1874-77. Appointed Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General for Servia, August 7, 1878.

# Money, Weights, and Measures.

The circulating coin consists chiefly of Austrian and Russian currency.

Servia joined the Latin Monetary Convention (see page 39), by a treaty dated June 20, 1879. The Servian dinar is equal to one

The usual weights and measures adopted by the people in their transactions are those of Turkey (see page 477), and in foreign trade

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Additional to the property of the property of

#### SPAIN.

(LAS ESPAÑAS.)

### Reigning King.

Alfonso XII., born November 28, 1857, the son of Queen Isabel and of the Infante Francisco; proclaimed King of Spain at Madrid, December 31, 1874; assumed the government, January 9, 1875; married January 23, 1878, to Princess Marie-de-las-Mercedes, born June 24, 1860, youngest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier; widower, June 26, 1878; married, in second nuptials, Nov. 29, 1879, to Archduchess Marie Christina of Austria, born July 21, 1858. Offspring of the second union is a daughter, Marie-de-las-Mercedes, born September 11, 1880.

Sisters of the King.

I. Infanta *Isabel*, Princess of the Asturias, born Dec. 20, 1851; married, May 13, 1868, to Gaetan, Count de Girgenti; widow, Nov. 26, 1871.

II. Infanta Marie della Paz, born June 23, 1862.

III. Infanta Eulalia, born February 12, 1864.

Parents of the King.

Queen Isabel, born October 10, 1830; the eldest daughter of King Fernando VII.; ascended the throne at the death of her father, Sept. 29, 1833; assumed the government on being declared of age, Nov. 8, 1843; exiled Sept. 30, 1868; abdicated in favour of her son, June 25, 1870. Married, Oct. 10, 1846, to her cousin, Infante Francisco, born May 13, 1822.

Aunt of the King.

Infanta Louise, born Jan. 30, 1832, the second daughter of King Fernando VII.; married Oct. 10, 1846, to Prince Antoine d'Orléans, duc de Montpensier, sixth son of King Louis Philippe of the French. Offspring of the union are two children;—1. Princess Isabelle, born Sept. 21, 1848; married May 30, 1864, to Prince Louis Philippe, Comte de Paris, born Aug. 24, 1838, eldest son of Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Orléans. 2. Prince Antoine, born Feb. 23, 1866.

Cousin of the King.

Infante Don Carlos Marie-de-los-Dolores, born March 30, 1848, the eldest son of Infante Don Carlos Antoine, brother of King Fernando VII. Married, Feb. 4, 1867, to Princess Marguerite of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. Offspring of the union are two daughters and a son, Prince Joaquim, born June 27, 1870.

King Alfonso XII. has a civil list, fixed by the Cortes in June 1876, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000l., exclusive of allowances to

members of the royal family. The annual grant to the Queen was fixed by the Cortes, in December 1879, at 450,000 pesetas, or 18,000%, with a jointure of 250,000 pesetas, or 10,000%, in case of widowhood. The parents of the King, ex-queen Isabel and her husband, have an allowance of 1,050,000 pesetas, or 42,000%, and the four infantas, his sisters, of 800,000 pesetas, or 32,000%. The total amount of the civil list and allowances to the relatives of the King was fixed by the Cortes in 1876 at 10,000,000 pesetas, or 400,000l.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Spain, with dates of their accession, since the foundation of the Spanish monarchy by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile:

Fernando V., 'T		rago: tholi	r. c'.	1512	House of Bourbon.  Fernando VII., restored.		
House .	of Ha	bsbw	ro.		Isabel, restored .		1814
Carlos 1.	٠.		9.	1516	15abei		1833
Felipe II.		•	•		Republic.		
Felipe III.	•	•	٠.	1556	Promisis 1 0		1000
Felipe IV.	0.0			1598	Provisional Government.	1	1868
Carlos II.			1 ·	1621	Marshal Serrano, Regent		
		1		1665		10	1869
House	of Ron	who	,		House of Savoy.		
Felipe V.	,			7 200	Amadeo .		
Fernando VI.		1	•	1700			1870
Carlos III.	• :	. •		1746	Republic.		
Carlos IV.		•		1759	Executive of the Cortes		4
Formand Trrr		•	*	1788	Marshal C.		1873
Fernando VII.				1808	Marshal Serrano, President		1874
House of	Rono	mark	0		77- 0.7		
Joseph Bonaparte		Pros	٠.	1000	House of Bourbon.		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				1808	Alfonso XII.		1875

The average reign of the thirteen monarchs of Spain, from King Fernando V. to King Alfonso XII., filling a period of three centuries and a half, was twenty-seven years.

### Government and Constitution.

The present constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Government and laid before a Cortes Constituyentes, elected for its ratification, March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It consists of 79 articles or clauses. The first of them enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, and the power to make the laws 'in the Cortes with the King.' The Cortes are composed of a Senate and Congress, equal in authority. There are three classes of Senators-first, Senators by their own right, or Senadores de derecho propio; secondly, 100 life Senators nominated by the Crown; and thirdly, 130 Senators elected by the Corporations of State, and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators in their own right are the sons, if any, of the King and of the immediate heir to the throne, who have attained their majority; Grandees who are so in their own right and who can prove an

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annual renta of 60,000 pesetas, or 2,400l.; captain-generals of the army; admirals of the navy; the patriarch of the Indias and the archbishops: the presidents of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, and of the Tribunal of Cuentas del Reino. The elective Senators must be renewed by one-half every five years, and by totality every time the King dissolves that part of the Cortes. The Congress is formed by deputies 'named in the electoral Juntas in the form the law determines, in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of the population. By a royal decree issued August 8, 1878, the Island of Cuba received the privilege of sending deputies to the Cortes, in the proportion of one to every 40,000 free inhabitants, paying 125 pesetas, or 51., annually in taxes. Members of Congress must be 25 years of age; they are re-eligible indefinitely, the elections being for five years. The deputies cannot take State office, pensions, and salaries; but the ministers are exempted from this law. Both Congress and Senate meet every year. The King has the power of convoking them, suspending them, or dissolving them; but in the latter case a new Cortes must sit within three months. The King appoints the president and vice-president of the Senate from members of the Senate only. The King and each of the legislative chambers can take the initiative in the laws.

The constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacts that the King is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible, and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and the King cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. Should the lines of the legitimate descendants of Alfonso XII, become extinct the succession shall be in this order—first, to his sisters; next to his aunt and her legitimate descendants; and next to his uncles, the brothers of Ferdinando VII., 'unless they have been excluded.' If all the lines become extinct 'the nation will elect its monarch.'

The executive is vested, under the King, in a Council of Ministers of nine members, as follows:—

President of the Council.—Don Pedro Manuel Sagasta, appointed

President of the Council, February 8, 1881.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Don Antonio Aguilar, Marquis de

la Vega de Armijo, appointed March 18, 1881.

Minister of Finance.—Don Tomaro F. Camacho, appointed

March 18, 1881.

Minister of the Interior.—Don Francisco Victor Gonzalez, appointed February 9, 1879.

Minister of Justice.—Don Alonso Martinez, appointed February

8, 1881.

Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.—Don Francisco Albareda, appointed February 9, 1881.

Minister of War.—General A. Martinez de Campos, appointed February 9, 1881.

Minister of Marine. - Vice-Admiral Don de Pavia y Pavia, appointed February 8, 1881.

Minister of the Colonies .- Don Carlos de Leon y Castillo, appointed February 8, 1881.

The various provinces of Spain, districts and communes, are governed by their own municipal laws, with strongly pronounced local administration. In the Constitution of 1869, the municipal liberties of the people are guaranteed by Section 99-'La organizacion y atribuciones de las Diputaciones provinciales y Ayuntamientos se regirán por sus respectivas leyes.' Every commune of at least sixty members has its own elected Ayuntamiento, consisting of from four to twenty-eight Regidores, or Consejales, and presided over by the Alcalde, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several Alcaldes tenientes. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, and authority for preserving the public peace, is vested in the Ayuntamientos, re-elected every two years, the members appointing annually the Alcalde, executive functionary, from their own body. From the communal representation flows that of the provinces of Spain, each of which has its own Parliament, the Diputacio provincial, the members of which are elected by the Ayuntamientos. The Diputaciones provinciales, which are invested with large political powers, and in many respects independent of the national government and legislature, meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the Consejo provincial, a committee of from three to six members, re-elected every year. The Constitution of 1876 secures to the Diputaciones provinciales. and the Ayuntamientos the government and administration of the respective provinces and communes— gobierno y direction de los intereses peculiares de la provincia ó del pueblo por las respectivas corporaciones.' Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial self-government, except in the case of the action of the Diputaciones provinciales and Ayuntamientos going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests- se extralimiten de sus atribuciones en perjuicio de los in-

## Church and Education.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the kingdom, with the exception of about 60,000 persons, adhere to the same faith. According to Article 12 of the Constitution of 1876, a restricted liberty of worship is allowed

to Protestants, but it has to be entirely in private, all public announcements of the same being strictly forbidden. The Constitution likewise enacts that 'the nation binds itself to maintain the worship and ministers of the Roman Catholic religion.' Resolutions of former legislative bodies, not repealed in the Constitution of 1876, settled that the clergy of the established Church are to be maintained by the State. On the other hand, by two decrees of the Cortes, passed July 23, 1835, and March 9, 1836, all conventual establishments were suppressed, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the nation. decrees gave rise to a long dispute with the head of the Roman Catholic Church, which ended in the sovereign pontiff conceding the principle of the measure. By a concordat with Rome, concluded in August 1859, the Spanish Government was authorised to sell the whole ecclesiastical property, except churches and parsonages, in return for an equal amount of untransferable public debt certificates, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent.

It was found at the general census of 1860, that of the total population of the kingdom there were 2,414,015 men, and 715,906 women, able to read and write; 316,557 men, and 389,211 women, able to read but not to write; and that all the rest, upwards of 5,000,000 men, and 6,800,000 women, could neither read nor write. At the preceding census, of 1846, the total number of persons of both sexes, able to write, was found to be no more than 1,221,001, while the total number able to read was only 1,898,288, or considerably less

than one-fifth of the population.

According to official returns laid before the Cortes in July 1876, the number of places of worship and schools of Spanish Protestants were as follows: 53 places of worship; 90 schools, enrolled members 2,500, and 8,000 attendants at service on Sundays at the various chapels; 3,000 children. The poorest receive Protestant education.

Middle-class education is given in fifty-eight public colleges by 757 professors to 13,881 pupils. In first-class education, the most remarkable feature is the large number of law-students, namely, 3,755 in 1859-60, divided among ten faculties. There were, at that date, ten faculties of literature and philosophy, with 224 students; seven faculties of sciences, with 141 students; four faculties of pharmacy, with 544; seven faculties of medicine, with 1,178; and six faculties of theology, with 339 students—in all 6,181 students. The expenditure for public education by the government amounted, on the average of the last years, to rather less than 250,000l.

#### Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the kingdom is raised by a system of direct and indirect taxation, stamp duties, Government monopolies, and income from state property. The direct taxes are imposed on landed pro-

perty, houses, live stock, industry, commerce, registration acts, titles of nobility, mortgages, and mineral produce. The indirect taxes are derived from foreign imports, articles of consumption, tolls, bridge and ferry dues.

There have been no accounts of the actual public revenue and expenditure of the kingdom published since the year 1870-71, but only budget estimates. These differ, as will be seen from the subjoined tabular statement, giving the budgets of three financial periods, to an extent such as to allow not even an approximate judgment of the real receipts and disbursements. According to official returns, the following were the estimated sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the financial years ending June 30, 1871; June 30, 1875; and June 30, 1878:

### Sources of Revenue.

OF WEAEMAN	E.	
	Year 1874-75 6,047,000 4,333,000 2,317,000 5,308,000 119,000 2,545,000 1,023,000 21,792,000	Year 1877-78 £ 11,488,000 8,360,000 515,000 8,777,000 200,000 100,000 29,440,000
D_ : .		, 3,000

### BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

Walter Committee Com		DITURE.	1. 1. 1. 1. E.
Civil list Cortes Public debt Compensations for privileges Pensions Ministry of President of Council Foreign Affairs Grace and Jastice War Marine Interior Public Works Finance Colonies Expenses of sale of national	Year 1870-71 \$312,000 \$33,122 10,451,200 223,450 1,931,221 69,834 142,340 2,521,713 4,730,821 965,210 992,752 1,721,356 5,782,427 16,240	Year 1874-75 £ 120,000  1,956,000 400,000 1,260,000 20,000 12,000 41,000 9,840,000 1,320,000 739,000 78,500 4,100,000 200,000	Year 1877-78 \$ 380,000 9,989,000 1,787,000 50,000 130,000 1,729,000 4,891,000 1,039,000 1,956,000 5,320,600 5,320,600 5,320,600 5,320,600
Total	2,926,238 32,819,424	721,500	*11.1 <u>1.11.1</u> 1.11
The totals of the had-	hin in the	1 1 1 1 1	29,430,000

The totals of the budgets for the financial years 1878-79 1879-80, and 1880-81, approved by the Cortes, were as follows:-

Financial years	B.	evenue	Total Exp	enditure
1878-79 1879-80 1880-81	Pesetas 750,630,202 778,478,388 791,650,792	30,025,208 31,139,135 31,666,031	Pesetas 753,177,865 806,590,940 836,651,193	30,127,114 32,263,638 33,466,047

The Minister of Finance declared, in presenting the budget for 1871-72, that the State was 'on the verge of bankruptcy,' from which it could be saved only by the most strenuous exertions, devoted both to raise the revenue, by the imposition of new taxes and otherwise, and to depress the expenditure to the lowest possible point.' The latter recommendation has in recent years become difficult of execution on account of the large expenditure connected with the It will be seen from the preceding statement, giving the budgets for 1870-71 and 1874-75, that while in the former financial year the cost of the war department was estimated at 4,730,3211, it was set down in 1874-75 at 9,840,000l., being about one-half of the total revenue which it was expected would be raised. But the army expenditure fell again to under five millions in the budget of 1877-78. and remained the same in the budgets of 1878-82. Although in 1881-82 the budget estimate of the revenue was 31,320,000l., and the expenditure 31,306,000l., still, as in previous years, there was a large deficit, and in October 1881, the Minister of Finance spoke in strong terms of the mismanagement of his predecessors, and proposed a new basis of financial administration, by which to rectify past deficiencies and secure a surplus in the future. He proposed a budget for 1882-83, with a revenue of 782,995,225 pesetas and an expenditure of 782,649,212 pesetas, leaving a balance of 346,013 pesetas, or 13,840l.

The large and constantly increasing annual deficits, dating from the reign of Queen Isabel, were covered, partly, by loans, partly by extraordinary taxation—such as that 'exemptions from military service,' figuring in the budget of 1874-75,—and partly by the sale of national property, formerly belonging to churches, convents, and monasteries. The national and church property of Spain was and is still of immense value, but there was a reluctance in some persons to buy the latter on account of religious scruples, till 1858, when a concordat was concluded with the Pope and sanction obtained for the sales, which were then actively continued, the Government giving great facilities to the purchasers. The payments are made one-tenth in cash, and the remainder in promissory notes from 1 to 10, and, in some cases, to 19 years, the property remaining mortgaged to the final instalment, owing to which the biddings at times have been for even more than double the amount of its value. The

Cortes, in 1859, 1861, and 1863, authorised the Government to apply 28,000,0001. for extraordinary expenses in constructing roads and railways, and of this sum about 18,000,000l. had been spent in 1869, the money being obtained out of the funds placed at interest by capitalists, corporations, and the public in the 'Caja de Depositos,' or Deposit Bank, under the direction of the Government.

The constant and ever-increasing excess of Government expenditure over public revenue created a national debt of very large

According to a report of the British Secretary of Legation at Madrid, dated January 1, 1880, the public debt was then as follows-

State debt	#207.0 TOTAL
Special Treasury debt	. £387,864,660
Floating debt on the 1st December, 1879	• 40,222,580
2 The Lat December, 1879	• 2,280,000
Total	
20101	430.367 240

On January 1, 1881, it was 500,949,7141.

In addition to this total the State has incurred obligations in

respect to the Island of Cuba, estimated at over 10,000,000l.

The following statement—the last official issued—gives the various items of the debt as existing on the 30th of June 1875, distinguishing the loans contracted previous to June 1868, and those contracted from June 30, 1868, to June 30, 1875.

LOANS CONTRACTED PREVIOUS	ro T	TT. 7	000	
Description	ró 9	ONE 1	808.	
Dept consolidated, viz				Escudos
Due to the United States, 50/ debt				of 10 reales.
Date Hai, o %	. •	. • .		1,200,000
Internal	•	•		200,481,200
	•			579,053,337
Bonds inscribed in favour of Civil Corporation	•			244,257,800
	ns	•		112,324,586
Debt external, deferred 3 %	•			133,598,837
" internal.	•		11.	229,823,400
,, redeemable, of the 1st class		• •		261,801,792
externet				5,846,737
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	•	200		27,591,200
77 2010			100	21,023,000
Debts redeemable:				,_,
Bonds of public roads				10 *** ***
,, for public works	1115	9 10		13,170,300
" of railways	- •			6,454,200
Debt for materials		•-		141,221,300
Arrears of salary due to mublic			•	416,236
The Callet of the Callet of the teacher	•			43,233,246
Later issues	•			1,048,400
Debt not converted	•			74,265,230
Redemption of Sound dues				112,820,117
r or Sound dies	•	• • •	•	1,300,000
Total			£2.	210,930,917
			3 6	20,000,017

£221,093,092

	Description oans contracted from June 30, 1868, to June 30, 1875		Escudos of 10 reales
Lic	Loan contracted with the house of Rothschild .		40,000,000
	National Loan of 1869		200,000,000
	Forced Loan of March 1869		100,000,000
	" May 1871		63,750,000
	" October 1871		358,708,610
	Various loans from 1872 to 1875	•	1,124,140,145
	m. 4-1 D. 11: Dakt Tone 20 1975	1	4,097,529,672

£409,752,967

In 1851, on account of the inability of the Government to meet its engagements in full, a portion of the debt of Spain was converted into Passive Stock, that is, a stock not bearing interest, and which was to be liquidated by an annual sinking fund. The law closed the London market, and subsequently that of Paris, against Spanish loans. It was admitted by successive ministers of finance in recent years that Spain was absolutely unable to pay interest on its debt in the existing state of things, ruined both by a costly and wasteful civil war, and desperate and equally costly efforts to suppress the insurrection in Cuba. In a report of the Government of the King Alfonso XII., dated July 1875, it was stated that not any of the national creditors could hope to be satisfied 'without having recourse to credit operations at an enormous rate of interest, which in a short time doubles the original debt.'

#### Army and Navy.

The army of Spain was re-organised in 1868, after the model of that of France, and by subsequent laws in 1877 and 1878. Under the new military law, the armed forces of the kingdom consist of—1. A permanent army; 2. A first or active reserve; 3. A second or sedentary reserve. All Spaniards past the age of 20 are liable to be drawn for the permanent army, in which they have to serve four years. The first or active reserve is composed of all young men who, without reckoning four years of active service, have exceeded the number of years fixed by law for the permanent force. The position of these young men is that of soldiers upon six months' furlough without any pay. The second reserve consists of all those men who, proceeding from the recruits, shall have had four years' effective service, only excepting those who at their own request or for the convenience of the service may be allowed to remain on the active list. The government may anticipate the period of passing into the second reserve, even before the completion of the four years of active service, in the case of any number who, between the permanent army and the first reserve, may exceed 100,000 men. Every soldier must be liberated

after having served eight years either in the active or in the reserve army. The nominal strength of the armed forces of Spain, including those serving in the Isle of Cuba, was stated at 180,000 men in 1878.

For military purposes the kingdom is divided into five districts, or 'capitanias generales,' at the head of each of which stands a 'captain-general,' with the rank of field-marshal. Official returns of the year 1878 state the actual strength of the army, including the 'provinciales' or provincial militia, and the 'guardia civil' or national guard, as follows:—

		Staff	Officers	Rank and file	Total
Infantry		278	2,647	57,258	60,183
Artillery .	• • • •	44	369	9,486	9,899
Engineers Cavalry	•	8	72	2,288	2,368
'Provinciales'	0.0	107	829	10,904	11,840
'Carabineros'		173	1,510	43,243	44,926
Guardia civil	•	43	470	11,549	12,062
CIVII		24	401	9,965	10,390
	Total.	677	6,298	144,693	151,668

For the year 1879-80, the strength of the army on the peace footing was fixed at 90,000 men; on the war footing at 450,000.

The general staff of the Spanish army comprises five captains-general on the active list, besides titular dignitaries, 60 lieutenants-general, 131 majors-general, and 238 brigadiers-general.

The navy consisted, according to official returns, of the following vessels afloat and under construction, at the end of 1878:—

		_		٠.	
1. Screw Steamers:—					Guns
10 armour-clad ships, of from 16 to 4	0 guns	. 13			195
13 irigates, of from 26 to 51 onne					413
26 corvettes, of from 2 to 5 guns	-			٠.	68
18 gun-boats, each with 1 gun				1	18
73 steamers				1	
			20.0		694
2. Paddle Steamers:—					
3 frigates, of 14, 16, and 18 guns .					
o corvettes, of from 2 to 10 oung	11.			•	48
10 avisos, 2 of 1, and 8 of 2 guns			• 9		40
		•	. 1		18
18 paddle steamers					
3. Sailing Vessels:—	7	4000			106
1 corvette, of 15 guns					15
4 naval-school ships, of from 18 to 30	guns				106
3 coast-guard vessels, of 2 guns each	100	. = 1			6
8 sailing vessels					
sairing vessers			• 4 7 1		122

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The ten armour-clad ships of the Spanish navy were constructed in England and in France. The largest of them, the Vittoria, launched early in 1868, was constructed by the Thames Ironworks Company. The dimensions of the ship are, in length, 316 ft.; in breadth, 57 ft.; and in depth, 38 ft.; while the displacement is 7,053 tons. The Vittoria carries four 12-ton, three 9-ton, and twelve 7-ton guns, and is armoured from stem to stern with  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. plates and 10-in. teak; the engines, of 5,000-horse power, nominal, are of the same type as those of the Warrior and Minotaur. Next to the Vittoria in size is the Numancia, constructed by the company of the 'Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranée,' at Marseille, France. The Numancia is built entirely of iron, with the exception of the teak backing for the armour plating, and is 316 feet long, and 57 feet broad at the beam, with a draught of water of 27 feet 4 inches. The Numancia is encased by 5-in. plates, and has an armament of six 18-ton, three 9-ton, and sixteen 7-ton Armstrong guns, broadside battery. Next in rank after the Numancia stands the Arapiles, oldest of Spanish ironclads, built at Blackwall, near London, and launched October 17, 1864. The Arapiles, constructed after French models, is of wood, covered with plates 41 inches thick, and carries 34 guns in broadside battery. Of similar construction is the Saragossa, also with 41-inch armour, and the Mendez Nunez, formerly named the Resolution. The other five ironclads, called the Sagunto, Puycerda, Duque de Tetuan, Aragon, Castilla, and Navarra, are smaller vessels, with 4-inch armour, carrying from three to ten guns. The three last-named ironclads were built for coast defence.

For the defence of the colonies, and mainly of Cuba and Porto Rico, Spain maintains a small fleet of gunboats, thirty-five in number, all of the same size, 107ft. long,  $22\frac{1}{2}$ ft. beam, 8ft. depth of hold, and drawing about 5ft. water. They are screw steamers,

and each one carries a 100-pounder pivot gun at the bow.

The navy of Spain was manned, in 1878, by 9,750 sailors, and 5,500 marines, and commanded by one 'captain-general of the fleet,' 20 admirals, and 378 commissioned officers of various grades. The navy, like the army, is recruited by conscription, naval districts for this purpose being formed along the coast, among the seafaring population. The number inscribed on these naval conscription lists in the year 1870 amounted to 66,000 men between 18 and 30 years of age, and was reported to be 72,000 at the end of June 1875.

### Area and Population.

The last general enumeration of the population took place on the 31st December 1877, the returns showing that at that date the kingdom, including the Balearic and Canary Islands—'Baleares' and

'Canárias,' each considered a province—and the small strip of territory in North Africa, facing Gibraltar, had a total population of 16,625,860, comprising 8,134,659 males and 8,491,201 females. The following table gives the population, distinguishing males and females, of each of the forty-nine provinces into which the kingdom is divided, arranged in alphabetical order, according to the revised returns, showing the 'poblacion de hecho,' of the census of December 31, 1877:—

Provinces	Males	Females	Total Population
Alava	47,735	15.150	
Albacete	108,914	45,456	93,191
Alicante	. 199,243	110,208	219,122
Almeria	. 167,765	208,911 182,089	408,154
Avila	90,113	90,344	349,854
Badajoz	. 219,309	213,500	180,457
Baleares .	140,247		432,809
Barcelona	414.889	148,788	289,035
Burgos	164,337	420,417	835,306
Caceres	4 - 1 - 1 - 1	168,124	332,461
Cadiz	200	152,119	306,594
Canarias .		209,677	430,158
Castellon de la Plana	240 0	150,180	280,388
Ciudad-Real .	130,880	143,594	283,961
Córdoba		129,761	260,641
Coruña	000 00	193,105	385,582
Cuenca	117,449	332,711	595,585
Gerona .	149,520	120,048	237,497
Granada .	236,827	149,482	299,002
Guadalajara	100,618	240,892	477,719
Guipuzeoa	83,437	100,670	201,288
Huelva	106,510	83,770 104,131	167,207
Huesca	128,288	123,877	210,641
Jaen	215,710	207,262	252,165
Leon	167,927	182,283	422,972
Lérida	143,161	142,136	350,210
Logroño	85,239	89,186	285,297
Lugo	193,851	216,536	174,425
Madrid	293,599	300,176	410,387
Málaga	245,800	254,431	593,775
Iúrcia	224,361	227,250	500,231
Vavarra	154,493	149,691	451,611
rense	183,977	204,858	304,184
Oviedo .	259,428	316,924	388,835
aléncia	89,646	91,139	576,352
ontevedra	193,889	258,057	180,785
alamanca	141,251	144,249	451,946
antander	168,947	126,352	285,500
egóvia .	74,976	74,985	235,299
evilla	253,549	251,742	149,961 505.291

Provinces	Males	Females	Total Population
Sória	73,695	79,959	153,654
Tarragona	163,644	166,461	330,103
Teruel	118,544	123,752	242,296
Toledo	169,075	165,669	334,744
Valencia	335,191	343,839	679,030
Valladolid	121,589	125,864	247,453
Vizcaya	93,849	96,105	189,954
Zamora	121,937	128,067	250,004
Zarragoza	198,450	201,816	400,266
North African territory .	1,918	558	2,476
Total	8,134,659	8,491,201	16,625,860

The vast majority of the inhabitants of Spain are natives of the country, the aliens being less numerous than in any other state of Europe. According to the census returns of December 31, 1877, there were at that date only 26,834 resident foreigners—'extrangeros residentes'—the mass of them in four provinces, namely, Barcelona, Cadiz, Gerona, and Madrid. The number in the province of Barcelona was 4,392, comprising 2,490 males and 1,902 females; while in the province of Cadiz the number was 3,321, com-

prising 1,866 males and 1,445 females.

The progress of population did not amount to more than seventy-five per cent. in the course of the last hundred years. In 1768, the population was calculated to number 9,307,800 souls; in 1789 it had risen to 10,061,480; and in 1797 it exceeded 12,000,000 souls. In 1820 it had fallen to 11,000,000, but in 1823 it had again risen to 12,000,000, and in 1828 to 13,698,029. At a census taken in 1846, the population was found to be 12,168,774, and it was 16,301,851 at the census of 1860. Finally, at the census of 1877, the population amounted, as before shown, to 16,625,860, being an increase of 324,009 in the course of seventeen years, or at the rate of about ½ per cent. per annum. The present density of population is considerably less than half that of Italy, and less than one-third that of the Netherlands.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, and the surplus of births over deaths, was as follows in each of the three years, 1868 to 1870:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marringes	Surplus of births over deaths
1868	579,563	548,690	111,687	30,873
1869	602,287	550,560	137,120	51,727
1870	598,347	512,249	103,807	86,098

There were at the census of December 31, 1877, ten towns in Spain with a population of over 50,000. The following is a list of these towns, with the number of their inhabitants:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population		
Madrid	384,636	Murcia Zaragoza	90,955		
Barcelona	231,161		80,523		
Valencia	137,581	Granada	74,196		
Sevilla	129,148	Cadiz	60,147		
Malaga	112,854		50,418		

Nearly 46 per cent. of the whole surface of the kingdom is still uncultivated. The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors. Of 3,426,083 recorded assessments to the property-tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales; 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales; 642,877 from 20 to 40 reales; 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales; 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales; 165,202 from 200 to 500 reales; while the rest, to the number of 279,188, are larger estates charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards. The subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years, for in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 273,760 proprietors and 403,760 farmers.

### Trade and Industry.

The total imports and exports of Spain were as follows in each of the three years 1877 to 1879:—

Year	Impe	orts	Exports			
1877	Pesetas 408,516,850	£ 16,340,674	Pesetas 454,378,600	£ 18,175,144		
1878	392,750,400	15,710,016	431,326,650	17,253,066		
1879	385,844,311	15,533,772	436,111,230	17,444,438		

Among the importing countries, France stands first, and the United Kingdom second; but in exports, the latter holds the first rank.

The commercial intercourse between Spain and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of Spain to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Spain, in each of the ten years 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Spain to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Spain			
	£	£			
1871	7,759,441	3,143,419			
1872	9,316,820	3,614,448			
1873	10,973,231	3,736,620			
1874	8,641,639	4,064,231			
1875	8,660,953	3,430,343			
1876	8,763,146	3,992,365			
1877	10,842,097	3,636,915			
1878	9,115,394	3,210,926			
1879	8,398,776	2,940,188			
1880	10,699,936	3,222,022			

The principal article of export from Spain to the United Kingdom is wine. The quantities and value of wine exported to the United Kingdom were as follows in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:-

Years	Quantities	Value
1871	Gallons 7,706,908	£
1872	8,357,193	2,699,433
1873	9,389,367	2,748,599 3,033,113
1874	7,496,590	2,276,783
1875	6,891,738	2,122,127
1876	6,895,116	2,076,538
1877	6,803,794	2,017,112
1878	5,714,948	1,634,669
1879	5,059,819	1,432,484
1880	5,395,164	1,477,777

The total imports of wine, from all countries, into the United Kingdom amounted to 19,660,127 gallons in 1872; to 21,682,356 gallons in 1873; to 18,234,972 gallons in 1874; to 18,429,305 gallons in 1875; to 19,950,723 gallons in 1876; to 19,568,807 gallons in 1877; to 16,452,538 gallons in 1878; to 15,162,857 gallons in 1879, and to 17,385,496 gallons in 1880. Thus the average amount contributed by Spain was nearly two-fifths of the total quantity. It was also nearly two-fifths of the total value of the wine imports into the United Kingdom, which amounted to 7,718,848%. in 1872; to 8,267,326%. in 1873; to 6,863,465%. in 1874; to 6,801,015l in 1875; to 6,993,399l in 1876; to 7,138,966l in 1877; to 5,988,6851. in 1878; to 5,365,2501. in 1879; and to 6,465,944l. in 1880. (See Portugal, page 353.)

Besides wine, the chief articles of export from Spain to the United

Kingdom are fruit, lead, pyrites of iron and copper, copper, both ore and regulus, and live animals. In 1880 the exports of fruit, chiefly oranges, raisins, and nuts, amounted in value to 2,872,4871.; of lead, to 1,143,9241.; of pyrites to 1,065,1031.; of copper to 920,7091.; and of live animals, oxen, and bulls to 420,6471.

The chief British imports into Spain are linen yarn and linens, of the value of 400,9891. in 1880; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 489,2351.; coals, of the value of 464,3711.; and cotton

goods, of the value of 370,6311. in 1880.

The merchant navy of the kingdom consisted, on January 1, 1880, of 2,031 vessels of a total burthen of 596,664 tons, comprising 226 steamers, of 135,814 tons. At the commencement of 1860, there were 6,715 vessels, of 449,436 tons burthen, and at the commencement of 1868 the number of vessels had fallen to 4,840, and the total tonnage to 367,790, showing a decrease in the eight years of 1,975 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 81,696 tons. There was an increase in tonnage, it will be seen from the preceding figures, of 228,874 tons, in the twelve years from 1868 to 1880.

The length of railways in Spain on the 1st January 1880, was 6,550 kilometros, or 4,067 English miles; and 2,000 kilometros, or

1,242 English miles, were in course of construction.

The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees, or subventions, from the Government. All the principal lines have been conceded to private individuals, or companies, with large subventions. The concessions, when a 'subvention' is attached to them, are given by public adjudication. Any one who has made the stipulated deposit of 'caution money' may apply for a concession in sealed tenders, which are opened and read in public on the day of adjudication, and whoever offers to make the railway with the lowest subvention becomes legally entitled to the concession.

The Post-office carried 85,210,000 letters and post cards in the year 1878. There were 2,592 post-offices on the 1st of January 1879.

The length of lines of state telegraphs of Spain on the 1st January 1879 was 15,835 kilometros, or 9,833 English miles, and the length of wire 39,790 kilometros, or 24,710 English miles. In the year 1878, the total number of telegraph messages was 2,103,645, onetenth of the whole foreign, and one-third of the remaining number administrative despatches.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Spain, formerly embracing nearly the whole of America, are reduced at present to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, with scattered settlements in the Atlantic and Indian archipelago, and a small strip of territory in Northern

SPAIN. 419

Africa. The total area of these possessions is 113,678 English square miles. The total population, according to the returns of the census of December 31, 1877, numbered 6,399,347. These returns state the area and population of the various possessions as follows:—

Colonial Possessions	Area: English square miles	Population
1. Possessions in America: Cuba Porto Rico	43,220 3,550	1,394,516 646,362
Total, America	46,770	2,040,878
2. Possessions in Asia: Philippine Islands Caroline Island and Palaos Marian Islands	65,100 905 420	4,319,269 28,000 5,610
Total, Asia .	66,425	4,352,879
3. Possessions in Africa: Fernado do Po and Annabon	483	5,590
Total Possessions	113,678	6,399,347

The population of Cuba at the census of Dec. 31, 1877, was distributed as follows:—Whites, 764,164; free negroes, 344,050; negro slaves, 227,902; and Chinese, 58,400. The number of slaves from 1870 to 1877 decreased by 136,000. But the total number of inhabitants also decreased by 20,500 during the same period.

Spain is the only European state which still permits the existence of slavery in its colonies. A bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was passed by the National Assembly on the 23rd of March, 1873, while a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba was laid before the Cortes in November 1879, supported by the government. The bill provides that on the promulgation of the law embodying it, all slaves from 55 and upwards shall become free. Slaves from 50 to 55 will be liberated on September 17, 1880; from 45 to 50, in September 1882; from 40 to 45, in 1884; from 35 to 40, in 1886; and from 30 to 35, in 1888. Those under 30 will be emancipated in 1890. From 1880 a sum of 100,000 piastres will be annually set apart in the Cuban budget for defraying the expense of the emancipation of the slaves, the price to be paid to the owners being fixed at 350 piastres for each slave.

Cuba is divided into three provinces, the S.E. and central being the richest and most populous, containing 22 cities and towns, and 204 villages and hamlets. The value of the commercial intercourse between the Spanish West India Islands, that is Cuba and Porto Rico, and the United Kingdom, is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports of the two possessions to the United Kingdom, and the total imports into these of British produce in the five years 1875 to 1879:—

Years	Exports from Cuba and Porto-Rico to Great Britain	Imports of British produce into Cuba and Porto-Rico
1875 1876 1877 1878 1879	£ 3,668,776 2,943,385 1,505,245 1,804,872 2,929,826	£ 2,630,634 2,015,113 2,243,771 1,889,960 1,771,528

The staple article of export from Cuba and Porto-Rico to the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar, the value of which was 2,616,416*l*. in 1875; 1,705,123*l*. in 1876; 801,161*l*. in 1877; 922,661*l*. in 1878; and 2,299,764*l*. in 1879. Next to sugar, the most important article of export to the United Kingdom is tobacco and cigars, the value amounting to 495,206*l*. in 1879. The British imports mainly comprise cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 861,770*l*., and the latter of 264,923*l*. in 1879.

The chief articles of produce of the Philippine Islands are sugar, hemp, and tobacco. The total exports to Great Britain in 1879 were of the value of 1,480,821\(lambda\), and the imports of British produce of 599,023\(lambda\). The chief article of exports to Great Britain in 1879 was unrefined sugar, of the value of 983,997\(lambda\). Of the British imports in 1879 the value of 399,122\(lambda\), or considerably more than two-thirds, was represented by cotton manufactures. The commercial intercourse between the Philippine Islands, as well as the rest of the Colonial Possessions of Spain, and the United Kingdom, has been in a very fluctuating condition for a number of years.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF SPAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Marquis de Casa Laiglesia, accredited March 31, 1875. Secretaries.—E. de Ojeda; P. J. de Zulueta; Marquis de Güell.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SPAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—R. D. B. Morier, C.B. Secretaries.—E. D. V. Fane; Sir G. F. Bonham, Bart.

SPAIN.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Spain, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

#### MONEY.

The	Real	=	100	Centimes	=	Average	rat	e of	f exchange,	100	==	£1	sterling.
	Peseta	=	4		==	"		,,	,,	25	==	£1	34
"	Pando		10	Doglas						10	-	41	

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Since January 1, 1859, the French metric system of weights and measures has been introduced in Spain, with no other change than a slight one of names, the metre becoming the metro, the litre the litro, the gramme the gramo, and the are the area. But, beside these, the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are:—

" Fanega . . =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  imperial bushel.

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### SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(Sverige och Norge.)

### Reigning King.

Oscar II., born January 21, 1829, the third son of King Oscar I. and of Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, King Carl XV., Sept. 18, 1872. Married June 6, 1857, to Queen Sophia, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau.

#### Children of the King.

I. Prince Gustaf, Duke of Wermland, born June 16, 1858. Married Sept. 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria, born Aug. 7, 1862, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden.

II. Prince Oscar, Duke of Gotland, born Nov. 15, 1859.

III. Prince Carl, Duke of Westergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861.

IV. Prince Eugene, Duke of Nerike, born Aug. 1, 1865.

#### Sister of the King.

Princess Eugenia, born April 24, 1830.

#### Niece of the King.

Princess Lowisa, only child of King Carl XV., born Oct. 31, 1851; married July 28, 1869, to Prince Frederik, eldest son of the King of Denmark. (See page 41.)

King Oscar II. is the fourth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo, and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. Johan. He was succeeded at his death, March 8, 1844, by his only son, Oscar. The latter died July 8, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV., distinguished in Swedish literature as a poet of high genius, at whose premature death, without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, the present King.

The royal family of Sweden and Norway have a civil list of 1,218,000 kronor, or 67,666l., from Sweden, and 340,000 kronor, or 18,889l., from Norway. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 kronor, or 16,666l., voted to King Carl XIV. and his

successors on the throne of Sweden.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with

the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of

	of the House of
Gustof T House of Vasa.	
	House C. TT
Eric XIV 1523	Fredrik House of Hesse.
Johan III. 1560	
o onan 111_	House of Walds
	House of Holstein-Gottorp. Adolf Fredrik
Carrier 1.1.	
Gustaf II Adale 1004	
Christing	dustal IV Adolf
	Carl XIII
Carl V House of Pfaltz. 1032	1 1809
Cull 1	House of Ponte Corvo.
Call Al.	Carl XIV
Carl XII. 1660	Oscar T
Ulrika Eleonom . 1697	Carl XV. 1844
771 · 1719	Oscar II. · · · 1859
The average reign of the ninetee	Oscar 11.
of Sweden 4. Sweden in the ninetee	en rulers who come

The average reign of the nineteen rulers who occupied the throne of Sweden from the accession of Gustaf I. to that of Oscar II.,

By the Treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people did not recognise this cession, and declared themselves independent. A Constituent Assembly met at Eidsvold, and having adopted, on May 17, a Constitution, elected the Danish Prince Christian Fredrik King of Norway. The Swedish troops, however, entered Norway without serious resistance, and the foreign powers refusing to recognise the newly-elected king, the Norwegians were obliged to conclude, August 14, the Convention of Moss, by which the independency of Norway in the union with Sweden was solemnly proclaimed. An extraordinary Storthing was then convoked, which adopted the modifications in the constitution made necessary by the union with Sweden, and then elected King Carl XIII., King of Norway, Nov. 4, 1814. The following year was promulgated a Charter, the Riksact, establishing new fundamental laws on the terms that the union of the two kingdoms be indissoluble and irrevocable, without prejudice, however, to the separate government, constitution, and code of laws of either Sweden or Norway.

The law of succession is the same in Sweden and Norway. case of absolute vacancy of the throne, the two Diets assemble for the election of the future sovereign, and should they not be able to agree upon one person, an equal number of Swedish and Norwegian deputies have to meet at the city of Carlstad, in Sweden, for the appointment of the king, this nomination to be absolute. The common affairs are decided upon in a Council of State composed of Swedes and Norwegians. In case of minority of the king, the Council of State exercises the sovereign power until a Regent or Council of Regency is appointed by the united action of the Diets of Sweden and Norway.

#### I. SWEDEN.

#### Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the kingdom of Sweden are - I. The Constitution or Regerings-Formen of June 6, 1809; 2. the amended regulations for the formation of the Diet, of June 22, 1866; 3. the law of royal succession of September 26, 1810; and 4. the law on the liberty of the press, of July 16, 1812. According to these statutes, the king must be a member of the Lutheran Church, and have sworn fealty to the laws of the land. His person is inviolable. He has the right to declare war and make peace, and to grant pardon to condemned criminals. He nominates to all appointments, both military and civil; concludes foreign treaties, and has a right to preside in the supreme Court of Justice. The princes of the blood royal, however, are excluded from all civil employments. The king possesses legislative power in matters of political administration, but in all other respects, that power is exercised by the Diet in concert with the sovereign, and every new law must have the assent of the crown. The right of imposing taxes is, however, vested in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two chambers, both elected by the people. The First Chamber consists of 137 members, or one deputy for every 30,000 of the population. The election of the members takes place by the 'landstings,' or provincial representations, 25 in number, and the municipal corporations of the towns, not already represented in the 'landstings,' Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, and Norrköping. All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either real property to the taxed value of 80,000 kronor, or 4,4441., or an annual income of 4,000 kronor, or 2231. They are elected for the term of nine years, and obtain no payment for their services. The Second Chamber consists of 204 members, of whom 64 are elected by the towns and 140 by the rural districts, one representative being returned for every 10,000 of the population of towns, one for every 'domsaga,' or rural district, of under 40,000 inhabitants, and two for rural districts of over 40,000 inhabitants. All natives of Sweden, aged 21, possessing real property to the taxed value of 1,000 kronor, or 56l., or farming, for a period of not less than five years, landed property to the taxed value of 6,000 kronor, or 3331., or paying income tax on an annual income of 800 kronor, or 45l., are electors; and all natives aged 25, possessing, and having possessed at least one year previous to the election, the same qualifications, may be elected members of the Second Chamber. The election is for the term of three years, and the members obtain salaries for their services, at the rate of 1,200 kronor, or 67%, for each session of four months,

besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse. The members of both Chambers are elected by ballot, both in town and country.

The executive power is in the hands of the king, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, the head of which is the Minister of State. It consists of ten members, seven of which are ministerial heads of departments and three without department, and is composed as follows:-

1. Count Arvid Rutger Fredriksson Posse, Minister of State; appointed April 19, 1880.

2. Baron Carl Fredrik Lotharius Hochschild, Minister of Foreign Affairs; appointed April 27, 1880.

3. Nils Henrik Vult von Steyern, Minister of Justice; appointed April 19, 1880.

4. Colonel Otto Fredrik Taube, Minister of War; appointed April 19, 1880.

5. Baron Carl Gustaf von Otter, Minister of Marine; appointed April 19, 1880.

6. Fredrik Ludvig Salomon Hederstjerna, Minister of the Interior; appointed April 19, 1880.

7. Otto R. Themptander, Minister of Finance; appointed March 8, 1881.

8. Carl Gustaf Hammarskjold, Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; appointed August 27, 1880.

9. Johan Henrik Lovén; appointed June 5, 1874.

10. Johan Christer Emil Richert; appointed August 27, 1880. All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the

acts of the Government.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie Ombudsman, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed by the king, acts also as counsel for the crown, while the latter, who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision

# Church and Education.

The mass of the population adhere to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognised as the State religion. At the last census, the number of 'Evangelical Lutherans' was returned at 4,162,087, the Protestant dissenters, Baptists, Methodists, and others, numbering 3,999. Of other creeds, there were 573 Roman Catholics, 30 Greek-

The kingdom has two universities, at Upsala and Lund, frequented the former by 1,500 and the latter by 650 students per annum. Education is well advanced in Sweden. Public instruction is gratuitous and compulsory, and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. In the year 1878, nearly 98 per cent. of all the children between eight and fifteen years visited the public schools. There were 5,031 male and 5,183 female teachers in the primary schools in 1878.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The national income is derived to the extent of one-third from direct taxes and national property, including railways, and the rest mainly from indirect taxation, customs and excise duties, and an impost on spirits. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the kingdom for the year 1881 were established as follows, in the budget estimates passed in the session of 1880 by the Diet.

Sources of 1	Revenue for $:$	1881							Kronor	
Doma	ins, railway	, land ta:	ces, &c			,			18.760,00	
	Customs								26,700,00	
	Post .								4,730,00	
	Stamps								3,000,00	
	Impost on	spirits,	ce						15,020,00	
		Income		8					5,600,00	
Net 1	profit of the	State Bar	ık.	4	-•			•	1,185,00	00-
					m.	tal rev		٢	74,995,00	)()
					10	rai rev	enue	ĺ	£4,166,38	38
Branches of	Expenditure	for 1881	:							
(a) To (b) Ord	cover the de	ficit of th	e budg	get fo	or for	ner ye	ars	•	2,372,67	6
1	Royal Hou	sehold.		_	_	7	218,0	ΔÕ		
	Justice				-		740,0			
	Foreign A:	fairs .			-		613,8			
	Army .						251,0			
	Navy .						175,0			
	Interior			Ċ			280,3			
	Education	and Eccle	siastics	lAff	airs		770,8			
	Finance						81,4			
	Pensions		- 1	• :			280,0			
			-	ě.	-	,-	200,0	00	55 ATA 15	
(c) Extr	aordinary								57,010,47	
(d) Exp	enditure thr	ough the	Rikson	ldek	ontor		•	•	4,713,52	- E
	Paying of	loans .	~*******	VI CENTS	OLICE.		37,77	- 4		
	Miscellane	ous (Diet	Sec. 1	•	•					
		(=====	٠٠٠)	•	•	U	60,5	JU :	10.000.00	
								-	10,898,324	ŧ
	× 5.2			To	tal ex	pendit	ure -	5	74,995,000 £4,166.388	

In the budget estimates for 1882 the revenue was estimated at 4,218,777l., and expenditure the same.

Exclusive of the budget, the Diet voted, in 1879, 8,470,000

kronor, or 470,555L, for the construction of new railways, and 1,820,000 kronor, or 101,1111, to complete the rolling stock of the lines already opened for traffic, while a loan of 4,000,000 kronor, or 222,2221, was granted for the purchase of the lines of a private railway company. These expenses are to be covered by loans.

The expenditure for the army, church, and for certain civil offices, is in part defrayed out of the revenue of landed estates belonging to the Crown, and the amounts do not appear in the budget estimates. To the expenditure for foreign affairs Norway contributes annually 304,700 kroner, or 16,9281., a sum not entered in the estimates.

To the 'Riksguldskontor,' the supervision of which is exclusively exercised by the Diet, belongs the administration of the public debt-exclusively incurred for the construction of railways-and the right to contract any loans which the Diet may vote.

On the 1st of January 1880, the public liabilities of the kingdom

were as follows, according to reports laid before the Diet :-

				-				rite Diet:-
Railway 1							- '.	
Tribit May 1	oan (	of 1858	" 4½ per	20004				Kronor.
79	21	1860	77 POL	Cent.	•			14,479,200
79		1861	n 4½ "	22				17 400 400
	"		,, 4½ ,,	25		•	•	17,400,400
"	"	1864	$,, \frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{2},$		•	0.0	•	1,869,000
7,	. ,,	1866	5	"	•	•	•	8,929,272
>7	.,,	1868	, ,	33	•			25,376,266
,,	"	1860	" _ ",	,,			_	20,141,256
79		1050	"5,	,,			•	-0,141,256
	"	1870	, 5 ,,	,,		•	• -	3,900
"	29	1872	. 4.		- •	•		14,332,900
	,,	1875	, 4 <del>1</del>	39	•			18,137,600
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,	1876		79	•			35,827,200
***		1878	~ 23	23				25 747 000
	39	1010	, 4 ,,	92		-		35,747,990
	3		1		•	•	. :	25,051,175
T								
Loan, non-o	onso.	lidated	nove 1.7 - v		200		21	7,296,159
		,	balante I	arest 1	Nov.	1. 188	5	3,000,000
						,	•	2,000,000
		m,	tal .					
		10	car.				1 22	20,296,159
On Janna	-						1 £1	2,238,675
On Janua	ry I	, 1881.	this boo	1 7			100	-,0,070

On January 1, 1881, this had been increased to 12,797,5681. The railway loans of 1864, 1868, 1876, and 1878 were negotiated in England, at the respective rates of  $92\frac{1}{2}$ , 90,  $86\frac{1}{2}$ , and 88 per cent. All the loans are paid off gradually by means of sinking funds.— (Official Communication.)

### Army and Navy.

The Swedish army is composed of four distinct classes of troops. They are \_\_\_

1. The Varfvade, or enlisted troops, to which belong the royal lifeguards, one regiment of hussars, the artillery, and the engineers. 2. The Indelta, or national militia, the privates of which are paid

and kept by the landowners. Every soldier of the *Indelta* has, besides a small annual pay, his torp, or cottage, with a piece of ground attached, which remains his own during the whole period of service, often extending over thirty years, or even longer. In time of peace, the infantry of the *Indelta* are called up for a month's annual practice, and the cavalry for thirty-six days. In time of war, an extraordinary *Indelta* has to be raised partly by landowners, who, on this account, enjoy certain privileges, including non-contribution to the cost of the peace establishment.

3. The militia of Gothland, consisting of thirty companies of infantry, and three batteries of artillery. They are not compelled by law to serve beyond the confines of the Isle of Gothland, and

have a separate command.

4. The Beväring, or conscription troops, drawn by annual levy, from the male population between the age of 20 and 25 years. The law of conscription was introduced into Sweden in 1812, but the right of purchasing substitutes, which formerly existed, was abolished by the Diet in 1872.

The total strength of the armed forces of Sweden was as follows at the end of September 1880:—

	Line	Beväring	Militia	Total
Officers and Staff	1,979 25,246 4,623 4,242 894	385 116,000 4,000 5,000	7,880 228	2,473 149,126 8,623 9,470 894
Total	36,984	125,385	8,217	170,586

There are also Volunteers, first organised in the year 1861, by the spontaneous desire of the population of the kingdom. In time of peace the volunteers are individually free, and bound by no other but their own rules and regulations; but in time of war they may be compelled to place themselves under the command of the military authorities. However, they can be required only to serve within the limits of their own districts. At the end of 1880, the volunteers numbered 18,161 men. In 1881 the total army of Sweden, officers and men, numbered 202,783, with 258 guns and 6,646 horses.

In the parliamentary session of 1862, and again in the sessions of 1865, 1869, 1871, and 1875 the Government brought bills before the Diet for a reorganisation of the whole of the army, but neither

of these were adopted by the representatives of the people.

The navy of the kingdom is divided into three classes, namely, first, the Royal Navy; secondly, the Royal Naval Reserve, and thirdly, the Naval Bevöring. The fleet consisted, at the end of September 1879, of the following vessels:—

T	Horse-power	Guns	Number of Crev
Ironclads:—  4 monitors  10 gunboats  Unarmoured steamers:—  1 frigate  4 corvettes  8 gunboats  10 ,,  3 transports, &c.  1 torpedo boat  Sailing vessels:—	1,570 1,191 1,400 3,180 5,860 1,360 400 960	8 10 16 26 16 10	330 411 316 724 568 390 189 71
5 correttes . 6 brigs Galleys:—	Ξ-	96 10	1,188
4 mortar boats . 18 gun vessels . 47 floating batteries . 1 transport (brig)		31 47	1,037
Total 121	15,921	274	5,673

The largest ironclad of the Swedish navy is the monitor Loke, of 1,500 tons burthen, and 430 horse-power, built in 1870. The other three monitors, called John Ericsson, Thordon, and Tirfing, of earlier construction, are nearly the same size. At the end of September 1879 the Royal Navy was officered by 3 flag-officers, 5 commodores, 20 captains, 43 commanders, 43 lieutenants, and 26 sub-lieutenants, while the Royal Naval Reserve was commanded by 70 commissioned officers. The naval Beviiring at the same date numbered 40,000 men.—(Official Communication.)

### Area and Population.

Sweden was one of the first countries of Europe in which a regular census was taken. The first enumeration took place in 1748, at the suggestion of the Academy of Stockholm, and it was repeated at first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year. At present, a general census is taken every ten years, besides

which there are annual numerations of the people.

The population of Sweden amounted on December 31, 1867, according to the official numerations of that date, to 4,195,681, of whom 2,040,589 were men and 2,155,092 women. On the 31st of December, 1869, the total population was 4,158,757, of whom 2,014,530 were men and 2,144,227 women. The decrease of population in the two years from December 31, 1867, to December 31, 1869, arose through emigration. On the 31st of December, 1879, the population had risen to 4,578,901 souls, comprising 2,228,855 men and 2,350,046 women,

The area and population of Sweden, on the 31st of December 1879, are shown in the following table:—

squar	English Population, e miles Dec. 31, 1879
Stockholm (City)	13 173,433
Stockholm (Rural district) 2,9	- CO, X 00
Södermanland 2,0	
Östergötland 2,6	
	- 4 41010
Kronoberg 4,4	
Kalmar 3,8	
Gotland 4,4	
Blekinge 1,2	1
Kristianstad 1,10	137 405
Malmöhus 2,50	232.861
Halland 1,84	7 349,741
Töteborg and Bohus	9 136,858
History 1.95	2 261,109
Skaraborg 4.94	8 291,665
ermland 3.30	7 260,797
rebro 7,34	
estmanland 3,52	( 4, 1770)
opparherer 2.625	1 202
efleborg	***************************************
esternorrland 7,418	***********
mtland 9,530	+10,200
sterbotten 19,593	400,440
erbotten 21,942	" " T T T T
kee of Vanama True	105,136
kes of Venern, Vettern, &c. 40,563	89,269
3,517	
Total 170,979	4,578,901

The following table gives the births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, for each of the five years from 1874 to 1879:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of birth
1874	133,249	87,760	31,422	45,489
1875	135,958	88,439	30,762	47,519
1876	135,890	86,334	31,184	49,556
1877	138,476	83,175	30,674	55,301
1878	134,464	81,418	29,151	53,046
1879	143,242	81,351	28,635	61,891

The population of Sweden is mainly rural. In all the towns of the kingdom lived, at the end of December 1879, but 690,188 souls, and but two towns had more than 50,000 inhabitants, namely, Stockholm, the capital, 173,433, and Göteborg, 76,761. The number

of persons devoted to agricultural pursuits, and of their families, amounts to nearly three millions. About a quarter of a million individuals are owners of the land which they are cultivating. The nobility, comprising 940 heads of families, enjoyed formerly considerable privileges; but they have nearly all been annulled.

Emigration from the country, commencing in recent years, showed at first a tendency to assume considerable proportions, but is now decreasing. In 1860, the number of emigrants was 348; in 1865 it rose to 6,691; in 1866 to 7,206; in 1867 to 9,834; in 1868 to 27,024; and in 1869 to 39,064; but it fell to 20,003 in 1870, to 17,450 in 1871, to 15,915 in 1872, to 13,580 in 1873, and to 7,791 in 1874. The number was 9,727 in 1875, 9,418 in 1876, 7,610 in 1877, 9,032 in 1878, and 17,637 in 1879.

### Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of Sweden is chiefly with Great Britain, as regards exports, and, next to it, with France and Denmark. As regards imports, the commercial intercourse is largest with Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Norway, and Russia, in the order here indicated. The imports consist mainly of textile manufactures, coal, and colonial merchandise, the last largely on the increase, while the staple exports are timber, bar iron, and corn. Both the imports and exports more than doubled in the ten years from 1871 to 1880, the total imports rising from 7,500,000l. to over 16,000,000l., and the total exports from 5,000,000l. to 12,500,000l.

The commerce of Sweden with Great Britain is twice as great as that with any other country. Subjoined is a tabular statement giving the total value of the exports from Sweden to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Sweden, in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Sweden to Great Britain	Imports of British Hon Produce into Sweden	
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 5,438,992 6,724,005 7,739,744 8,483,552 6,762,538 7,972,529 7,859,812 6,852,291 6,475,371 8,264,956	1,102,993 1,985,848 3,150,323 3,390,850 2,801,003 2,713,181 2,453,250 1,686,305 1,400,085 1,942,069	

The staple article of exports from Sweden to the United

Kingdom consists of wood and timber. The total exports to Great Britain of wood and timber, including house frames, amounted to 2,777,322l. in 1872, to 3,899,075l. in 1873, to 4,330,756l. in 1874, to 2,808,124l. in 1875, to 3,796,913l. in 1876, to 4,390,417l. in 1877, to 2,982,951l. in 1878, to 2,498,094l. in 1879, and to 3,602,947l. in 1880. Next to wood and timber, the most important article of exports is oats, sent to the value of 1,525,186l. in 1880 to the United Kingdom. Of other exports to Great Britain, the chief are iron in bars, unwrought, valued 1,055,421l.; butter, valued 411,567l.; and live animals, valued 192,634l., in the year 1880. The imports of British home produce are of a miscellaneous nature; the most notable were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 219,413l.; coals, of the value of 391,453l.; and cotton manufactures, valued 304,944l. in 1880.

The commercial navy of Sweden, at the end of 1879, numbered 4,327 vessels of a burthen of 543,594 tons, of which total 3,563 vessels, of 457,945 tons burthen, were sailing vessels, and 764 vessels of 85,649 tons burthen, were steamers. The port of Göteborg had the largest shipping in 1879, namely, 277 vessels, of 87,674 tons, and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 253 vessels, of a total burthen of 31,668 tons. In 1864, Stockholm had 110 vessels, of 28,216 tons, registered for foreign trade, and Göteborg 124, of 35,626 tons; so that the shipping of the latter port showed the largest increase in

the course of the fourteen years.

Mining is one of the most important departments of Swedish industry, and the working of the iron mines in particular is making constant progress by the introduction of new machinery. There were raised in the year 1878, throughout the kingdom, 15,821,520 cwt. of iron ore from mines, besides 115,585 cwt. from lake and bog. The pigiron produced amounted to 7,845,578 cwt.; the cast goods to 489,454 cwt.; the bariron to 4,657,060 cwt., and the steel to 1,476,061 cwt. There were also raised in the same year 2,983 lbs. of silver; 25,565 cwt. of copper, and 947,635 cwt. of zinc ore. There are not inconsiderable veins of coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 4,429,889 Swedish cub. feet of coal in 1878.

Within recent years a network of railways, very important for the trade and industry of Sweden, has been constructed in the country, partly at the cost of the State. The State railways include all the main or trunk lines, the chief of which are the North Western, connecting the capitals of Sweden and of Norway; the Western, between Stockholm and Göteborg; the Southern, terminating at Malmö, opposite Copenhagen; the Eastern, from Stockholm to Malmö; and the Northern, passing from Stockholm, and connecting the capital with the north of the kingdom. The following table gives particulars concerning the length and cost of con-

struction of all the Swedish railways open for traffic on the 1st January 1880, distinguishing the railways belonging to the Stat and the private railways :-

Lines of Railway	Length	Cost per English mil
State Railways Private railways:—	Engl. miles 1,203	£ 8,446
Gefle—Dala Upsala—Gefle Frővi—Ludvika	57 81	9,023 5,160
East Vermland Kõping—Hult	61 42 44	10,249 5,371
Stockholm—Vesteras—Bergslagen Nora—Karlskoga and Nora-Ervalla Vestervik—Atvidaberg—Bersbo	151 81	6,968 4,787 5,697
Nässiö-Oskarshamp	57 58	4,615
Vexjo—Karlskrona Oxelösund—Flen—Vestmenland	92 70 97	6,551 4,084
Karlshamn—Vislanda Hessleholm—Helsingborg Bergslagernas	48 49	6,816 2,670 4,630
Ystad—Eslöf Forty-seven other private lines	302 47	7,400 4,535
Total	988 3,528	

On the 15th of September, 1880, the total length of the railways of Sweden opened for traffic had increased to 3,570 English miles, of

which 1,212 miles belonged to the State.

All the telegraphs in Sweden, with the exception of those of private railway companies, belong to the State. The total length of all the telegraph lines at the end of 1878 was 10,930 kilometres, or 6,787 English miles, and the total length of telegraph wires 28,346 kilometres, or 17,603 English miles. The number of taxed telegraphic despatches sent in the year 1878 was 1,057,258, of which number 676,453 were from and for Sweden, 296,777 from and for other countries, and 84,028 in transit.

The Swedish Post-office carried 40,400,789 letters, of which 6,740,383 were for and from foreign countries, in the year 1879. The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 1,838. receipts of the Post-office in 1878 amounted to 4,706,137 kronor, or 261,4521, and the total expenditure to 4,738,086 kronor, or

263,2271., leaving a deficit of 31,949 kronor, or 1,7741.

# of

#### II. NORWAY.

# Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Norway, called the Grundlov, bears date November 4, 1814. It vests the whole legislative power of the realm in the Storthing, or Great Court, the representative of the sovereign people. The king has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but, except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown. The king possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the Storthing, but, except in constitutional matters, only for a limited period. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three Storthings formed by separate and subsequent elections, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the

sovereign.

The Storthing formerly assembled every three years; but by a modification of the constitution, adopted in April 1869, it was resolved to hold annual sittings. The meetings take place suo jure, and not by any writ from the king or the executive. Every Norwegian citizen of twenty-five years of age, who is, or has been, a public functionary, or possesses property in land, or has been tenant of such property for five years at least, or is a burgess of any town, or possesses real property in a town to the value of 600 kroner or 331. sterling, is entitled to elect; and, under the same conditions, if thirty years of age, and settled in Norway for at least ten years, to be elected. The mode of election is indirect, the people first nominating a number of deputies, to whom devolves the task of appointing the representatives in the Storthing. Towards the end of every third year the people choose their deputies, at the rate of one to fifty voters in towns, and one to a hundred in rural sub-districts, where they meet in the parish church. The deputies afterwards assemble at some public place, and there elect among themselves, or from among the other qualified voters of the district, the Storthing representatives. No new election takes place for vacancies, which are filled by persons who received the second largest number of votes. The Storthing has 114 members.

The Storthing, when assembled, divides itself into two houses, the 'Lagthing' and the 'Odelsthing.' The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the 'Storthing,' and the other of the remaining three-fourths. Each 'Thing' nominates among the members its own president, vice-president, and secretaries. All new bills, whether presented by the government, or a member of the Storthing, must originate in the 'Odelsthing,' from which they pass into the 'Lagthing,' to be either accepted or rejected. In the latter case, should the 'Odelsthing' demand it, after having twice

passed the bill, the two Houses assemble in common sitting to deliberate on the measure, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The ordinary business of the Storthing is to settle the taxes for the next year, to supervise the administration of the revenue, and to enact, repeal, or alter any laws of the country. But the Storthing can also form itself into a high court of justice, for the impeachment and trial of ministers, members of the chief court of justice, and members of the Storthing for delicts they may have committed. accusation must always come from the 'Odelsthing' and be brought from thence before the 'Lagthing,' sitting for the occasion, together with the Chief Court of Justice, as 'Rigsretten,' or supreme tribunal of the realm. Before pronouncing its own dissolution, every Storthing elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts. While in session, every member of the Storthing has an allowance of twelve kroner, or thirteen shillings and fourpence a day, besides travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by the king, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of two Ministers of State and nine Councillors. Two of the Councillors, who change every year, together with one of the Ministers, form a delegation of the Council of State, residing at Stockholm, near the king. The following are the members of the Council of State:-

1. Council of State at Christiania.

Minister of State.—Christian August Selmer, appointed November 1, 1880.

Department of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Jens Holmboe, appointed January 8, 1874.

Department of Justice.—Christian Jensen, ad interim.

Department of the Interior.—Nils Vogt, appointed May 13, 1871. Department of Finance and Customs.-Henrik Laurentius Helliesen, appointed June 22, 1863.

Army Department.—Major General Adolf Frederik Munthe,

appointed October 19, 1877.

Department of the Navy and of Postal Communication.—Rear-Admiral Jacob Lerche Johansen, appointed June 17, 1872.

Revision of Public Accounts Department.—Christian Jensen, appointed October 13, 1879.

II. Delegation of the Council at Stockholm.

Otto Richard Kjerulf, Minister of State, appointed Nov. 1, 1871.

Dr. Rasmus Tonder Nissen, appointed January 1, 1875. Dr. Ole Andreas Bachke, appointed October 13, 1879.

# Church and Education.

The inhabitants of the kingdom are almost entirely Protestants. 1With the exception of 7,238 dissenters, enumerated in the census of 1875, the population adhere to the Lutheran Church. All denominations and sects of Christian and other creeds, the order of the Jesuits excepted, are tolerated, but only the members of the Lutheran

Church are regularly admitted to public offices.

Education is compulsory in the kingdom, parents being bound to let their children, from the age of seven in town and eight in the country, until fourteen, receive public instruction. Schoolmasters are settled in each parish, who live either in fixed residences, or move at stated intervals from one place to another, and who frequently attend different schools, devoting their time in turn to each. They are paid by a tax levied in every parish, in addition to State grants. Almost every town supports a superior school; and in seventeen of the principal towns is an 'offentlig skole,' or college, maintained partly by subsidies from the government. Christiania has a university, founded by the Danish Government, in 1811, which is attended by about 900 students.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial estimates are voted by the Storthing for the term of one year. The budget for the period commencing July 1, 1880, and ending June 30, 1881, is distributed as follows:—

Sources of Rev	enue	Branches of Expenditure
Customs . Excise on spirits	Kroner 18,600,000 3,600,000 2,400,000 230,000 490,000 874,100 1,600,000 850,000 875,000	Civil list
perty . Income on State rail-	2,032,300 3,654,400	Post, tellegraphs, ports,   light-houses, &c.   4,352,300   Foreign affairs   461,500   Amortisation of debt   1,809,500
Loan for construction of railways Private subscriptions	7,019,400	Interest and expenses of debt 4,611,700 Construction of rail-
for the same purpose Miscellaneous re- ceipts	1,273,300 293,400	ways       8,292,700         Miscellaneous       169,700         Balance       269,800
Total {	43,791,900 £2,432,880	Total $\left\{ egin{array}{c} 43,791,900 \\ \pounds 2,432,880 \end{array} \right.$

The debt of the kingdom was contracted for the construction of public works, mainly railways. It amounted, at the end of June 1879, o 99,632,000 kroner, or 5,535,1001.—(Official Communication.)

## Army and Navy.

The troops of the kingdom are raised mainly by conscription, and to a small extent by enlistment. By the terms of two laws voted by the Storthing in 1866 and in 1876, the land forces are divided into the troops of the line, the military train, the Landvaern, or militia, the civic guards, and, in time of war, the Landstorm, or final levy. All young men, past the twenty-first year of age, are liable to the conscription, with the exception of the inhabitants of the three northern Amts of the kingdom, who are free from military land The young men raised by conscription have to go through a first training in the school of recruits, extending over 50 days in the infantry, and 90 days other arms, and are then put into the bataillons, which, under ordinary circumstances, have an annual practice of 30 days, after which the men are sent on furlough, with obligation to meet when requested. The nominal term of service is ten years, divided between seven years in the line and three years in the Landvaern, or militia. The Landvaern is only liable to service within the frontiers of the kingdom.

On the 1st of January 1880, the troops of the line, with its reserves, numbered 40,000 men, with 700 officers. The number of troops actually under arms can never exceed, even in war, 18,000 men without the consent of the Storthing. The king has permission to keep a guard of Norwegian volunteers at Stockholm, and to transfer, for the purpose of common military exercises, 3,000 men annually from Norway to Sweden, and from Sweden to Norway.

The naval force of Norway comprised, at the end of October 1880, thirty-four steamers and 90 sailing vessels, the latter, with the exception of five, forming a flotilla of row-boats for coast defence. The following was the composition of the fleet of steamers in the navy:—

Steamers	Horse-power	Guns
4 iron-clad monitors	650	8
2 frigates	900	78
1 corvette	250	16
1 sloop	80	14
9 gunboats	680	14
15 small gunboats	250	15
2 tugboats	80	2
34 steamers	2,890	147

The navy was manned, in 1880, by 1,408 sailors, a great number of them volunteers, with 114 commissioned officers and cadets. All seafaring men and inhabitants of seaports, between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five, are enrolled on the lists of either the active fleet or the naval militia, and liable, by a law passed in 1866, to the maritime conscription. The numbers on the register amounted, in 1880, to nearly 26,000 men.—(Official Communication.)

### Area and Population.

A census of the population of Norway is taken every ten years. The kingdom is divided into twenty provinces, or Amts, the area and population of which were as follows at the two last census enumerations, taken December 31, 1865, and December 31, 1875:—

Amts	Area: English square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1865	Population, Dec. 31, 1875
Christiania (town).	. 4	57,382	76,054
Akershus	2,002	107,416	116,365
Smaalenene	1,591	98,849	107,804
Hedemarken	10,056	120,411	120,618
Christians	9,670	124,968	115,814
Buskerud	5,617	99,275	102,186
Jarlsberg and Laurvik .	872	85,423	87,506
Bratsberg	5,707	81,929	83,171
Nedenäs	3,871	68,033	73,415
Lister and Mandal .	2,471	73,757	75,121
Stavanger	3,468	104,849	110,965
Söndre Bergenhus	5,853	113,386	119,303
Bergen (town)	. 1	27,703	33,830
Nordre Bergenhus	7,044	86,784	86,208
Romsdal	5,650	104,337	117,220
Söndre Trondhjem	7,081	109,043	116,804
Nordre Trondhjem	. 8,793	82,489	82,271
Nordland	. 14,660	89,668	104,151
Tromsö	. 10,156	45,334	54,019
Finmarken	. 18,302	20,329	24,075
Total .	122,869	1,701,365	1,806,900

At the end of 1879 the population was estimated at 1,916,000. Norway is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. At the census of 1865, the inhabitants of towns numbered 266,292, and at the end of 1875 they were 332,398, showing an increase of 24 per cent., against an increase of the rural population of only 4 per cent. The two largest towns are Christiania, with a population of 116,801 (on January 1, 1880), and Bergen, with 40,100 (on January 1, 1879).

For some years, emigration carried off, chiefly to the United States, considerable numbers of the population. In 1871 the number of emigrants was 12,276; in 1872 it was 13,865; in 1873 it declined to 10,352; in 1874 to 4,601; and in 1875 to 4,048 In 1876 the emigrants numbered 4,355, while in 1877 the number was 3,229, 4,818 in 1878, and 7,638 in 1879.

# Trade and Industry.

The average value of the total imports into Norway, in the five years 1876-80, was 161,300,000 kroner, or 8,963,000l., and of the exports 102,300,000 kroner, or 5,684,000%. Of the imports about 27 per cent. came from, and of the exports 30 per cent. went

The commercial intercourse between Norway and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the exports from Norway to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Norway, in each of the ten

Years	Exports from Norway to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Norway
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 2,191,458 2,367,302 2,947,033 2,999,995 2,156,100 2,681,782 2,594,663 2,275,106 1,917,352 2,724,044	£ 1,058,113 1,425,432 1,880,852 2,010,089 1,737,452 1,511,538 1,727,433 1,112,398 1,086,171 1,253,655

About three-fourths of the exports from Norway to the United Kingdom consist of wood and timber. In 1880 the exports of timber, sawn or split, amounted to 1,049,511%, and of other wood to 592,0631., making a total of 1,641,5741. The minor exports to Great Britain comprise fish, ice, and small quantities of bar iron and copper ore. Iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 126,936l.; cotton manufactures, of the value of 182,496%; coals, of the value of 192,160%; and woollens, of the value of 138,766%, formed the chief British imports into Norway in the year 1880.

The shipping belonging to Norway numbered 8,125 vessels, of a total burthen of 1,509,477 tons, manned by 58,609 sailors, at the end of 1879. Norway has, in proportion to population, the largest commercial navy in the world.

At the end of October 1880 there were in Norway 759 miles of railway open for traffic, and 212 miles under construction, being

a total of 971 miles. The following is a list of the various lines:—

							Length
Railways open for traffic :-							English Miles
Christiania to Eidsvold (42	miles	) with	the	branc	h Li	lle-	
strömmen to the Swedish	fronti	er (71	mile	s) .			113
Christiania to Drammen (	33 mile	s) an	d Kar	dsijo	rd, w	ith	4.00
branches to Kongsberg	nd Kr	odere	а.	•			123
Christiania to Frederikshal	d and	the S	wedis	a fron	tier		107
Eidsvold to Hamar .							37
Hamar to Trondhjem .					1		268
Trondhjem to Meraker and	the Sw	edish	front	ier			64
Stavanger to Ekersund .		•		•			47
	Total	open	for t	raffic	•	٠,	759
Railways under construction	·						
Ski to Sarpsborg						٠. ا	49
Drammen to Laurvik and S	kien					.	96
Bergen to Voss		•					67
	Total	nnde	r cons	truct	ion		212
	Total			oz ace		•	971

At the end of 1881 there were 820 miles open for traffic.

There were at the end of 1879 telegraph lines of the length of 5,315 English miles (4,634 miles belonging to the state, 681 miles to the railways), and wires of the length of 9,726 miles (8,414 miles belonging to the state, 1,312 miles to the railways). The number of telegrams in the year 1879 was 704,741, of which 461,625 were inland, 111,445 sent to, and 128,206 received from foreign countries, and 3,465 in transit. The number of telegraph offices at the end of 1879 was 904. The number of post-offices at the same date was 904. The number of letters forwarded through the post in 1879 was 13,311,909.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Sweden and Norway in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Count Edward Piper, accredited July 6, 1877.

Councillor of Legation.—Count Albert M. Otto Steenbock, appointed May 20, 1870.

2. Of Great Britain in Sweden and Norway.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden and Norway, September 1,
1881.

Secretaries .- Christian William Lawrence; J. F. B. Jenner.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Sweden and Norway, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

#### MONEY.

The Swedish  $Krona = 100 \ \hat{o}re$ —approximate value 1s.  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ ., or about 1s to the pound sterling.

"Norwegian Krone = 100 ôre—the same value as the Swedish Krona. By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The	Swedish &	Skålpund		===	100 ort	===	0.937 lbs. avoirdupois.
"	Norwegia	n Pund		===	128 kvintin		
22	Swedish I	Pot		=	10 tum	-	
12	Norwegian	1 Fod		=	12 tommer	===	12.02 ,, ,,
22	Swedish I	Canna		<b>=</b>	100. kubiktu	m=.	4.6 Imperial pints.
22	Norwegian	n Kande		=	2 potter	==	3.3 ,, ,,
12	Swedish 1			===	360 ref	=	6.64 English miles.
	Norwegian	n <i>Miil</i>		= :	36,000 fod	==	7.01 ,, ,,
22	,,	Kilogram			1,000 gram		2,205 lbs. avoirdupois.
22	27	Meter		=	100 centimete	? =	3.28 ft. or 39.37 Eng.in.
,,	33	Hektoliter	{ liq.m. } drym. }	=	100 liter		22 Imperial gallons. 2.75 , bushels.
23	33	Kilometer		<b>=</b> 1	,000 meter		,093 yds. or § Eng. mile

In 1876 the Government presented to the Swedish Diet a bill for the introduction in Sweden of the metric system of weights and measures, which was accepted, with some amendments, to the effect that this system has been introduced from the beginning of 1879 and will become obligatory in 1889. In Norway a law was passed, May 22,1875, by which the metric system was introduced in that country on July 1, 1879, becoming obligatory on July 1, 1882.

# Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Sweden and Norway.

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Norges officielle Statistik: A. 1. Skolevæsenet; A. 2. Fattigstatistik; B. 1. Criminalstatistik; B. 2. Skiftevæsenet; C. 1. Folketælling, Folkemængdens Bevægelse; C. 3. Consulatberetninger, Handel, Skibsfart; C. 4. Sundhedstilstanden og Medicinalforholdene; C. 8. De Offentlige Jernbaner; C. 9. Norges Fiskerier; C. 10. Kommunale Forholde; C. 11. De faste Eiendomme; C. 12. Bergværksdrift; C. 13. Industrielle Forholde; C. 15. Det Norske Jordbrug. D. Finanststatistik. F. 1. Telegrafstatistik; F. 2. Poststatistik. 4. Christiania, 1870–80.

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### SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWEIZ.—SUISSE.)

#### Constitution and Government.

The republic of Switzerland, formerly a league of semi-independent states, or 'Staatenbund,' has become a united confederacy, or 'Bundesstaat,' since the year 1848. The present constitution, based on fundamental laws passed in 1848, came into force May 29, 1874, having received the national sanction by a general vote of the people, given April 19, 1874. It vests the supreme legislative and executive authority in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerath,' or State Council, and a 'Nationalrath,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. The 'Nationalrath' consists of 135 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. On the basis of the general census of 1870, which governed the last elections, the cantons are represented as follows in the National Council:—

Cantons	Number of Represen- tatives	Cantons	Number of Represen- tatives
Bern	25 14	Solothurn Appenzell—Exterior and	4
Vaud (Waadt)	11	Interior	3
Aargau	10	Glarus	2
St. Gallen	10	Schaffhausen	2
Luzern	7	Schwyz	2
Ticino (Tessin)	6	Unterwald - Upper and	1.1.1.0
Fribourg (Freiburg)	6	Lower	2
Graubünden (Grisons) .	5	Uri	1
Wallis (Valais)	5	Zug	1
Thurgau	5		
Basel—Town and Country	5	Total of representatives in ]	135
Neuchatel (Neuenburg) . Genève (Genf)	5 4	the National Council	100

A general election of representatives takes place every three years. Every citizen of the republic who has attained the age of twenty years is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the

supreme Government of the republic. The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrath,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for be-

coming a member of the executive.

The president and vice-president of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the republic. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly for the term of one year, and are not re-eligible till after the expiration of another year. The election takes place at a united meeting of the State Council and the National Council. The president and vice-president of the council, by the terms of the Constitution, hold office for only one year, from January 1 to December 31.

President for 1882.—C. Kappeler, of the canton of Thurgau,

elected June 10, 1881.

Vice-President for 1882.—A. G. A. Cornas, of the canton of Vaud.

The seven members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 480l. per annum, while the president has 600l.—act as ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the

republic.

Independent of the Federal Assembly, though issuing from the same, is the 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal. It consists of eleven members, elected for six years by the Federal Assembly. The Federal Tribunal decides, in the last instance, on all matters in dispute between the various cantons of the republic, as well as between the cantons and the Federal Government, and acts in general as high court of appeal. The Tribunal is divided into three sections, the 'Anklagekammer,' or chamber of accusation; the 'Kriminalkammer,' or jury department; and the 'Cassations-Gericht,' or council of appeal. Each section consists of three members, and the remaining two members, elected specially by the Federal Assembly, fill the post of president and vice-president. The seat of the Federal Tribunal is at Lausanne.

The city of Bern is the seat of the Federal Council and the

central administrative authorities.

Each of the cantons and demi-cantons of Switzerland has its local government, different in organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the Landesgemeinde, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald, and Uri. The same system is carried out, somewhat less directly, in several other of the thinly populated cantons, which possess legis-

lative bodies, but limited so far that they must submit their acts to the people for confirmation or refusal. In all the larger cantons, the people delegates its sovereignty to a body chosen by universal suffrage, called the Grosse Rath, which exercises all the functions of the Landesgemeinde. The members of these bodies, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary. There is no class of paid permanent officials existing, either in connection with the cantonal administrations, or the general government.

The constitution of 1874 abolished the penalty of death, but by a popular vote taken in May 1879, it was decided, by a majority of 195,000 against 180,000, that each canton should have liberty to

re-enact the infliction of the penalty.

# Church and Education.

The population of Switzerland is divided between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, about 59 per cent. of the inhabitants adhering to the former, and 41 per cent. to the latter. According to the census of December 1, 1880, the number of Protestants amounted to 1,667,109; of Roman Catholics to 1,160,782; and of Jews to 7,373. The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, of Basel, Chur, St. Gall, Lausanne, and Sion. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in principle and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

The constitution of 1874 has the following enactments concerning the exercise of religion :- 'There shall be complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one can incur any penalties whatsoever on account of his religious opinions. The person who exercises the paternal authority or that of guardian has the right to dispose of the religious education of children up to the age of sixteen years. No one is bound to pay taxes specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of a creed to which he does not belong. The free exercise of worship is guaranteed within the limits compatible with public order and proper behaviour. The cantons can take the necessary measures for the maintenance of the public order and peace between the members of the different religious communities, as well as against the encroachments of the ecclesiastical authorities on the rights of the citizens of the state. All disputes arising from the creation of new religious communities or schisms in existing bodies shall be referred to the Federal authorities. No

bishoprics can be created on Swiss territory without the approbation of the Confederation. The order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland; all functions clerical and scholastic are forbidden to its members, and the interdiction can be extended to any other religious orders whose action is dangerous to the state, or interferes with the peace of different creeds. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden.

Education is very widely diffused through Switzerland, particularly in the north-eastern cantons, where the vast majority of inhabitants are Protestants. In these cantons, the proportion of schoolattending children to the whole population is as one to five; while in the half Protestant and half Roman-Catholic cantons it is as one to seven; and in the entire Roman-Catholic cantons as one to nine. Parents are by law compelled to send their children to school, or have them privately taught, from the age of six to that of twelve years; and neglect may be punished by fine, and, in some cases, by imprisonment. The law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman-Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, in which the elements of education, with geography and history, are taught; and secondary schools, for youths of from twelve to fifteen, in which instruction is given in modern languages, geometry, natural history, the fine arts, and music. In both these schools the rich and the poor are educated together, the latter being admitted gratuitously. There are normal schools in all the cantons for training school masters.

There are four universities in Switzerland. Basel has a university, founded in 1460, and since 1832 universities have been established in Bern and Zürich. In the summer of 1879, Basel had 52 professors, and 194 students; Bern 80 professors, and 405 students; and Zürich 77 professors, and 308 students. These three universities are organised on the model of the high schools of Germany, governed by a Rector and a Senate, and divided into four faculties, of theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. There is a Polytechnic School at Zürich, founded in 1855, which possesses a philosophic faculty and 46 teachers, and a military academy at Thun, both maintained by the Federal Government.

# Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of the Confederation is derived chiefly from customs. By the constitution of May 29, 1874, customs dues are levied only on the frontiers of the republic, instead of, as before, on the limits of each canton. A considerable income is also de-

rived from the postal system, as well as from the telegraph establishment, conducted by the Federal Government on the principle of uniformity of rates. The sums raised under these heads are not left entirely for Government expenditure, but a great part of the postal revenue, as well as a portion of the customs dues, have to be paid over to the cantonal administrations, in compensation for the loss of such sources of former income. In extraordinary cases, the Federal Government is empowered to levy a rate upon the various cantons after a scale settled for twenty years. A branch of revenue proportionately important is derived from the profits of various Federal manufactories, and from the military school and laboratory at Thun, near Bern.

The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Confederation in each of the five years 1875 to 1879, the years 1875

to 1880 showing actual receipts and disbursements:-

	Revenue		Expenditure	
1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	Francs 39,516,051 41;487,402 42,972,305 41,536,225 41,456,213 42,511,848	£ 1,580,642 1,659,496 1,718,892 1,661,449 1,658,248 1,700,474	Francs 39,266,030 42,422,017 43,900,308 41,469,641 39,525,274 41,038,228	£ 1,570,644 1,696,886 1,756,01: 1,658,786 1,581,010 1,641,529

The following table gives the principal sources of actual revenue for 1880, and the budget estimates for the year 1881 :-

Sources of revenue	1880	1
Produce of real property and invested capi-		1881
Real property	Francs	Francs
Capital	112,385	137,720
Receipts of Administration:	654,978	620,224
Posts and Telegraphe	17,211,483	17,000,000
Military Department	17,886,985 4,982,095	17,680,000
Federal Chancellor Poil-	1,268,507	4,567,975 404,000
Amortisationsfond' Miscellaneous receipts	69,310 304,000	58,520
	22,105	246,000 27,061
Total revenue {	42,511,848 £1,700,471	40,741,500 £1,629,660

The following table gives the various branches of actual expenditure for 1880 and the budget estimates for the year 1881:—

Branches of Expenditure	1880	1879
	Francs	Francs
Interest and Sinking Fund of National Debt.	2,748,891	1,870,990
General Expenses of Administration	752,587	759,200
Departments:	A 50 P. P. S.	
Political	281,053	287,000
Interior	2,882,265	2,783,673
Army	14,670,602	16,074,210
Finance	71,201	75,000
Justice and police	36,354	45,000
Commerce and agriculture	227,858	298,850
Customs	1,504,938	1,608,000
Posts and telegraphs	16,064,739	16,102,354
Mint.	1,268,507	404,000
Polytechnic school	362,000	360,300
Railways	161,015	176,038
Miscellaneous	6,218	110,885
m . 1	41,038,228	40,955,500
Total expenditure	£1,641,529	£1,638,220

The public debt of the republic amounted, at the commencement of 1879, to 33,600,000 francs, or 1,344,0007. It consists of three loans, the first of 12,000,000 francs, or 480,0001, raised in 1867, the second of 15,600,000 francs, or 624,0001, raised in 1871, and the third of 6,000,000 francs, or 240,0001, contracted in 1877. The whole bears  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest. As a set-off against the debt there exists a so-called 'federal fortune,' or property belonging to the State, valued at 35,000,000 francs, or 1,400,0001.

The various cantons of Switzerland have, as their own local administrations, so their own budgets of revenue and expenditure. Most of them have also public debts, but not of a large amount, and abundantly covered, in every instance, by cantonal property, chiefly in land. At the end of 1878, the aggregate debts of all the cantons

amounted to 200,000,000 francs, or 8,000,000l.

The chief income of the cantonal administrations is derived from a single direct tax on income, amounting, in most cantons, to 1½ per cent. on every 1,000 francs property. In some cantons the local revenue is raised, in part, by the sale of excise licenses. In Bern they form one-fifth of the total receipts; in Luzern, one-seventh; in Uri, one-tenth; in Unterwald, one-eighth; in Solothurn, one-sixth; and in the canton of Ticino one-fourteenth of the total revenue.

## Army.

The fundamental laws of the republic forbid the maintenance o a standing army within the limits of the Confederation. 18th article of the Constitution of 1874 enacts that 'Every Swiss is liable to serve in the defence of his country.' Article 19 enacts: 'The Federal army consists of all men liable to military service, and both the army and the war material are at the disposal of the Confederation. In cases of emergency the Confederation has also the exclusive and undivided right of disposing of the men who do not belong to the Federal army, and of all the other military forces of the cantons. The cantons dispose of the defensive force of their respective territories in so far as their power to do so is not limited by the constitutional or legal regulations of the Confederation.' According to article 20, 'The Confederation enacts all laws relative to the army, and watches over their due execution; it also provides for the education of the troops, and bears the cost of all military expenditure which is not provided for by the Legislatures of the cantons. To provide for the defence of the country, every citizen has to bear arms, in the management of which the children are instructed at school, from the age of eight, passing through annual exercises and reviews. Such military instruction is voluntary on the part of the children, but is participated in by the greater number of pupils at the upper and middle-class schools.

The troops of the republic are divided into two classes, namely:-1. The 'Bundes-auszug,' or Federal army, consisting of all men able to bear arms, from the age of 20 to 32. All cantons are obliged, by the terms of the constitution, to furnish at least 3 per cent. of

their population to the 'Bundesauszug.'

2. The 'Landwehr,' or militia, comprising all men from the 33rd to the completed 44th year.

The strength and organisation of the armed forces of Switzerland was as follows at the end of September 1879:-

îr .	Bundesauszug	Landwehr	Total
antry alry alry illery ineers inistrative troops tary troops	54 77,580 3,412 14,500 4,898 406 4,528	77,408 3,369 7,208 4,882 376 3,776	54 154,988 6,781 21,708 9,780 782 8,304
he army som	105,378	97,019	202,397

The staff of the army comprises one general, 76 colonels, 98 lieut.-colonels, 130 majors, 226 captains, 74 upper-lieutenants, 143 under-lieutenants, and 77 'staff-secretaries.'

Every citizen of the republic not disabled by bodily defects, or ill health, is liable to military service at the age of 20. Before being placed on the rolls of the Bundesauszug, he has to undergo a training of from 28 to 35 days, according to his entering the ranks of either the infantry, the Scharfschutzen, or picked riflemen, the cavalry, or the artillery. Both the men of the Bundesauszug and the reserve are called together in their respective cantons for annual exercises, extending over a week for the infantry, and over two weeks for the cavalry and artillery, while periodically, once or twice a year, the troops of a number of cantons assemble for a general muster.

The military instruction of the Federal army is given to officers not permanently appointed or paid, but who must have undergone a course of education, and passed an examination at one of the training establishments erected for the purpose. The centre of these is the Military Academy at Thun, near Bern, maintained by the Federal government, and which supplies the army both with the highest class of officers, and with teachers to instruct the lower grades. this Academy, or 'Centralmilitärschule,' there are special training schools for the various branches of the service, especially the artillery and the Scharfschützen. The nomination of the officers, up to the rank of captain, is made by the cantonal governments, and above that rank by the Federal Council. At the head of the whole military organisation is a general commanding-in-chief, appointed, together with the chief of the staff of the army, by the Federal Assembly.

The total expenditure on account of the army was set down in the budget estimates for 1880 at 14,670,602 francs, or 586,824l., and in the budget for 1881 at 16,074,210 francs, or 642,9681., the increase being due to improvements in the administrative service, to which are devoted four-fifths of the total disbursements. Not included in the army expenditure is the maintenance of the Military School at Thun, referred to above, which has a fund of its own, the annual

income from which is larger than the expenditure.

# Area and Population.

The Swiss Confederation was founded on the 1st January 1308, by the 3 cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwald. In 1353 it numbered 8 cantons, and in 1513 it was composed of 13 cantons. This old Confederation, of 13 cantons, was increased by the adherence of several subject territories, and existed till 1798, when it was replaced by the Helvetic Republic, which lasted four years. In 1803, Napoleon I. organised a new Confederation, composed of 19 cantons, by the addition of St. Gall, Graubunden, Aargan, Thurgan, Tessin,

and Vaud. This confederation was modified in 1815, when the number of cantons was increased to 22 by the admission of Wallis, Neuchâtel, and Genève. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land, or Town and Country; Appenzell into Ausser Rhoden and Inner Rhoden, or Exterior and Interior; and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald, or Upper and Lower. Each of these divided cantons sends one member to the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as the undivided cantons.

A general census of the population of Switzerland is taken every ten years. At the last enumeration, taken Dec. 1, 1880, the people numbered 2,846,102, of whom 1,394,626 were males and 1,451,476 females. At the preceding census, taken December 1, 1870, the population numbered 2,669,138, showing an increase of 176,964 inhabitants during the ten years. The area of the republic at the census of 1880 was 41,418 square kilomètres, or 15,992 English square miles, giving an average density of population of 177 per English square mile.

The following table gives the area and population of each of the 22 cantons, according to the two last enumerations, taken December 1, 1870, and December 1. 1880:—

Cantons	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Pop	ulation
Granbinder (G.	8. Eq. miles	Dec. 1, 1870	Dec. 1, 1880
Graubünden (Grisons) Bern Wallis (Valais) Vaud (Waadt) Ticino (Tessin) St. Gallen Zürich Luzern Fribourg (Freiburg) Aargau Uri Schwyz Neuchätel (Neuenburg) Glarus Thurgau Unterwalden Solothurn Basel Appenzell Schaffhausen Jenève (Genf)	2,774 2,660 2,026 1,245 1,095 780 665 580 644 542 415 351 312 267 382 295 303 177 162 116 109 92	91,782 506,465 96,887 231,700 119,619 191,015 284,786 132,338 110,832 198,873 16,107 47,705 97,284 35,150 93,300 26,116 74,713 101,887 60,626 37,721 93,239 20,993	94,991 532,164 100,216 238,730 130,777 210,401 317,576 134,806 115,400 198,645 23,694 51,235 103,732 34,213 99,552 27,348 80,424 124,372 66,799 38,848 101,595 22,994
	15,992	2,669,138	2,846,102

The population of the republic is formed by three nationalities distinct by their language as German, French, and Italian, but the first constituting the great majority. The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in sixteen cantons, the French in four, and the Italian in two. It is reported in the census returns of 1880, that 2,030,792 speak German, 608,007 French, 161,923 Italian, and 38,705 Roumansch.

The increase of population has been very steady in recent years. The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1876	94,595	70,628	22,376	23,967
1877	92,861	68,970	21,871	23,891
1878	91,426	68,904	20,550	22,522
1879	86,180	63,651	19,450	22,529
1880	87,395	65,690	20,986	21,705

The population dwell chiefly in small towns, hamlets, and villages. At the census of 1880 there were but five towns in Switzerland with more than 25,000 inhabitants, namely, Geneva, seat of the watch and jewelry industry, with 68,320; Basel, centre of the silk industry, with 61,399; Bern, political capital, with 44,087; Lausanne, with 30,179; and Zürich, with 25,102 inhabitants.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that of the two millions and a half inhabitants of Switzerland, there are but half a million having no landed possession. Of every 100 square miles of land, 20 are pasture, 17 forest, 11 arable, 20 meadow, 1 vineyard, and 30 uncultivated, or occupied by lakes, rivers, and mountains.

Emigration, which was formerly considerable, was for some time on the decline, but is at present again increasing. In the eight years from 1868 to 1875 there emigrated, on the average, 5,170 persons per annum. In 1876, the emigrants numbered 1,741 persons; 1,691 in 1877; 2,608 in 1878; 4,257 in 1879; and 7,255 in 1880. The vast majority of the emigrants went to the United States.

# Trade and Industry.

The Federal custom-house returns classify all imports and exports under three chief headings, namely, 'live stock,' 'ad valorem goods,' and 'goods taxed per quintal.' No returns are published of the value of either the imports or exports, but only the quantities

are given; and, these, too, are not made regularly known by the customs authorities. The imports consist chiefly of food, and the exports of cotton and silk manufactures, watches, straw-hats, and machinery. In the year 1879 there were imported 5,507,044 cwts. of wheat and flour; 117,270 cwts. of cats; 705,900 cwts. of potatoes, and 256,089 heads of cattle. The principal exports of 1879 consisted of 84,000 cwts. of silk fabrics; 347,280 cwts. of cotton fabrics, 1,532 cwts. of watches, and 106,193 cwts. of machinery. There were also some exports of cheese and other food substances. But the excess of food imports over exports amounted annually, in recent years, on an average to 8,000,000 cwts. purchased at a cost of 240,000,000 francs, or 9,600,000?

Being an inland country, Switzerland has only direct commercial intercourse with the four surrounding states—Austria, Italy, France, and Germany. The trade with Austria is very inconsiderable, not amounting, imports and exports combined, to more than 25,000 francs, or 1,000*l*. per annum, on the average. From Italy the annual imports average 30,000 francs, or 1,200*l*. in value, while the exports to it amount to 1,500,000 francs, or 60,000*l*. The imports from France average 500,000 francs, or 20,000*l*., and the exports to it 5,500,000 francs, or 220,000*l*. In the intercourse with Germany, imports and exports are nearly equal, averaging each 500,000 francs.

or 20,000l. per annum.

Switzerland is in the main an agricultural country, though with a strong tendency to manufacturing industry. According to the census of 1870, there are 1,095,447 individuals supported by agriculture, either wholly or in part. The manufactories employed, at the same date, 216,468 persons, the handicrafts 241,425. In the canton of Basel, the manufacture of silk ribbons, to the annual value of 1,400,000l., occupies 6,000 persons; and in the canton of Zurich silk stuffs to the value of 1,600,000l. are made by 12,000 operatives. The manufacture of watches and jewellery in the cantons of Neuchâtel, Geneva, Vaud, Bern, and Solothurn occupies 36,000 workmen, who produce annually 500,000 watches—three-sevenths of the quantity of gold, and four-sevenths of silver—valued at 1,800,000l. In the cantons of St. Gall and Appenzell, 6,000 workers make 400,000l. of embroidery annually. The printing and dyeing factories of Glarus turn out goods to the value of 6,000l. per annum. The manufacture of cotton goods occupies upwards of 1,000,000 spindles, 4,000 looms, and 20,000 operatives, besides 38,000 hand-loom weavers.

From official returns laid before the Swiss Federal Government by the Minister of the Interior, it appears that the railways open for public traffic in Switzerland at the end of 1880, had a total length of 2,365 kilomètres, or 1,478 English miles, distributed among thirteen companies, the largest of which are, the Amalgamated Swiss Railway, the Swiss North Eastern, the Swiss Central, the Canton of Berne State Railway, the Swiss Western, the Fribourg Railway, and the Franco-Swiss Railway. There is one mile of railway to every ten

square miles of superficial area.

The post-office in Switzerland forwarded 75,888,430 letters in the year 1880, of which number 59,396,770 were internal, and 22,591,660 international. The receipts of the post-office in the year 1880 amounted to 15,530,439 francs, or 621,2161., and the expenditure to 13,501,575 francs, or 540,061l.

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, which, excepting wires for railway service, is wholly under the control of the State. At the end of December 1880 there were 6,915 kilomètres, or 4,294 miles, of lines, and 18,813 kilomètres, or 11,683 miles, of wire, over nine-tenths of the whole belonging to the State. The number of telegraph messages sent in the year 1880 was 2,842,340, comprising 1,751,018 inland messages; 753,887 international messages, and 262,336 messages in transit. On the 1st of January 1881, there were 1,161 telegraph offices of which 984 belonged to the State. The receipts amounted to 2,315,463 francs, or 92,6171., and the expenditure to 1,812,907 francs, or 72,516l., in the year 1880.

# Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SWITZERLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN. Agent and Consul-General. - Henri Vernet, of Geneva.

# 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWITZERLAND.

Minister Resident .- Hon. Francis Ottiwell Adams, C.B.; formerly first secretary of the British embassy in France; appointed Minister Resident in Switzerland, January 1882. Secretary of Legation .- J. Carew.

# Money, Weights, and Measures.

The French metric system of money, weights, and measures has been generally adopted in Switzerland, with some changes of names, and of subdivisions. These, and their British equivalents, are:

> MONEY. The Franc, of 10 Batzen, and 100 Rappen or Centimes. Average rate of exchange, 25 Francs=£1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Centner, of 50 Kilogrammes and 100 Pfund = 110 lbs. avoirdupois. The Arpent (Land) = 8-9ths of an acre.

The Pfund, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal Grammes, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named Hall-pfund, and Viertel-pfund.

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#### TURKEY

#### AND TRIBUTARY STATES.

(OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

### Reigning Sultan.

Abdul-Hamid II., born September 22, 1842 (15 Shaban 1245), the second son of Sultan Abdul Medjid; succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his elder brother, Sultan Murad V., August 31, 1876.

#### Children of the Sultan.

I. Mehemmed-Selim Effendi, born Jan. 11, 1870.

II. Zekié Sultana, born Jan. 12, 1871.

III. Naïmé Sultana, born August 5, 1876.

IV. Abdul-Kadir Effendi, born Feb. 23, 1878.

V. Ahmed Effendi, born March 14, 1878.

### Brothers and Sisters of the Sultan.

I. Mohammed Murad Effendi, born Sept. 21, 1840; proclaimed Sultan of Turkey on the deposition of his uncle, Sultan Abdul-Aziz. May 30, 1876; declared by the Council of Ministers to be suffering from idiocy, and deposed from the throne, August 31, 1876.

II. Fatimé Sultana, born Nov. 1, 1840; married, Aug. 11, 1854, to Ali-Ghalib Pasha, third son of Reschid Pasha; widow, Oct. 30, 1858; remarried, March 24, 1859, to Mehemed Noury Pasha.

III. Refigé Sultana, born Feb. 6, 1842; married, July 21, 1857,

to Etham Pasha, son of Mehemed Ali Pasha.

IV. Djémilé Sultana, born Aug. 18, 1843; married, June 3, 1858, to Mahmoud-Djelal-Eddin Pasha, son of Ahmet Feti Pasha.

V. Mehemmed-Reschad Effendi, born November 3, 1844. VI. Ahmet-Kemaleddin Effendi, born December 3, 1847.

VII. Senihé Sultana, born Nov. 21, 1851; married to Mahmud Pasha, son of Halil Pasha.

VIII. Nur-Eddin Effendi, born April 14, 1851.

IX. Suleiman Effendi, born November 21, 1860.X. Fehimé Sultana, born January 26, 1861.

XI. Nahilé Sultana, born March 1, 1861.

XII. Watiduddin Effendi, born January 12, 1862.

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty-fifth, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, and the twenty-eighth sultan since the conquest of Constantinople. By the law of succession obeyed in the reigning family, the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Harem is considered a

permanent state institution. All children born in the Harem, whether offspring of free women or of slaves, are legitimate and of equal lineage, but the Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son only in

case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

It has not been the custom of the Sultans of Turkey for some centuries to contract regular marriages. The inmates of the Harem come, by purchase or free will, mostly from districts beyond the limits of the empire, the majority from Circassia. From among these inmates the Sultan designates a certain number, generally seven, to be 'Kadyn,' or Ladies of the Palace, the rest, called 'Odalik,' remaining under them as servants. The superintendent of the Harem, always an aged Lady of the Palace, and bearing the title of 'Haznadar-Kadyn,' has to keep up intercourse with the outer world through the Guard of Eunuchs, whose chief, called 'Kyzlar-Agassi,' has the same rank as the Grand Vizier.

The civil list of the Sultan is variously reported at from two to four millions sterling. To the Imperial family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which, as well as customary presents of high state functionaries, contribute to the revenue. The whole income, public and private, is nevertheless reported to be altogether insufficient to cover the expenditure of the Court and Harem, numbering altogether over five thousand individuals.

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession, of the thirty-five sovereigns who ruled Turkey since the foundation

of the empire and of the reigning house :-

### House of Othman.

	in second	Othman.	
Othman	1299	Municipal TIT	
Orchan	1326	Murad IV., 'The Intre-	
Murad I.		pid	1623
Bajazet I., 'The Thunder-	1360	Ibrahim .	1640
bolt'		Mohammed IV.	1649
Solyman I.	1389	Solyman III.	1687
Mahamat I.	1402	Ahmet II.	
Mohammed I.	1413	Mustapha II.	1691
Murad II.	1421	Ahmet III.	1695
Mohammed II., Conqueror		Mahmoud I.	1703
or Constantinonle	1451	Tranmoud I.	1730
Bajazet II.	1481	Osman II.	1754
Selim I.	1512	Mustapha III.	1757
Solyman II., 'The Magni-	1012	Abdul Hamid	1774
ficent'		Selim III.	1788
Selim II.	1520	Mustapha IV.	1807
Mumod TTT	1566	Mahmoud II.	
Murad III.	1574	Abdul-Medjid	1808
Mohammed III.	1595	Abdul-Aziz	1839
Ahmet I.	1603	Murad V.	1861
Mustapha I.	1617		
Osman I.	1618	May 30-Aug. 31	1876
	1010	Abdul-Hamid II.	1876
			33.

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The average reign of the above thirty-five rulers of the Turkish empire, during a period of more than five centuries and a half, amounted to sixteen years.

#### Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. The will of the Sultan is absolute, in so far as it is not in opposition to the accepted truths of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet. Next to the Koran, the laws of the 'Multeka,' a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mahomet, and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the sovereign as well as his subjects. Another code of laws, the 'Canon nameh,' formed by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent, from a collection of 'hatti-sheriffs,' or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors, is held in general obedience, but merely as an emanation of human authority.

The legislative and executive authority is exercised, under the supreme direction of the Sultan, by two high dignitaries, the 'Sadrazam,' or Grand Vizier—sometimes styled, in modern appointments, the 'Bash Vekil,' or Prime Minister—the head of the temporal Government, and the 'Sheik-ul-Islam,' the head of the Church. Both are appointed by the sovereign, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the 'Ulema,' a body comprising the clergy and chief functionaries of the law, over which the 'Sheïk-ul-Islam' presides, although he himself exercises neither priestly nor judicial functions. Connected with the 'Ulema' are the 'Musti,' the interpreters of the Koran. The Ulema comprise all the great judges, theologians and jurists, and the great teachers of literature and science who may be summoned by the Mufti. The principal civic functionaries bear the title of Beys. The Pashas are at once military and civil commanders, and commonly act as receivers of taxes.

Forms of constitution, after the model of the West European States, were drawn up at various periods by successive Ottoman Governments, the first of them embodied in the 'Hatti-Humáyoun' of Sultan Abdul-Medjid, proclaimed February 18, 1856, and the most recent in a decree of Sultan Abdul-Hamid II., of November 1876. But the carrying out of these projects of reform appears entirely impossible in the present condition of the Ottoman

Empire.

The Grand Vizier, as head of the Government and representative of the Sovereign, is President of the 'Divan,' or Ministerial Council, and by virtue of his office, is Minister of the Interior. The Divan is divided into eight ministerial departments, namely:—1, the Ministry of War; 2, the Ministry of Finance; 3, the Ministry of

Marine; 4, the Ministry of Commerce; 5, the Ministry of Public Works; 6, the Ministry of Police; 7, the Ministry of Justice; and 8, the Ministry of Public Instruction. There were constant ministerial changes in recent years, the average term of service of the members of the Divan not amounting to more than four months.

The whole of the empire is divided into Vilayets, or governments, and subdivided into Sandjaks, or provinces, and Kazas, or districts. A Vali, or general governor, who is held to represent the Sultan, and is assisted by a council, is placed at the head of each government. The provinces and districts are subjected to inferior authorities, under the superintendence of the principal governor. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the state. Birth confers no privilege, as all true believers are equal in the eye of the law.

### Religion and Education.

The adherents of the two great religious creeds of Turkey, as reduced in its limits by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, are estimated to consist of sixteen millions of Mahometans, and of five millions of Christians. The Mahometans form the vast majority in Asia and Africa, but only one-half of the population in Europe. Recognised by the Turkish Government are the adherents of five non-Mahometan creeds, namely:-1. Latins, or Catholics, who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, and Croats; 2. United Greeks; 3. United Armenians; 4. Syrians and United Chaldeans; 5. Maronites, under a Patriarch at Kanobin in Mount Lebanon. These five religious denominations, together with the Protestants and Jews, are invested with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The bishops and patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians, and the 'Chacham-Baschi,' or high-rabbi of the Jews, possess, in consequence of those functions, considerable influence.

Throughout Turkey, the Mahometan clergy are subordinate to the civil authorities, who exercise over them a power of control. Magistrates may supersede and remove clergymen who misconduct themselves, or who are unequal to the proper discharge of the duties of their office. The magistrates themselves may also, whenever they think proper, perform all the sacerdotal functions. Owing to the fact that the Koran constitutes the code of law and charter of rights, as well as the religious guide of the followers of Mahomet, there is a close connection between the ministers of religion and the professors and interpreters of the law.

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The Koran and Multeka encourage public education, and, as a consequence, public schools have been long established in most considerable Turkish towns, while 'medresses,' or colleges, with public libraries, are attached to the greater number of the principal mosques. But the instruction afforded by these establishments is rather limited. The pupils are chiefly taught to read and write the first elements of the Turkish language; the class-books being the Koran, and some commentaries upon it. In the 'medresses,' which are the colleges or schools of the ulemas, the pupils are instructed in Arabic and Persian, and learn to decipher and write the different sorts of Turkish characters. The instruction comprises philosophy, logic, rhetoric, and morals founded on the Koran; and these, with theology, Turkish law, and a few lessons on history and geography, complete the course of study.

# Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial affairs of the Ottoman Empire are in a state of thorough disorganisation. Previous to the Russian invasion of 1877, there existed a virtual state of bankruptcy, which became almost irremediable through the enormous expenses of the war, followed by the separation of some of the richest provinces of European Turkey from the empire, with consequent diminution of the public revenue.

No account of the actual receipts and expenses of Turkey were ever published by the Government. In the budget estimates for the year of the Hegira 1291, corresponding with the financial year beginning the 18th February 1874, and ending February 6, 1875, the total revenue was set down at 22,552,300l., and the total expenditure at 22,849,610l., leaving a deficit of 297,310l. In the estimates for the financial year 1875–76, the revenue was calculated at 19,106,352l. and the expenditure at 23,143,276l., leaving a deficit of 4,036,924l. Previous to the year 1873, it was the custom of the Government of the empire to draw up the budgets so as to exhibit either a surplus, or an even balance between receipts and disbursements. The actual revenue and expenditure, as far as known, differed entirely from the budget estimates of every year, there being no surplus, but immense deficits.

According to the most reliable estimates, the actual expenditure of the Government exceeded the actual revenue in recent years in amounts varying from ten to thirty-six millions. It was reported that the actual revenue for the financial year 1878–79 was not more than 14,000,000l., while the expenditure for the same period, risen to unusual dimensions on account of the Russian war, reached at least 50,000,000l., thus leaving a deficit of 36,000,000l. The present

annual revenue, since the war, and the partial dismemberment of the Empire, cannot be calculated, at the utmost, at more than 12,000,000*L*, and may not reach 10,000,000*L*. The annual expenditure, on the other hand, is estimated generally at not less than 16,000,000*L*, without taking into account the payment of interest on the public debt.

The public liabilities of the Ottoman Empire are divided officially into two categories, namely, the foreign or hypothecated Debts, contracted, as their designation implies, abroad, and secured on special sources of revenue; and the Internal Debts, known under a variety of names, issued at Constantinople alone, and therefore dependent only on a compact between the Porte and its subjects, and secured on the general credit and resources of the empire. The nominal amount of the foreign debts, contracted in the course of twenty years, had reached the sum of 184,981,783l. at the end of 1874, when the borrowing power came to an end. The following table gives the year of issue, nominal capital, the interest per cent., and the issue price, of the foreign loans of Turkey:—

rear of issue	Nominal capital	Interest	Issue price
1854 1855 1858 1860 1862 1863 1865 1865 1867 1869 1871 1872 1873 1874	3,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 2,070,000 8,000,000 8,000,000 36,363,363 6,000,000 25,000,000 22,222,220 5,700,000 11,126,200 28,000,000 40,000,000	per cent. 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	per cent. 80 102½ 85 62½ 68 66 47½ 65½ 63 60½ 73 98½ 58½ 43½

The first foreign loan of Turkey, of 1854, issued to meet the expenses of the war with Russia, was contracted with Messrs. Dent, Palmer, & Co., London, on the security of the tribute of Egypt, with stipulation to be repaid by annual drawings in or before the year 1889. The second loan, of 1855, was brought out under the guarantee of Great Britain and France. It is to be paid off at par by annual drawings, the last of which will be in August, 1900, and it is charged on the balance of the Egyptian tribute and on the customs duties of Syria. The third loan, of 1858, was contracted with

Messrs. Dent, Palmer, & Co., and the Ottoman Bank, on the security of the customs duties and octrois of Constantinople, and of the general revenues of the empire. It was issued in two portions-3,000,000l. in 1858, and 2,000,000l. in 1859—and is to be repaid, at par, by annual drawings before the year 1893. The fourth loan, of 1860, contracted with M. Mirès, Paris, on the security of the customs and other revenues of the empire, was intended to be for 16,000,000l., but only 2.070,000l. could be issued, at the price of  $62\frac{1}{3}$ . The fifth loan, of 1862, contracted with the Ottoman Bank and Messrs. Devaux, Paris, was secured on the tobacco, salt, stamp, and license duties, and the general revenues of the empire; while the sixth loan, of 1863, contracted also by the Ottoman Bank, was issued on the security of the Imperial customs and tithes. The seventh loan, of 1864, to the amount of 40 millions Turkish liras, or 36,363,3631. was raised with the professed object of attaining at a 'Conversion and Unification of the Internal Debts of the Ottoman Empire.' The contract for issuing this loan was made with Mr. Laing, representing a financial combination of the General Credit Company of London, the Société Générale of Paris, and a number of other banks. The next, the eighth loan, of 1865, contracted through the Ottoman Bank, was charged on the security of the sheep-tax of Roumelia and the Archipelagus, and the produce of the mines of Tokat. The ninth, tenth, and eleventh loans, of 1867, 1869, and 1871, contracted through the Société Générale of Paris, Messrs. Louis Cohen and Son, Paris, and Messrs. Dent, Palmer, & Co., London, were placed on the security of a variety of special taxes, imposts, and tithes, as well as on the general revenues, 'present and future,' of Turkey. The twelfth loan, issued in August, 1872, through Messrs. R. Raphael and Sons, London, was secured on taxes already hypothecated, with the 'special privilege' for the bondholders to exchange their securities, at the rate of 550l. payable for 1000l., for the 5 per cent. bonds of the 'General Debt of the Ottoman Empire.' The thirteenth loan, issued in September 1873, for a nominal amount of 28,000,000l., proved a failure for the time, the subscription not reaching one-sixth of the required amount. But the fourteenth and last loan, the first instalment of which, to the amount of 15,900,000L, was issued in September 1874, found numerous subscribers.

The amount of the internal and floating debt of Turkey is stated variously. In the report of the special budget commission certifying the estimates for 1874–75, it was announced that the total amount of this debt did not exceed 14,725,000 Turkish pounds, or 13,000,000*l*.; but later reports, of 1878, estimate the total of these liabilities at over 75,000,000*l*.

By a decree of the Government, dated October 6, 1875, the interest upon the debt was reduced for a time to one-half of the stipulated amount. The moiety of the interest on the debt promised by this decree was not paid at the dates indicated, and by another order of the Government, issued July 9, 1876, it was openly announced that no payments would be made 'until the internal affairs of the Empire have become more settled.' To raise new funds in the existing bankruptcy of the State, a decree for the issue of paper money, called 'caimés,' or assignats, was issued by the Government July 27, 1876. The first issue, in notes of five, ten, twenty, fifty, and hundred piastres, was fixed at 3,000,000 Turkish liras, but it was reported, at the commencement of the Russian war, that 'the printing of "caimés" is going on uninterruptedly, and new presses are put to work, to issue them in larger numbers than before.' According to the best estimates, more than ninety millions sterling of paper money had been issued by the end of October 1878.

# Army and Navy.

## 1. Army.

The military forces of the Ottoman Empire comprise three classes of troops, namely: first, the Nizam, or standing army; secondly, the Etayos, or first reserve; and thirdly, the Redif, or second reserve. The Redif is again sub-divided into three classes, or bans. Military service is compulsory on all able-bodied Mahometans who have reached the completed age of eighteen, but substitution is allowed on payment of a sum of about 50%. Non-Mahometans are not liable to military service, but have to pay an exemption tax, levied alike on men, women, and children, of all ages. Every able-bodied Mahometan upon being drawn for military service has to pass four years in the Nizam, or standing army, after which he is permitted to proceed to his home for one year, and is then styled a soldier of the Etayot; at the expiration of this year he is transferred to the Sinfi Evril, or 1st ban of the Redif, in which he has to remain four years, his services only being called for in case of war. At the end of the four years he is again liable for a further term of four years in the Sinfi Sanni, or 2nd ban of the Redif, and after that for a third term of four years in the Sinfi Salis, or 3rd ban of the Redif. He is finally liable for 17 years' service in the regular army, and should the nation be engaged in any great war, the government can again call upon him to serve a further term of five years in the Mustahfiz, or general levy.

The actual strength of the Turkish army is but imperfectly known. Official estimates, referring to the period just following the declara-

tion of war by Russia in 1877, stated the numbers of the various classes of the regular army as follows, on the war footing:-

		0
		Number.
2.0		. 203,700
		. 105,600
	6.2	53,500
		. 40,000
		. 85,000
	Total	
	~Court	. 487,800
		Total

It is estimated that after the Treaty of Berlin, which separated a great part of European Turkey and several provinces of Asia from the Ottoman Empire, the strength of the regular army, under the existing organisation, was reduced to 350,000 men.

In the organisation of the Turkish army, each regiment of infantry consists of 20 battalions, namely, four battalions of Nizam, four battalions of the 1st ban of Redif, four battalions of the 2nd ban of Redif, and four battalions of the 3rd ban of Redif. The basis of the organisation of the Turkish army is essentially territorial. All the troops are divided into army corps, corresponding with the political divisions of the empire. These divisions are subdivided into military circles, called Merkiss, each of which is responsible for a certain number of regiments and batteries.

Besides the regular army, the government has at its service a number of irregular troops, drawn from Circassia, and other provinces inhabited by nomad populations, and subject to little discipline. The number of these troops was estimated at 100,000 soon after the out-

# 2. Navy.

The fleet of war of Turkey consisted, at the end of the year 1878, of fifteen large armour-clad ships, eighteen smaller ironclads, including eleven monitors and gunboats for the Danube, and 45 other steamers. The fifteen large armour-clad ships comprise three of the first class, or sea-going frigates; five of the second class, or sea-going corvettes; and seven of the third class, or corvettes for coast defence. The following is a tabulated list of the principal armour-clad ships of the Turkish navy in existence at the end of 1878. The columns of the table exhibit, similar to the description of British, French, and German ironclads, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated, or nominal herse-power; and fourthly, the tonnage, or displacement in tons.

Names of ironclads	Armour thickness at	Guns		Indicated	Displac
130	water-line.	Number	Weight	horse- power	ment,
First-class:-	Inches		1		
Mésoudiyé .		∫12	18-ton )		Tons
mesoudiye	12	1 3	$6\frac{1}{2} \cdot ton$	5,500	9,140
Nousretieh	12	J12	18-ton		0,220
	12	3	61-ton	5,500	9,140
Second-class:-					20 St
Azizieh .	10	C 1	204		
	10	115	12-ton }	4,800	6,400
Orkanieh	10	(1	12-ton ]		0,400
75-1		15	$6\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	4,800	6,400
Mahmoudieh .	10	1	12-ton		
Osmanieh .	70	15	61-ton	4,800	6,400
	10	11	12-ton )	3,000	4.000
Athar-Tevfik	9	15	6½-ton 5 12-ton		4,200
Third-class:-			12-ton	3,000	4,200
Fethi-Boulend	9				
Moukadem-Haïr	9	4	12-ton	1,800	2,760
Idjila-Lieh	7		12-ton 12-ton	1,800	2,760
Athar-Shefket	7		12-ton	1,650	2,400
	1		61-ton	1,650	2,400
Nedjimi-Shefket	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	12-ton 1		
Avni-Illah		2 5	6½-ton	1,500	2,228
Muin-Zaffer	51/2	4	12-ton	1,200	1,400
The largest armour-c	5½	4	12-ton	1,200	1,400

The largest armour-clad ships of the Turkish navy are the two frigates, the Mésoudiyé and the Nousretieh, the first constructed in 1875, by the Thames Ironwork and Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall, near London, and the second, in 1876, at Constantinople. The two frigates are built on the same designs, each being 332 feet long, with extreme breadth of 59 feet. They are constructed on the broadside principle, and have on the main deck a twelvegun battery, 148 feet long, the armour-plates of which are 12 inches thick at, and ten inches thick above the water-line. The bow also is strongly fortified, and fitted with a ram of great strength, twenty tons in weight, adapted to pierce an opponent below the armour in the most vulnerable part. Forward, a forecastle has two 6½-ton guns, firing ahead, while a poop aft has one gun of the same calibre.

Among the older ironclads of Turkey, the most powerful is the frigate 'Osmanieh,' built by Napier and Sons, Glasgow, in 1864. The 'Osmanieh' is a ram, armour-plated from stem to stem, 309 feet long, 56 feet broad, and of a burthen of 4,200 tons. The stem of the vessel projects about 4 feet beyond the

upper deck at the water line. Two other notable ironclads are the twin screw-steamers 'Avni Illah,' or 'Help of God,' and the 'Muin Zaffer,' or 'Aid to Victory,' the first built at the Thames ironworks, and the second by Samuda Brothers, Poplar, in 1869. Each of these vessels is 230 feet long, and 36 feet broad, of a burthen of 1,400 tons, and with engines of 1,200 horse-power. Both are clad in armour of an average thickness of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and carry four 12-ton rifle Armstrong guns in a central battery.

The navy of Turkey was manned, in 1878, by 20,000 sailors and 3,000 marine troops. The crews are raised in the same manner as the land forces, partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary

enlistment. The time of service in the navy is eight years.

Area and Population.

The area and population of the Ottoman Empire are known only by estimates, and not as the result of exact measurement and of a general census. Previous to the Russian war of 1877-78, the total area of the Empire was officially estimated at 1,742,874 English square miles, on which lived 28,165,000 inhabitants. The results of the war, sanctioned by the great European powers and embodied in the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, greatly reduced the area and population of the Empire, more particularly that of its most important part, in Europe. By the Treaty, which created the semi-independent States of Bulgaria and of Eastern Roumelia, gave Bosnia and the Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary, and additions of territory to Greece, Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, the total estimated area of the Empire was reduced to 1,116,848 English square miles, and the population to 21 millions.

The area and population of Turkey in Europe were estimated

as follows before and after the Treaty of Berlin:

urkey in Europe before the Treaty .	Areas Engl. sq. miles	Population
ssions made under the Treaty Bulgaria	138,264	8,315,000
Eastern Roumelia Bosnia and Herzegovina Roumania, Servia, &c. Parts of Thessaly and Epirus ceded to Greece, 1881	24,360 13,500 28,125 10,251	1,859,000 751,000 1,061,000 369,000
Total cessions	5,160	293,000
tual Turkey in Europe	81,396	4,333,000
e total area and population of the	56,868	3,982,000

The total area and population of the Turkish Empire, and the number of Mahometans within the population, in each of the

three geographical divisions, were estimated as follows, at the er of 1879 :-

Divisions	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Total Population	Mahometans
Turkey in Europe Turkey in Asia Turkey in Africa	62,028 710,320 344,500	4,275,000 15,715,000 1,010,000	2,100,000 13,068,000 1,000,000
Total .	1,116,848	21,000,000	16,168,000

More recent enumerations give the population of Roumelia (1880) as 815,513; Bosnia and Herzegovina (1879), 1,158,440

Bulgaria (1881), 1,995,701.

Turkey in Europe is divided administratively into four vilayets, or provinces, but which do not include the district of Constantinople, which forms a separate government. The division of Turkey in Asia was into 14 villayets previous to the war of 1877-78; but two of these had to be ceded to Russia. By Art. 58 of the Treaty of Berlin, it was stipulated that there should be annexed to Russia the formerly Turkish possessions in Asia, comprising 'the territories of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum, with the port of Batoum, as well as all the territories comprised between the former Russo-Turkish frontier and a line beginning at the Black Sea, and extending to a point to the north-west of Khorda and to the south of Artvin.' The provinces thus ceded to Russia are estimated to embrace an area of 5,670 Engl. square miles, with a population of 600,644, including 417,602 Mahometans.

By a Treaty, signed June 4, 1878, between the British Government and that of the Ottoman Empire, entitled 'Convention of defensive alliance between Great Britain and Turkey,' it was settled that Asiatic Turkey should be placed under British protection, to be defended, if necessary, 'by force of arms' against any invader, and that 'in return, the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two Powers, into the government, and for the protection, of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England.'

Land in Turkey is held under four different forms of tenure, namely, 1st, as 'Miri,' or Crown lands; 2nd, as 'Vacouf,' or pious foundations; 3rd, as 'Malikaneh,' or Crown grants; and 4th, as 'Mulkh,' or freehold property. The first description the 'miri,' or Crown lands, which form the largest portion of the territory of the Sultan, are held direct from the Crown. The Government grants the right to cultivate an unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, but continues to exercise the rights of seigniory over the land in question, as is implied in the condition that if the owner neglects to cultivate it for a period of three years, it is forfeited to the Crown.

The second form of tenure, the 'vacouf,' was instituted originally to provide for the religion of the State and the education of the people, by the erection of mosques and schools; but this object has been set aside, or neglected, for several generations, and the 'vacouf' lands have mostly been seized by government officials. The third class of landed property, the 'malikaneh,' was granted to the spahis, the old feudal troops, in recompense for the military service required of them, and is hereditary, and exempt from tithes. The fourth form of tenure, the 'mulkh,' or freehold property, does not exist to a great extent. Some house property in the towns, and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages is 'mulkh,' which the peasants purchase from time to time from the Government.

All consular and other reports agree in stating that the native population of every part of the Turkish empire is fast declining, in many provinces at such a rate that the formerly cultivated lands are falling into the condition of deserts. Want of security for life and property, an anarchical yet extortionate administration, and a general absence of all moral and material progress, are given as the principal reason for the rapid decrease of the population.

# Trade and Commerce.

There are no official returns regarding the foreign commerce of the Turkish Empire. The average annual value of the imports of Turkey in Europe was estimated, previous to the Russian war and the Treaty of Berlin, at 18,500,000l., and of the exports at 10,000,000%. At present, the total value of the foreign commerce is probably reduced by one-third, if not more. The commercial intercourse of the empire is mainly with Great Britain, Italy, Austria,

The value of the commercial intercourse between the whole of the Turkish Empire, in Europe and Asia—exclusive of Egypt, for which see page 635—and Great Britain during the ten years from 1871 to 1880 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Turkey to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Turkey
1871	£ 7,038,510	£
1872	7,000,010	5,996,634
1873	5,540,529	7,639,143
1874	6,068,925	7,733,487
1875	5,842,846	7,037,707
1876	6,555,714	5,889,905
1877	7,444,323	5.000.00#
1878	6,852,108	5,922,825
	4,779,103	5,624,910
1879	3,473,466	7,748,007
1880	3,874,280	7,208,240
	-,-, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	7,765,966

The following table gives the value of the trade between Turkey in Europe and Great Britain in each of the ten years 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Turkey in Europe to Great Britain	Imports of British Hom Produce into Turkey in Europe
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	\$ 4,819,518 2,894,998 3,469,777 3,579,836 3,924,341 4,589,538 3,580,037 2,205,598 971,313 1,564,155	£ 4,253,710 5,134,252 4,969,341 4,633,024 3,630,365 3,379,424 3,035,296 4,160,766 4,157,925 3,968,671

The staple article of exports of the Turkish Empire to the United Kingdom, in recent years, has been corn. The corn exports of 1880 were of the total value of 171,522l., of which amount 1,841l. was for wheat; 31,640l. for barley; 37,176l. for maize, and 100,765l. for other kinds of corn and grain. The exports of corn and grain of all descriptions from the Turkish Empire to Great Britain amounted to 2,505,276l. in 1871; to 1,445,476l. in 1872; to 2,319,480l. in 1873; to 2,305,375l. in 1874; to 2,909,014l. 1,070,461l. in 1878. Next to corn, in value, stand goat's hair, valonia, opium, and raisins. Of goat's hair, the exports to the valonia to 471,637l.; of opium to 255,692l.; and of raisins to 238,753l. All these exports showed a gradual falling off from

The most important article of British imports into Turkey is manufactured cotton. The imports of cotton and cotton yarm amounted to 4,452,433l. in 1871; to 5,870,078l. in 1872; to 5,828,869l. in 1873, to 5,229,038l. in 1874; to 4,646,343l. in 1875; to 4,875,008l. in 1876, to 4,605,840l. in 1877, to 6,087,637l. in 1878, to 5,963,985l. in 1879, and to 5,831,816l. in 1880. Besides cotton goods, the only notable articles of British exports were woollens, of the value of 196,924l., and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 122,461l. in the year 1880.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire is comparatively small. At the end of June 1880, its total tonnage was estimated at 181,500 tons, but this included coasting and other vessels. The shipping 'de long cours' was reported at the same date to embrace sailing vessels, of a total burthen of 34,500 tons, and 11 steamers, of a burthen of 3.350 tons.

The foundation of a railway system constructed at the cost of the State was laid in 1865, at the end of which year there were 46 English miles of railway open for traffic. At the end of 1869, the number of miles open for traffic was 113, and at the end of June 1873 it had increased to 562. The total length of railways open for traffic on January 1, 1877, was 1,137 miles, of which 965 miles were in Europe, and 172 miles in Asiatic Turkey. Through the cessions of territory ordered by the Treaty of Berlin, the length of the railways in Europe was reduced to 786 English miles, and the total length in the Empire to 958 miles. The following is a list of the various lines in Europe and Asia which were open for traffic at the end of the year 1878:—

Lines of Railway		Length: English miles
European Turkey :		
Constantinople to Adrianople .		210
Adrianople to Saremby		152
Salonica to Uskub		150
Uskub to Mitrovitza		75
Kulleli to Degeaghatch		70
Trenova to Jamboli		65
Banjalouke to Novi		64
Total, European Turkey .		786
Asiatic Turkey :-		F X - 1,21
Smyrna to Aidin		145
Scutari to Ismid		27
Total, Asiatic Turkey		172
Total, Turkish Empire		958
	19 70	

The line from Smyrna to Aidin, in Asia Minor, known as the Ottoman railway, 145 miles long, was constructed by an English company, under guarantee from Turkey. New lines, of the length of 174 miles were ordered, in 1875 and 1876, to be built at the expense of the Government, but their construction was not proceeded with for want of funds.

The length of telegraph lines in Turkey on the 1st of January 1879, was 17,950 miles, and the length of wires, 31,782 miles. The total number of despatches carried in the year 1878, was 1,344,702, of which 530,019 were official despatches, 523,230 internal, and 291,453 international messages. The number of telegraph offices was 417 on the 1st of January 1879. The receipts from the telegraphs

amounted to 245,3211., and the working expenses to 199,0751. in

An international postal service was established by the Government in September 1876, up to which time the post-office of Turkey was almost entirely managed by foreigners. There are no returns respecting the work of the post-office, though it is known that the number of letters, newspapers, &c., forwarded is very small in comparison with other countries. There were 430 post-offices throughout the whole Empire on the 1st of January 1878. The principal of these offices, at Constantinople, belonged to Austria-Hungary, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, and Russia.

# TRIBUTARY STATES.

### I. EGYPT.

SEE PART II .- Africa.

### II. BULGARIA.

### Reigning Prince.

Alexander I., born April 5, 1857, son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, brother of the Empress of Russia (see page 152); entered the German army in 1870, and the army of Russia in 1877. Elected Prince of Bulgaria by unanimous vote of the Constituent Assembly, April 29, 1879; assumed the government, June 28, 1879.

The Prince has the grant of an annual civil list of 6,000,000 lei, or 240,000%, with maintenance of a palace, or 'konak,' at Sofia.

It is enacted by the constitution of 1879 that 'the Prince must reside permanently in the Principality. In case of absence, he must appoint a Regent, who will have his rights and duties determined by a special law. The Princely title being hereditary falls on the eldest son. In case the Prince succeeds in his minority, a Regency will be appointed until his majority.'

# Constitution and Government.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by Art. 1 of the Treaty that Bulgaria should be 'constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. It will have a Christian Government and a national militia.' Art. 3 ordered,

'The Prince of Bulgaria shall be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers. No member of any of the reigning Houses of the Great European Powers can be elected Prince of Bulgaria. In case of a vacancy in the Princely dignity, the election of the new Prince shall take place under the same conditions and with the same forms.'

By the constitution of 1879, the legislative authority is vested in a single chamber, called the National Assembly of Bulgaria. The members of it are elected by universal manhood suffrage, at the rating of one member to every 20,000 of the population, 'counting both sexes.' The Prince has the right of nominating, in addition, a number of deputies equal to half the number returned by the popular vote. The time of duration of the Assembly is four years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the Prince, when new elections must take place within four months.

The executive power is vested, under the Prince, in a Council of seven ministers, namely, 1. Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship; 2. Minister of the Interior; 3. Minister of Public Instruction; 4. Minister of Finance; 5. Minister of Public Works and Agriculture; 6. Minister of Justice; and 7. Minister of War.

By vote of the National Assembly, July 13, 1881, the Prince is invested with extraordinary legislative powers for twelve years.

It was ordered by Art. 9 of the Treaty of Berlin, that 'the amount of the annual tribute which the Principality of Bulgaria shall pay to the Suzerain Court—such amount being paid into whatever bank the Porte may hereafter designate—shall be fixed by an agreement between the Powers Signatory of the present Treaty at the close of the first year of the working of the new organisation. This tribute shall be calculated on the mean revenue of the territory of the Principality. Bulgaria must bear a portion of the public debt of the Empire, and when the Powers fix the tribute they will take into consideration what amount of that debt can, in fair proportion, be assigned to the Principality.'

#### Area and Population.

The boundaries of the Principality were fixed by the Treaty of Berlin as follows:—'The Principality of Bulgaria will include the following territories—The frontier follows on the north the right bank of the Danube from the ancient frontier of Servia up to a point to be determined by a European Commission to the east of Silistria, and from thence runs to the Black Sea to the South of Mangalia, which is included in Roumanian territory. The Black Sea forms the eastern boundary of Bulgaria. On the south the frontier follows upwards from its mouth the waterway of the brook near which are situated the villages of Hodzakioj, Selam-Kioj, Aivadsik, Kulibe,

Sudzuluk, crosses obliquely the valley of the Deli-Kamcik, passes south of Belibe and Kemhalik and north of Hadzimahale after having passed the Deli-Kamcik at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  kilom. above Cengei, reaches the crest at a point situated between Tekenlik and Aidos-Bredza, and follows it by Karnabad Balkan, Prisevica Balkan, Kazan Balkan, to the north of Kotel as far as Demir Kapu. It proceeds by the principal chain of the Great Balkan, the whole extent of which it follows up to the summit of Korica. There it leaves the crest of the Balkan, descending southwards, &c., &c. The accurate settlement of the frontiers of the Principality was left to a European Commission, appointed by the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin.

The estimated area of the Principality of Bulgaria is 24,360 English square miles, and the population, according to a census January 1, 1881, was 1,995,701. Under the existing provisional arrangements, Bulgaria is divided into nine provinces, namely, Widdin, Sistova, Rustchuk, Varna, Tirnova, Sofia, Philippopolis, Slivno, and Skoblia or Usküp. Each of these is subdivided into several arrondissements, or circles. The present capital of the Principality is the city of Sofia, with a population of 20,541. The other principal towns are Varna, with a population of 24,649; Shumla, with 22,921; Rustchuk, with 26,867; Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, with 11,500; and Widin, with 13,602 inhabitants. Besides these, there are 15 to 20 small towns of from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants each. The great majority of the population live by the cultivation of the soil and the produce of their flocks and herds.

Bulgaria formed an independent kingdom from the middle of the seventh century till the year 1018, and again from 1,196 till the middle of the fourteenth century. It then became subject to Hungary, until it was conquered by the Turks in 1392. The great majority of the people are adherents of the Greek Church, and speak the Servian language.

# Trade and Industry.

The principal article of trade is corn, of which 1,500,000 tons are exported annually. The other exports consist of wool, tallow, butter, cheese, hides, flax, and timber. The principal imports are textile manufactures, iron and coals. The number of sheep kept is very large, and their wool is exported chiefly to Austria, while the finer qualities are shipped to France. The principal mineral productions of the Principality are iron and coal. Deposits of coal have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Widdin, Travua, and between Varna and Baltchick on the Black Sea. 'But,' says a British Consular Report of the year 1877, 'such has been the

inattention of the Government to this important subject that little, amounting, in fact, to nothing, has been done to develop these valuable productions of nature. In the hands of respectable companies the working of these mines would be attended with very favourable results.'

Bulgaria has one line of railway, from Rustchuk to the port of Varna, on the Black Sea, 140 English miles in length. It was constructed by a private company for the Turkish Government, and by Art. 10 of the Treaty of Berlin all the outstanding obligations of the railway fall to the charge of the Government of the Principality.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BULGARIA.

Agent and Consul General.—Frank Cavendish Lascelles, formerly Consul in the Philippine Islands; appointed November 26, 1880. There were no Bulgarian representatives in Great Britain at the end of 1881.

#### III. EASTERN ROUMELIA.

### Constitution and Government.

Eastern Roumelia was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by Art. 13 of the Treaty that a State, or 'Province,' should be 'formed south of the Balkans, which will take the name of "Eastern Roumelia," and will remain under the direct political and military authority of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, under conditions of administrative autonomy. It will have a Christian Governor-General.' By Articles 15-17 of the Treaty it was further provided that 'the Sultan will have the right of providing for the defence of the land and sea frontiers of the province by erecting fortifications on those frontiers and maintaining troops there. Internal order is maintained in Eastern Roumelia by a native gendarmery assisted by a local Regard shall be had to the religion of the inhabitants militia. in respect to the composition of these corps, the officers of which are named by the Sultan, according to the localities. His Imperial Majesty the Sultan engages not to employ irregular troops, such as Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians, in the garrisons of the frontiers. The regular troops destined to this service must not in any case be billeted on the inhabitants. When they pass through the province they will not be allowed to sojourn there. It was provided by Art. 16 of the Treaty:-The Governor-General will have the right of summoning the Ottoman troops in the event of the internal or external security of the province being threatened. In such an

eventuality the Sublime Porte shall inform the representatives of the Powers at Constantinople of the decision, as well as of the exigencies which justify it.' Finally, it was ordered by Art. 17 that 'the Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia shall be named by the Sublime Porte, with the assent of the Powers, for a term of five years.'

Governor-General.—Prince Alexander Vogorides (Aleko Pasha); appointed May 18, 1879; installed in office May 30, 1879.

According to the constitution of 1879, drawn up by a national convention, and consisting of 15 chapters, with 495 articles, the legislative power is in the hands of a single chamber, called the Provincial Assembly. It is partly official, partly elective, and partly nominated by the Governor. The official members are the chief judicial and ecclesiastical dignitaries, to the number of nine; the elective members numbering 36, and the nominated 10. Half of the elected members vacate their seats every two years. The electoral body consists of all men of Roumelian nationality who are of full age and possessed of a certain property qualification, either individually or through their parents. The minimum age of candidates for election is 25, but otherwise their qualification is the same as that of electors, public functionaries being excluded. The Assembly meets annually, on the second Monday in October, at the capital.

During the administration of Eastern Roumelia by Russia, till the end of March 1879, a reserve of 12,000,000 lei, or 480,0007. was formed, and handed over to the new government, to be expended in the execution of public works. It is estimated that the public revenue in future years will amount to 22,606,000 lei, or 904,2407. per annum, and the expenditure to 21,000,000 lei, or 840,0007. leaving an annual surplus of 1,606,000 lei, or 64,2407.

# Area and Population.

The boundaries of Eastern Roumelia were fixed by Art. 13 of the Treaty of Berlin, as follows:—'Starting from the Black Sea, the frontier line shall run from its mouth along the valley of the stream, near which are situated the villages of Hodzakioj, Selam Kioj, Aivadsik, Kulibe, Sudzuluk, crosses obliquely the valley of Deli Kamcik, passes to the south of Belibe and Kemhalik, and to the north of Hadzimahale, after having crossed the Deli-Kamcik at a distance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  kilometres above Cengei, reaches the crest of the mountains at a point between Tekenlik and Aidos-Bredza, and follows it by the Karnabad Balkan, Prisevica Balkan, Kazal Balkan, to the north of Kotel up to Demir Kapu. The frontier passes by the principal chain of the Great Balkans, which it follows throughout its whole

length to the summit of Kosica. At this point the western frontier of Roumelia leaves the crest of the Balkans, descending southwards.

The area of Eastern Roumelia is estimated at 13,500 English square miles, and the population, in official returns of the year 1880, is stated to amount to 817,513. Of this number 573,231 are described as Bulgarians, 176,759 Turks, 42,516 Greeks, 19,524 Gypsies, 4,177 Israelites, and 1,306 Armenians. The city of Philippopolis, the capital, contains 24,503 inhabitants, of whom 10,909 are Bulgarians, 5,558 Turks, 4,781 Greeks, 865 Gypsies, 1,134 Israelites, and 806 Armenians. Agriculture is the chief occupation, but it is in a very backward condition, and there is scarcely any trade.

## Consular Representatives.

1. Of Great Britain in Eastern Roumelia. Consul-General.—Henry Michael Jones appointed November 4, 1880.

Eastern Roumelia had no representatives in Great Britain at the end of 1881.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF TURKEY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador. - Musurus Pasha, accredited Jan. 30, 1856.

Secretaries.—Etienne Musurus Bey; Pavlaky Bey; Paul Musurus Bey; Yussuf Behdget Bey.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, born June 21, 1826; educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford; British Commissioner in Syria, 1860; Under-Secretary of State for India, 1864-66; and for War, 1866-67; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1868-72; Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and British North America, 1872-78; Ambassador to Russia, 1879-81. Appointed Ambassador to Turkey, March 8,

Secretaries.—Sir John Walsham; J. Sartoris; A. Sandison, Oriental Secretary.

Military Attaché.—Captain Swaine, R.N.

# Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Turkish Empire, and the British equivalents, are :-

The Tu	Money kish Lira, or gold Medjidid			£	s.	d.	
	Bord official. 100 to the	0 T:				0.64	
39 39	" becklik, 105 to the Lir " copper, 110 to the Lir					2·16 2·06	
	Jane Garage		·	0	0	1.97	

Large accounts are frequently, as in the official budgetestimates, set down in 'purses' of 500 Medjidié piastres, or 5 Turkish liras. The 'purse' is generally calculated as worth 4l. 10s. sterling. There exists a large amount of debased silver currency, to which were added, during the years 1876 to 1881, vast quantities of paper money, known as caime, issued to such an extent as to become in the end of merely nominal value, and altogether refused in commercial inter-

The present monetary system of Turkey was established in the reign of the late Sultan Abdul-Medjid, on which account the name of Medjidié is frequently given to the Lira, the unit of the system.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

AN.	D THEASURES.
The Oke, of 400 drams.	
	· = 2.8326 lbs avoirdupois.
" Killow	= 1.101 imperial callon
,, 11.000 ·	· = 0.9120 imperial bushel.
44 Okes = 1 Cantar or Kintal	o 3120 imperial bushel.
39.44 Okes	= 120 lb. avoirdunois
100 07	. = 1 cwt.
180 Okes = 1 Tcheké	F11 00.
1 Kilo = 20 Okes	· = 511.380 pounds.
816 Kilos	· = 0.36 imperiol arrantes
70L - 4 7	. = 100 imperial quarters.
The Andazé (cloth measure)	imperial quarters.
Archin (land	· = 2/ inches.
" Archin (land measure)	. = 30 inches.
" Donum (land measure)	· - oo menes.
	. = 40 square paces.
The billow is the 1 . a	Paccos.

The killow is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures. 100 killows are equal to 12.128 British imperial quarters, or 35.266 hectolitres.

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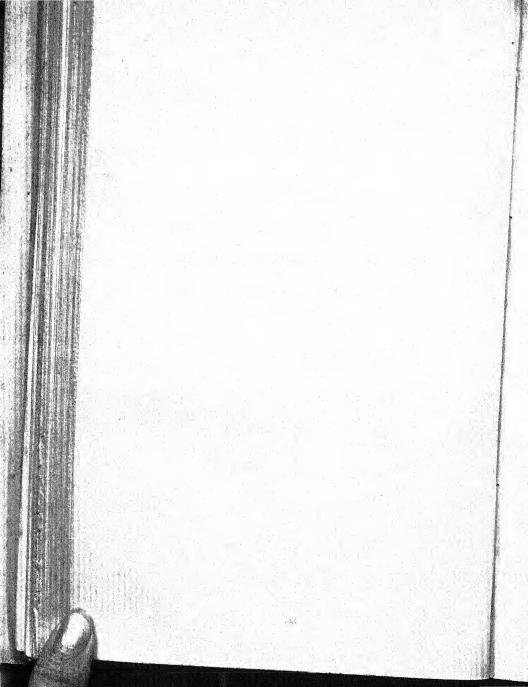
THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF

I. AMERICA.

II. AFRICA.

III. ASIA.

IV. AUSTRALASIA.



### T. AMERICA.

### ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

(CONFEDERACION ARGENTINA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the Argentine Confederation, a group of states formerly known by the name of 'Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata, bears date May 15, 1853. By its provisions, the executive power is left to a president, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, 133 in number; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 28, two from each province, and the latter 50 members. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies are paid for their services, each receiving 700l. per annum. A vice-president, elected in the same manner, and at the same time as the president, fills the office of chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The president is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices: but he and his ministers are responsible for their acts.

President of the Confederation.—General Roca, elected President September 1880, and installed in office October 12, 1880.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, is divided into five departments, namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, and Education.

The president has a salary of 4,000l., the vice-president of 2,000l.

and each of the five ministers of 1,800l. each per annum.

The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and to a certain degree independent of the central They are not appointed by the president of the Confederation, but elected by the people for a term of three years.

#### Revenue and Public Debts.

The public revenue assigned to the central government is derived almost entirely from customs duties, which are very heavy, and all other sources furnish comparatively little to cover the public expen-The latter is made up chiefly of the cost of army and navy, and the service of the national debt. For some years past th

annual expenditure exceeded the annual revenue. The budget for 1881 gave the revenue at 19,898,777 pesos, of 3,979,755L, and the expenditure 19,836,501 pesos, or 3,967,3007 The customs were expected to yield 18,500,000 pesos; post, telegraphs and railways 1,152,000; stamps 650,000. Of the expenditure, 8,511,419 pesos were set down for interest on the public debt; internal administration, 3,262,413 pesos; army, 4,643,572 pesos;

navy, 838,878 pesos; justice, 1,375,072 pesos. The following are the estimates of the budget for 1882:-

Ways and Means	3	Expenditu	ire
Post office, railways, &c.	£2,910,000 850,000 1,170,000 £4,930,000	Interior . Foreign affairs Worship and schools War . Navy  Administration Interest and service ofdebt	£800,000 32,000 390,000 970,000 320,000 2,512,000 2,416,000
		Expenditure Expected surplus	4,928,000 £2,000

One-half of the total expenditure of the Confederation is for interest of the public debt, home and foreign.

The following was the state of the Argentine debt in July, 1881.

		TTOTTE	dent in ,
Hard dollar loan Loan of 1868		. £:	3,140,000
,, 1871	•		,403.000
Buenos Ayres of 1870		. 4	,066,000
1873	1.1	•	898,000
Railway loan of 1881	•	· I	,879,000
Entre Rios (London, 1872)	• 1 1 2	. 2	,450,000
Santa Fé ( ,, 1874)		• = :	157,000
Buenos Ayres of 1828, about	. 3	•	234,000
		• 1,	560,000
Amount due abr	oad .	£15	787,000

The greater part of the foreign loan of 1868, to the amount of 1,950,0001., was issued by Messrs. Baring Brothers, London, at the price of  $72\frac{1}{2}$  for 100. It is to be repaid in 21 years. The most important of these foreign loans, that of 1871, amounting originally to 6,122,4001, was granted by Congress for the construction of railways and other public works. It was issued in London at the price of  $88\frac{1}{2}$ , under promise to be redeemed by a sinking fund of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. before the end of 1892.

The internal debt was as follows in January, 1880:-

Roads and br Foreign in	der		ek (:	£300,00	(0)	£1,500,000	
Treasury bon Advances from	ds 	on Ira		•	• /	3,360,000	
Floating delit		·	•		÷	1,530,000	
				Total		£6,390,000	
		Su	mme	ary.			
Foreign debt						£15;787,000	
Internal .			· .			6,390,000	
Paper-money		•				7,250,000	
				Total		£29,427,000	

The above does not include the municipal debt of Buenos Ayres (about 130 million piastres, or 1,050,000l.), assumed by the National Government on federalising the city; nor the railway guarantees on 3,200,000l. stock, of which only a portion falls on the Treasury to make good. Neither does it include the internal debts of Buenos Ayres and the thirteen minor provinces, which sum up about 3,600,000l., and which have really no connection with Argentine finances.

### Army and Navy.

The army of the Confederation, exclusive of the National Guard, consisted in June, 1881, of 7,203 men, comprising 3,865 infantry, 2,574 cavalry, and 764 artillery. The militia and national guard number about 19,000 men. The army was commanded at the same date by 5 generals, 166 colonels, 130 majors, and 568 other officers.

The navy of the Confederation consisted of 25 steamers and two sailing vessels, as follows:—

Steamers	Number	Guns	Horse-power	Tonnage
Ironelads	2	12	1,500	3,400
Gunboats	6	16	1,950	2,400
Torpedos	2		440	700
Brigs	12	50	3,020	3,700
Transports	3	0	600	1,500
Sailing vessels	2	10	_	300
Total	27	88	7,510	12,000

The navy was commanded by two admirals and 76 other officers, and manned by 2,900 sailors and marines.

# Area and Population.

The following table contains a list of the fourteen provinces actually composing the Argentine Confederation, their estimated area, and the number of inhabitants, according to the last census,

Provinces			Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population
Littoral: Buenos Ayres Santa Fé Entre Rios Corrientes Andes: Rioja Catamarca San Juan Mendoza entral: Cordova San Luis Santiago del Estero Tucuman Orthern: Salta Jujuy			63,000 18,000 45,000 54,000 31,500 31,500 29,700 54,000 18,000 31,500 13,500 45,000 27,000	495,107 89,218 134,235 129,023 48,746 79,962 60,319 65,413 210,508 53,294 132,898 108,904 88,933 40,362
Total .  To these figures have to be	•	.	515,700	1,736,922

To these figures have to be added the area and population of the various territories, as follows:-

C	OHOWS:-			
Gran-Chaco Missiones (1 Pampas	879)	•	125,612 23,932 191,842	45,291 32,472
Patagonia			347,400	21,000 24,000
a dilata	Total	•	688,796	199 769

By a treaty concluded between the Argentine Republic and Chili in 1881, the latter recognises the right of the former to all the country east of the crest of the eastern ridge of the Andes, including most of Patagonia and a small part of Tierra del Fuego. The total population is calculated to be now not less than 2,400,000.

The capital of the Confederation, Buenos Ayres, had a population of 177,790 in 1869, and 248,110 in 1880. There are only five other towns, of from 10,000 to 28,000 inhabitants.

The increase of population in recent years has been due chiefly to immigration.

The immigrants of 1877 numbered 28,708, those of 1878, 35,876; 1879, 50,205; and 1880, 41,615. The great majority of the immigrants are natives of Italy and of Spain.

## Trade and Industry.

The imports into the Confederation consist chiefly of manufactured cotton and woollen goods, machinery, coal, and iron.

The following is a summary of the trade for 1880:-

Impo	rts fron ",	Great Britain France other countries	1,600,000	Exports	Wool Hides Sundries	. £5,360,000 . 3,270,000 . 2,670,000
		Total .	£8,870,576		Total	. £11,300,000

The commercial intercourse between the Argentine Confederation and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement.

Years	Exports to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce
1876	£1,664,029	£1,543,532
1877	1,699,376	2.092.100
1878	1,099,938	2,317,638
1879	828,365	2,063,254
1880	886,628	2,450,576

The three staple articles of Argentine exports to the United Kingdom are skins, tallow, and untanned hides. The value of the skins, mainly sheep, amounted to 145,245*l*., of the tallow to 189,619*l*., and of the hides to 88,476*l*. in 1880. The imports of British produce consist chiefly of cotton (991,465*l*. in 1880) and woollen (298,890*l*. in 1880) manufactures, and of iron (382,501*l*. in 1880).

The following statement gives the length, in English miles, together with the proprietorship, of the various lines of railway open for traffic, at the end of 1878:—

Railways	Length Engl. miles	Proprietors
Western Railway:	_	
Buenos Ayres to Bragado Northern Railway:—	. 187	Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres.
Buenos Ayres to Tigre . Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Po	. 18	English Company.
Railway Central Argentine Railway:—	. 37	17
Rosario to Cordova	. 246	,,
Buenos Ayres to Las Flores and Azu Primer Entre Riano Railway:-	1 270	,,
Gualeguay to Puerto Ruiz .  Andine Railway:—	. 6	National Government.
Ville Maria to Rio Cuarto .  Tucuman Railway:—	. 158	33
Cordova to Tucuman . East Argentine Railway:—	. 341	25
Concordia to Monte Caseros Buenos Ayres to Campana	96	English Company.
Total .	1,409	

In 1881 there were 1,532 miles open. There were besides, at the end of 1880, railways of a total length of 1,568 miles sanctioned by the government, including an international line from Buenos Ayres to Chili, 894 miles in length.

The total cost of construction of the lines open for traffic at the end of 1880, was 10,874,633l., being an average cost of 7,700l. per mile.

At the end of June 1879, there were 4,820 miles of telegraph lines in operation, 3,346 miles belonging to the state, and 1,474 miles to private companies. The total length of telegraph wires at the same date was 9,830 miles. The number of telegraphic despatches was 214,714 in the year 1878.

The post-office, in the year 1878, carried 2,166,078 parcels and

packets, and 5,045,573 letters.

# Diplomatic Representatives.

- 1. Of the Argentine Confederation in Great Britain. Envoy and Minister .- Dr. Don Manuel R. Garcia, accredited May 17, 1879.
- 2. Of Great Britain in the Argentine Confederation. Envoy and Minister .- Hon. G. G. Petre, appointed Envoy and Minister, October 10, 1881. Secretaries of Legation .- W. G. Sandford, A. G. Vansittart.

# Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Argentine Confederation, and the British equivalents, are as follows:-

MONEY.

The Silver Peso fuerto, or Silver Dollar, of 100 centesimos .- Average rate of exchange, 4s.

The Peso, paper currency.—Average rate of exchange, 2d.

The Quintal		WEIGH	TS	AND	MEAST	URES	
" Arroba			•			-	101.40 lbs. avoirdupois.
" Fanega		•	•	· •		=	25·35
	1.1	•	•	, t, 🔹	0 . • . •	-	1 imperial bushel

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### BOLIVIA.

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA.)

# Constitution and Government.

The constitution of the republic of Bolivia, drawn up by Simon Bolivar, liberator of the country from the Spanish rule, bears date August 25, 1826; but important modifications of it were added in 1828, 1831, and 1863. By its provisions, the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years; while the legislative authority rests with a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate, and the House of Representatives, both elected by universal suffrage. The President is assisted in his executive functions by a President of the Council, or Vice-president, appointed by himself, and a ministry, divided into four departments, of the Interior and Foreign Affairs; of Finance and Industry; of War; and of Justice and Public Worship.

President of the Republic.—Dr. N. Campero, nominated President June 1, 1880, as successor to General Daza, deposed in an insurrection occasioned by the failure of arms in the war against Chili.

The fundamental law of the republic, ordering the regular election of the chief of the executive every four years, has seldom been carried out since the presidency of Grand-Marshal Santa-Cruz, who ruled Bolivia from May 1828, till his death, January 20, 1839. Subsequently the supreme power was almost invariably seized by some successful commander, who, proclaimed by the troops, instead of chosen by the people, was compelled to protect his office by armed force against military rivals. From 1867 to 1870 there was an almost uninterrupted civil war, which reached its height in 1869, when General Melgarejo for a time assumed the government, after an unsuccessful attempt at insurrection by a rival candidate to the presidency, General Belzu, head of the government from March 22 to his execution, March 27, 1869. The next President was General Ballivian, who died February 14, 1874, succeeded by Dr. Thomas Frias, head of the government till the outbreak of a new insurrection, May 4, 1876.

The seat of the government, formerly at the city of La Paz, capital of the republic, is now at the city of Sucre or Chuquisaca.

# Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

There have been no official reports of the actual revenue and expenditure of the republic for several years. In the budget for the financial year 1873-74 the receipts from all sources were

BOLIVIA.

calculated at 2,929,574 pesos, or 585,915*l*., and the expenditure at 4,505,504 pesos, or 901,101*l*., leaving a deficit of 1,575,930 pesos, or 315,186*l*. The actual revenue for 1872–3 was estimated at 500,000*l*., and the expenditure for the same year at 900,000*l*. About one-half of the public revenue is derived from a land-tax, which the aboriginal, or Indian, population is forced to pay, and the rest from import and export duties, and the proceeds of mines and

other State property. Direct taxes do not exist.

The public debt, consisting of an internal and a foreign debt, was estimated, in June 1879, at 6,000,000l. The internal liabilities, contracted at various periods by the government of the republic, comprise a total of 12,900,000 pesos, or 4,300,000l., including a forced war loan, raised in 1879, to equip the army in a campaign against Chili. The foreign debt consists of a six per cent. loan of 1,700,000l. nominal capital—issued at the price of 68—contracted in England at the commencement of 1872. It was raised with the object of constructing a line of railway to enable the National Bolivian Navigation Company to open communication between the republic and the Atlantic Ocean. This object, however, was not carried out, and the greater part of the proceeds remained in England to furnish means for lawsuits extending over years.

Bolivia has a standing army reported to number 2,000 men, and commanded by 8 generals and 1,013 other officers, being one officer to every two men. The annual cost of the army amounts to

upwards of two thirds of the total public revenue.

### Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Bolivia was estimated in 1869 at 842,729 English square miles, with a population of close upon two millions. The following table gives, after official returns of the year 1861, the area of each of the then existing nine provinces, with their estimated population:—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population
La Paz de Ayacucho	43,052	447.822
Potosi	54,300	281,229
Oruro	21,601	110,931
Chuquisaca, or Sucre	72,796	273,668
Cochabamba	26,810	352,392
Beni	295,417	153,973
Santa-Cruz de la Sierra	144.083	193,164
Tarija	114.489	138,900
Atacama	*70,181	5,273
Total .	842,729	1,957,352

In 1866 a portion of the department of Cochabamba was separated to form a new province named Malgareja, and a decree of 1867 ordered the formation of a province of Mexillones. No authentic reports have been published concerning the area and population of

As a result of the war with Chili, 1879-80, Bolivia has ceded to that country all her coast territory. The exact area ceded is not

The aboriginal, or Indian population of Bolivia, is variously estimated at from 24,000 to 700,000 souls. A small number of them

have been gained to Christianity.

The total imports into Bolivia in 1879 were valued at 70,000%, and the exports at 50,000%. Nearly one-half of the imports are calculated to come from the United Kingdom, partly direct, through the port of Cobija, and partly, to a greater extent, through the port of Arica in Peru. The exports comprise silver, Peruvian bark, cocoa and coffee, and copper, tin, and other ores.

The direct commerce of Bolivia with the United Kingdom is comparatively small, as, owing to the short extent of sea coast possessed by the Republic, the imports and exports have to pass in transit either through Peru, or by the recently opened route of the National Bolivian Navigation Company, up the Amazon river and its tributaries, through Brazil. The total value of the merchandise sent to and received direct from Great Britain, in each of the five years 1876 to 1880, is shown in the subjoined table:-

Years	Exports from Bolivia to Great Britain	Imports of British Hon Produce into Bolivia
1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 413,119 376,452 601,026 306,123 329,071	£ 198,266 96,938 73,395 53,477 78,929

The principal exports of Bolivia to Great Britain are copper, cubic nitre, and guano. In the year 1880 the value of the exports of copper, both ore and regulus, amounted to 122,249%; of nitre to 197,8671., and of guano to 43,8551. The British imports into the republic consist chiefly of cotton goods, of the value of 5,3771., and of iron, of the value of 12,9841. in 1880.

Till within the last few years, the vast agricultural and mineral resources of the country were entirely dormant for want of means of communication, but more recently an attempt has been made to construct roads and railways. A line of railway connecting La Paz, capital of the republic, with the port of Aygacha,

BOLIVIA.

on the lake Titicaca, was opened for traffic in 1872, and a second line, from Autofagasta to Salar, was completed in September 1874. The completion of several other lines, in course of construction in 1879, was abandoned in consequence of the outbreak of the war with Chili.

# Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF BOLIVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Alfonso Quijarro.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BOLIVIA.

Vice-Consul.—Hugh R. Steavenson, appointed April 15, 1873.

# Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Bolivia, and the British equivalents, are\_\_

MONEY. The Peso, or Dollar, of 100 Centomas

= Approximate value 3s.

The Bolivian dollar is theoretically worth 4s. 2d., but, for a number of years, the coins issued from the Government mint at Potosi have been 25 per cent., and more, below the standard.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Libra 1.014 lbs. avoirdupois. Quintal = 101.44

Arroba of 25 pounds of wine or spirits 25.36 = 6.70 Imperial gallons. = Gallon

0.74Vara

0.927 yards. Square Vara . 0.859 square yards.

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### BRAZIL.

(IMPERIO DO BRAZIL.)

# Reigning Emperor.

Pedro II., born December 2, 1825, the son of Emperor Pedro I. and of Archduchess Leopoldina of Austria; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, April 7, 1831; declared of age, July 23, 1840; crowned, July 18, 1841. Married, September 4, 1843, to Empress Theresa, born March 14, 1822, the daughter of the late King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies.

# Daughter of the Emperor.

Princess Izabel, born July 29, 1846; married, Oct. 15, 1864, to Prince Louis of Orleans, Comte d'Eu, born April 28, 1842, eldest son of the Duc de Nemours, of the ex-royal house of Bourbon-Orléans. Offspring of the union are two sons:—1. Prince Pedro, born Oct. 15, 1875. 2. Prince Louis Philippe, born Jan. 26, 1878.

## Sisters of the Emperor.

I. Princess Januaria, born March 11, 1822; married, April 28, 1844, to Prince Louis of Bourbon, son of the late King Francisco I. of the Two Sicilies. Offspring of the union are two sons:—1. Prince Luis, born July 18, 1845. 2. Prince Felippe, born Aug. 12, 1847.

II. Princess Francisca, born August 2, 1824; married, May 1, 1843, to François, Prince de Joinville, born Aug. 14, 1818, son of the late King Louis Philippe of the French. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Princess Françoise, born August 4, 1844; married, June 11, 1863, to her cousin Robert d'Orléans, duc de Chartres, born Nov. 9, 1840, of which union there are offspring five children. 2. Prince Pierre, duc de Penthièvre, born Nov. 4, 1845,

The Emperor is a scion, in the direct male line, of the House of Braganza, the female line of which is ruling over Portugal. In 1807, the royal family of Portugal fled to Brazil; in 1815, the colony was declared a 'kingdom;' and, the Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de

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Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Don Pedro, eldest son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Protector' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on Sept. 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Protector' on the 12th October following. Having decided to abdicate in 1831, he left the crown to his only son, the present Emperor Pedro II.

The Brazilian empire derives from Portugal the principles of hereditary succession to the crown, which exclude the Salic law,

and allow females to occupy the throne.

#### Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Brazil bears date March 25, 1824. It establishes four powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' power, or the royal prerogative. The legislative power is vested, for the affairs of the empire, in a general legislative assembly, and for provincial affairs in the provincial assemblies. The general legislative assembly consists of two Houses, the Senate and the Congress. The members of both Houses are elected by the people, but under different forms. Senators are chosen for life at electoral meetings expressly convened, each of which has to nominate three candidates, leaving the choice between them to the sovereign or his ministers. A senator must be forty years of age, a native-born Brazilian, and possessing a clear annual income of 1,600 milreis, or 160l. Senators receive a salary of 3,600 milreis, or 360l., each session. The Senate numbers 58 members.

The members of the House of Congress are chosen by indirect election, for the term of four years. For this purpose, the country is divided into electoral districts, where every 30 voters appoint one elector, and a number of the latter, varying according to population, nominate the deputy. The qualification for a voter is an annual income, of any sort, of 200 milreis, or 201. The electors must have an income of 400 milreis, or 401 a year, as a qualification; and the deputies must have an income of 800 milreis each, or 801 per annum. All voters, inscribed on the lists, are bound to give their votes, under a penalty. Minors, monks, and servants are not allowed a vote; and naturalised foreigners, as well as persons not professing the Roman Catholic religion, are incapable of being elected deputies. The latter receive a salary of 2,400 milreis, or 2401, each session, besides travelling expenses. The House of Congress numbers 122 members.

The annual session of the legislative assembly has to commence on May 3, and ordinarily extends over four months. Each House nomi-

nates its own officers. The two Houses sit in general assembly at the opening and close of the session for the deliberation of important measures; and on these occasions the president of the Senate takes the chair, and the senators and deputies sit in mixed order. two Houses sit apart during the rest of the session, in the execution of the ordinary duties of legislation. The Chamber of Deputies has the initiative in the assessment of taxes, in matters concerning the army and navy, and in the choice of the sovereign of the realm, should the latter act become necessary. The Senate has the exclusive privilege of taking cognisance of offences committed by members of the Imperial family, and by senators and deputies, if committed during the session. It is also invested with the right of convoking the legislative assembly, should the Emperor fail to do so, within two

months after the period fixed by law.

The executive power is vested in the sovereign, assisted by his ministers and a council of state. The ministers are responsible for treason, corruption, abuse of power, and all acts contrary to the constitution, or the liberty, security, and property of the citizens. From this responsibility they cannot escape upon the plea of orders from the sovereign. The executive functions consist in the convocation of the ordinary meetings of the legislative assembly; the nomination of bishops, governors of provinces, and magistrates; the declaration of peace or war; and the general execution and superintendence of all measures voted by the legislature. The 'moderating' power, likewise vested in the sovereign, gives him the authority, not only to select ministers and senators, but to temporarily withhold his sanction from legislative measures, to convoke extraordinary legislative assemblies, to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, and to grant amnesties and pardons. The ministry is divided into seven departments. The following were the members of the cabinet appointed

Premier and Minister of Finance.—Senhor Martinho Campos. Minister of the Empire and Justice ad interim.—Senhor Rodolpho d'Antas.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Senhor Felippe Sá.

Minister of War and Marine ad interim.—Senhor Alfonso Penna. Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works.—Senhor Manoel Aranjo.

The ministers are assisted by a Council of State, consisting of twelve ordinary and twelve extraordinary members, all named by the Emperor for life. The twelve ordinary members are constantly consulted on matters of administration and international questions, but the whole twenty-four are convened only on special occasions. The councillors of state, ordinary and extraordinary, are mostly

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ex-ministers. The heir to the throne, if of age, is by right a councillor of state.

At the head of each province is a president appointed by the central Government. Each province has also its local parliament or Provincial Chamber, and a general council, called the Legislative Assembly of the province. The members of the latter are nominated by the same electors who choose the deputies and senators to the general Legislative Assembly, while the members of the Provincial Chambers are elected directly by the voters. The election of members of the Provincial Chambers is for two years. The Legislative Assemblies of the provinces exercise, with some restrictions, as to political matters, the same power within their districts as the Congress for the whole empire.

Church and Education.

The established religion of the empire is the Roman Catholic, but according to Article 5 of the constitution, all other religions are tolerated, 'with their domestic or private form of worship, in buildings destined for this purpose, but without the exterior form of temples.' No person can be persecuted for religious acts or motives.

The Roman Catholic clergy is maintained by the State; funds, however, are voted for the construction of chapels and for the sub-

sistence of ministers of different religions.

The bishops, and all other ecclesiastical officers are, depending the confirmation of the Apostolic See, appointed by the Emperor, and no Decree of Council, nor letters apostolic, nor any other ecclesiastical statutes, can be executed in the empire without the consent or placit of the Emperor, or of the General Assembly. Marriages of Protestants celebrated in foreign countries or in the empire, according to its civil law, are respected in all their legal effects.

Brazil constitutes an ecclesiastical province, with a metropolitan archbishopric, the seat of which is at Bahia, 11 suffragan bishops, 12 vicars-general, and 1,297 curates. For the private instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries, in general subsidised by the State.

Public education is divided into three distinct forms, or classes, namely, primary; secondary, or preparatory; and scientific, or superior. The primary instruction in the capital is under the charge of the General Assembly, and in the provinces under the Provincial Assemblies. According to the constitution primary education is gratuitous, and it 'will become compulsory as soon as the Government considers it opportune.' Notwithstanding the efforts of the legislature in recent years for the spread of education, it is still in a very backward state, and the public schools were frequented in 1874 by only 140,000 pupils. Compulsory education, however, now exists in several provinces, and is being introduced into others.

# Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the empire is raised to the extent of more than one-half by customs duties, laid on exports as well as imports. The direct taxes, which contribute about one-fifth to the total ordinary receipts, are principally imposed on land, house rent, trades and occupations, and transfer of property. To cover deficits, common in recent years through vastly increased expenditure for military purposes, the Government raised loans and issued bonds and paper money entered in the finance accounts as extraordinary receipts.

The following tables give an abstract of the sources of actual revenue, and the branches of actual expenditure in the financial year ending on the 30th June 1875:-

Sources of Revenue, 1874-75	Milreis
Import and Export Duties	Bilireis
	74.00
nallways Posts and m.	74,234,35
Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs Stamps and Licenses	419,27
Land tar	9,803,30
Mines Lottorian	11,464.97
Mines, Lotteries, and State establishments Miscellaneous receipts	2,563,006
Extraordina receipts	3,655,345
Extraordinary receipts incl. loans Deposits	. 1,155,920
Doposius	1,584,053
	1,784,208
Total revenue	7 2,200
	. 106,664,443
The second secon	£10,666,444
Branches of Expenditure, 1874-75	,000,444
M:-: 1014-75	
Ministry of War	100
", Foreign Affairs	19,663,046
" the Interior (incl. air i	1,310,634
the Interior (incl. civil list 1,291,560)  Marine	2,310,634
" Finance incl publication	8,305,552
" Justice Dublic debt 30,495,860)	21,103,084
" Public Works A.	43,728,681
" Public Works, Agriculture, &c.	5,209,723
	26,522,553
Total expenditure	
	125,843,273
The budget estimates for the year ending June 3	£12,584,327

The budget estimates for the year ending June 30, 1876, stated the receipts at 107,133,070 milreis, or 10,713,307L, and the expenditure at 102,634,053 milreis, or 10,263.4057. In the budget estimates laid before the House of Congress, for the year ending June 30, 1879, the revenue was set down at 102,200,000 milreis, or 10,220,000%, and the expenditure at 107,732,068 milreis, or 10,773,206%. The branches of expenditure in the budget estimates of the year 1878-79 were as follows:-

-			01 15	xpen	diture		-		ā	1878-79
he	Int	erior	-							Milreis
u:	stice		-	•	•		• 0 0	•		7,696,008
o:	reion	Aff	aine	•	•		•	•	• [	6,531,443
ľα	rine		wil 5	•	100			•	• ]	1.033,353
Va	r	- 1	•	•	•			•	•	10,935,460
	ance	•	•	•	•	- •			•	15,175,688
gı	icul	ture.	Co	mme	rce,	and	P	ubli	6	49,497,173
0.	rks	• -'	•	•	•		_		}	16,862,943
					Tota	al.			5	107,732,068 £10,773,206
					Tota	al .				3

In the budget for the financial year 1879-80 the revenue was set down at 117,273,800 milreis, or 11,727,380l., and the expenditure at 116,675,690 milreis, or 11,667,5691., leaving a surplus of 598,910 milreis, or 59,810%.

In the budget for 1881-2, the revenue was estimated at 116,958,000milreis, or 11,695,800l., and the expenditure 118,286,758 milreis, or 11,828,675L, leaving a deficit of 1,328,758 milreis, or 132,875L. The estimates for 1882-83 place the ordinary revenue at 123,283,000 milreis, and the ordinary expenditure at 127,334,118 milreis.

There were large deficits during recent financial years, which were covered by increased taxation and by loans contracted at home

According to a report of the Minister of Finance, laid before the House of Congress in the session of 1879, the total debt of Brazil, home and foreign, amounted to 786,116,837 milreis, or 78,611,6831. at the end of April 1879. The annual charge on the State for sinking fund and interest was 37,550,000 milreis, or 3,755,000l., being more than a third of the national revenue.

In March 1880, the total public debt was 81,543,2117.

The following is a list of the foreign loans of Brazil, contracted till the end of 1881:-

Loans of Years	Original Amount	Paid off	Balance, Dec. 31, 1881
1852. 1858. 1860. 1863. 1865. 1871. 1875. 1879.	1,040,600 1,526,500 1,373,000 3,855,300 6,963,600 3,459,600 5,301,200 5,837,062	£ 593,100 1,274,500 827,000 1,744,700 1,457,200 254,100 188,900 205,525	\$ 447,500 252,000 546,000 2,110,600 5,506,400 3,205,500 5,112,300 5,631,437
Total	29,356,862	6,545,025	22,811,737

The foreign loan of 1871 was contracted in England, at 5 per cent. Interest, and issued at the rate of 89 per cent. The redemption of this and other foreign loans is to be effected by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to be applied by purchase of bonds in the market when the price is under par, and when at, or above par, by drawings by lots. The loan of 1875, also at 5 per cent., was issued at the price of 96½, also with a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum. The whole of the foreign loans of Brazil were contracted through the banking house of Rothschild & Co., and on the security of 'all the resources of the Empire.'

The internal debt of Brazil amounted, according to the statement of the Minister of Finance in 1879, to 565,000,000 milreis, or 56,500,000L, at the end of 1878. The debt is chiefly represented by bonds, called Apolices, inscribed to the holder, and the payment of its capital and interest, which is provided for by an annual vote of Congress, is under the charge of the sinking fund department (Caixa da Amortisacao), independent of the Government, directed by a committee, presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of a general inspector and five large Brazilian bondholders.

Besides the funded home and foreign debt, Brazil has an evergrowing floating debt, consisting in part of Treasury bills, but the largest portion of it in paper money, issued by the Government. The floating debt amounted at the end of the war with Paraguay to 8,300,000*l*., and the outstanding total, at the end of 1879, was estimated at 61.000.000*l*.

### Army and Navy.

The army is formed partly by enlistment and partly by conscription. In extreme cases impressment is resorted to. Liberal bounties and grants of land, at the end of fourteen years of service, are held out as inducements to enlist, and procure large numbers of soldiers. Exemption from military service may be obtained by either personal substitution, or on payment of the sum of 1201. to the Government. The nominal strength of the standing army is fixed at 20,000 on the peace-footing, and at 32,000 on the war-footing. There were actually under arms, according to official reports, at the end of the year 1878:—

Infantry, 21 battalions	Men
Cavalry, 5 regiments and 2 battalions	9,864
Artillery, 3	2,484
Staff and special corps	. 3,280
- special corps	. 427
Total	16.055

There was formerly also a national guard, but it was dissolved in 1873 to undergo reorganisation.

The navy of Brazil consisted, at the end of June 1879, of 57 steamers, as follows:-

Steamers		Number	Guns	Horse-power	Crew
Ironclads .		18	68	5,060	1,381
Frigates		1	12	350	169
Corvettes .	.	8	61	1,670	1,303
Gunboats .		23	47	1,067	933
Transports	 -	7	-	1,880	181
Total .		57	188	10,027	3,967

All the ironclads of the Brazilian navy are comparatively small ships. It was decided in 1872, to order the construction of a very powerful ship of this class, and one, called the 'Independenzia,' was built in the Thames Shipbuilding Works, and launched in October 1876. However, financial distress made it necessary to sell the 'Independenzia,' and, after having been offered to Russia, it was purchased by the British Government, in March 1878, for the sum of 640,350l., the cost of construction having been 604,000l. At present, the largest armour-clad ships of the Brazilian navy are the 'Javary' and the 'Solimoes.' The other ironclads of the fleet are very small vessels, constructed chiefly for coast defence.

The navy was commanded, at the end of June 1879; by 1 admiral. 2 vice-admirals, 4 rear-admirals, 8 chiefs of divisions, 16 post captains, 30 captains of frigates, 60 commanders, 146 lieutenants, 88 sub-lieutenants, and manned by 4,200 able-bodied seamen, the best recruited from the schools of Imperial Marinheiros and sailor apprentices. There are five naval arsenals, at Rio de Janeiro, Pará.

Pernambuco, Bahia, and Ladario de Motto Grosso.

### Area and Population.

The area of the empire is estimated at 8,515,848 geographical square kilometres, or 3,275,326 English square miles, with a population of 9,448,233, in 1872, giving on the average, about three inhabitants to the square mile. A partial census of the population of the Empire, embracing eleven out of the twenty provinces, was taken in 1872. The subjoined table gives the area and population of each of the twenty provinces of the empire, according to the official returns of the census of 1872, the eleven provinces in which actual enumeration was made being marked by an asterisk (\*), with the numbers of population of the other nine provinces filled in after government estimates.

Provinces		Area: Eng. square mile	es Population
Amazonas (*) Pará Maranhão Piauhy Ceará (*) Rio Grande do Norte (*) Parahyba Pernambuco (*) Alagôas (*) Sergipe Bahia Espirito Santo (*) Rio de Janeiro Santa Catharina (*) Rio Grande do Sul dinas Geraes Iatto Grosso (*) Foyaz (*) an Paulo (*)		753,439 412,441 141,645 81,776 50,260 20,129 20,341 46,255 11,641 12,038 204,794 17,029 18,489 18,923 110,211 237,472 668,625 263,362 108,556 90,587	57,610 280,000 380,000 219,000 721,686 233,979 365,000 841,539 348,009 280,000 1,450,000 82,137 1,050,000 159,802 455,000 1,500,000 60,417 160,395 126,722 837,354
In addition to the abo	otal .	3,287,963	9,608,650

In addition to the above there is a wandering population of aborigines, officially estimated to number about a million souls.

The three largest towns in the Empire are Rio de Janeiro, the capital, Bahia, and Pernambuco. At the end of 1872, the population of Rio de Janeiro was 274,972; of Bahia, 129,109; and of

Brazil is the only country in America where slavery legally exists. But the number of slaves has greatly decreased since the year 1850, when they were estimated at two millions and a half. According to an official return published in May 1874, the number of slaves at that date was 1,016,262, distributed as follows:-

Districts and Provinces.	Number of	", cusuriouted as follows	:—
Provinces :	Slaves. 47,260	Districts and provinces.  Maranhão	Number of Slaves.
Mio de Janeiro		Para	45,121
Espirito Santo	207,709	Amazonas	15,683
Bahia	18,126	S. Paulo	996
Sergipe	103,095	Paraná	82,843
Alagôas	25,351	Santa Catharina	8,012
Pernambuco	33,242	Rio Grande do Sul	10,641
Parahyha	66,499	Minas Geraes	83,760
Rio Grande do Norte	14,172	Goyaz	208,103
Ceará	6,087	Matto Grosso	1,819
Pianhy	17,899	THATTO GPOSSO	2,253
	17,591	The same	-,0
		Total	1,016,262

A law for the gradual emancipation of the vast slave population passed the Senate and Congress in the session of 1871. which received the Imperial sanction on the 28th of September 1871, taking effect from this date, enacts that children henceforth born of slave women shall be 'considered of free condition'-considerados de condição livre. Such children are not to be actually free, however, but are bound to serve the owners of their mothers for the term of twenty-one years under the name of apprentices. apprentices must work, under severe penalties, for their hereditary masters, but if the latter inflict on them excessive bodily punishments - castigos excessivos - they are allowed to bring suit in a criminal court, which may declare their freedom. A final provision of the Act emancipates the slaves who are state property, to the number of 1,600, with the proviso that 'the slaves liberated by virtue of this law remain for five years under the inspection of the Government.' They are bound to hire themselves out—Elles são obrigados á contractar seus serviços-under penalty of being compelled, if living in vagrancy, to labour in the public establishments.

The population of Brazil is made up of an agglomeration of many races. While Brazil remained a colony of Portugal, but few women accompanied the emigrants to South America. The earliest European settlers intermarried and mixed with Indian women; and afterwards an extensive intermixture of race occurred with the Africans who were bought for slavery. In the northern provinces the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the seaports, the chief part of the population is of European descent.

#### Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports into Brazil in the year 1878 amounted to 8,947,960*l*., being an increase of over 200,000*l*. on the previous year. The exports in 1878 were of the value of 9,233,600*l*., being a decrease of 870,000*l*. as compared with the exports in 1877. Coffee was the principal item in the list of exports in 1878, the total quantity exported amounting to 2,980,000 bags, of an average weight of 120 lbs. each, the value of which was estimated at 8,701,950*l*. The growth of the production of coffee in Brazil has been very rapid; in 1830 the quantity exported did not exceed 392,000 bags. The exports of Brazil go mainly to Great Britain and to the United States.

The amount of the commercial intercourse of Brazil with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the exports of the Brazilian Empire to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Brazil during each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Brazil to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Brazil
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 6,693,426 9,450,249 7,399,974 7,003,131 7,418,605 5,178,386 6,344,961 4,650,485 4,749,816 5,260,670	£ 6,274,105 7,519,719 7,544,669 7,678,453 6,869,491 5,919,758 5,958,655 5,577,952 5,685,054 6,681,726

The two great staple articles of Brazilian exports to the United Kingdom are raw cotton and unrefined sugar. The value of the cotton exports to Great Britain was 2,980,644l. in 1871; 4,729,913l. in 1872; 2,851,733l. in 1873; 2,761,837l. in 1874; 2,343,995l. in 1875; 1,497,225l. in 1876; 1,433,840l. in 1877; 568,178l. in 1878; 427,964l. in 1879; and 656,750l. in 1880. The quantity in 1880 was 215,979 cwts. Of sugar, exported in an unrefined 2,082,569l. in 1873; 1,742,242l. in 1871; 2,269,605l., in 1872; 1,220,362l. in 1876; 2,367,165l. in 1874; 2,305,652l. in 1875; 1,692,088l. in 1879; and 1,512,709l. in 1880. The quantity in was 1,484,924 cwts.

The most important article of British imports into Brazil is manufactured cotton, the value of which was 3,072,569l. in 1871; 3,919,297l. in 1872; 3,057,873l. in 1873; 3,115,321l. in 1874; 2,577,926l. in 1878; 2,997,639l. in 1876; 2,855,197l. in 1877; Wrought and unwrought iron, of the value of 606,691l.; linens, of the value of 580,485l.; and woollen manufactures, of the value ports into Brazil. Exceptionally, there figured among the chief British imports of 1874 another article, telegraphic wire and apparatus, in 1878; 11,780l. in 1879; and 41,414l. in 1880.

The customs duties upon all articles of British manufacture are very heavy, averaging from 40 to 50 per cent. In a British Consular report from Rio de Janeiro, dated December 19, 1874, it is stated that 'the practice of sucking the marrow out of the agricultural orthe accumulation of capital an impossibility.'

The empire possessed, at the commencement of 1879, railways of a total length of 1,438 English miles, open for traffic. The principal railways are—the Pedro Segundo, 226 miles; the San Paulo,

BRAZIL.

85; the Bahia, 75; the Pernambuco, 76; the Cantagallo, 21; and the Mauá, 15 miles. There were railways of an aggregate length of 950 miles in course of construction at the end of June 1879, the total including the completion of the Pedro Segundo line, one section of which, as far as Sitio, 226 miles from Rio de Janeiro, was opened by the Emperor on the 20th of March, 1879. The latter line, intended to connect the Eastern and Western provinces of the Empire, reached at Sitio its culminating point, the gorge of João Ayres, in the Serra da Mantiqueira, at the elevation of 3,462 feet above the sea, afterwards entering the more level western slope. It is expected to be completed, in its whole length, at the end of 1884.

A commencement has been made, in recent years, to establish a system of telegraphs. There were, at the beginning of the year 1879, lines to the extent of 4,250 miles in the Empire. The num-

ber of telegraph offices was 104 at the same date.

The post-office carried 14,762,144 letters in the year 1878, of which number about one half came from or to Rio de Janeiro, the capital. There were 1,068 post-offices at the end of 1878.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF BRAZIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron de Penedo, accredited June 26, 1873. Secretary.—Chevalier Joao Arthur de Souza Corrêa. Consul-General.—Don José Luiz Cardozo de Salles.

#### 2. Of Great Britain in Brazil.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Edwin Corbett, C.B.; appointed Envoy and Minister to Brazil, August 1881.

Secretaries.-James Plaister Harriss-Gastrell; Hon. A. F. G. Leveson-

Gower.

#### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Brazil, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The Milreis of 1,000 Reis . Average rate of exchange, 2s.

The standard of value is the gold Octava of 22 carats, equal to 4 milreis. English sovereigns are legal tender to the amount of 8,890 reis since the year 1857. Gold and silver coins have almost disappeared in recent years in Brazil, and the only circulating medium is an inconvertible paper currency, consisting of Treasury notes, called 'sedulas' of a milreis and upwards, depreciated in value—specie bearing a premium of 60 to 75 per cent—together with copper and bronze coins.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872, was adopted in 1862, and has been used since in all official departments. But the ancient weights and measures are still partly employed. They are :-

The Libra . . . 1.012 lbs. avoirdupois. " Arroba.

32.38 Quintal = 129.54", Alqueire (of Rio) . = 1 imperial bushel.

= 55.34 grains.

Besides the above, the weights and measures of Portugal are also in use in some parts of the empire.

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# CANADA.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

# Constitution and Government.

The Dominion of Canada consists of the provinces of Ontario Quebec—formerly Upper and Lower Canada—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March 1867, known as 'The British North America Act, 1867,' which came into operation on the 1st July, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act orders that the constitution of the Dominion shall be 'similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom;' that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in her name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the 'Senate,' and 'the House of Commons.' Provision is made in the Act for the admission of Newfoundland, still independent province of British North America, into the Dominion of Canada.

The members of the Senate of the Parliament of the Dominion are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. By the terms of the constitution, there are 77 senators, namely, 24 from the Province of Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 2 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, and 4 from Prince Edward Island. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars in the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons of the Dominion is elected by the people, for five years, at the rate of one representative for every 17,000 souls. At Commons consists of 206 members, namely, 88 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 21 for Nova Scotia, 16 for New Brunswick, 4 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia, and 6 for Prince Edward Island.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by constituencies, varying in the different provinces. In Ontario and Quebec a vote is given to every male subject being the owner or occupier or tenant of real property of the assessed value of 300 dollars, or of the yearly value of 30 dollars, if within cities or towns, or of the assessed value of 200 dollars, or the yearly value

of 20 dollars, if not so situate. In New Brunswick a vote is given to every male subject of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the amount of 100 dollars, or of personal property, or personal and real, amounting together to 400 dollars, or 400 dollars annual income. In Nova Scotia the franchise is with all subjects of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the value of 150 dollars, or in respect of personal estate, or of real and personal together, to the value of 400 dollars. Voting in Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island, is open; but in New Brunswick votes are taken by ballot.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has a salary of 4,000 dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 10 dollars per diem, up to the end of 30 days, and for a session lasting longer than this period, the sum of 1,000 dollars, with, in every case, 10 cents per mile for travelling expenses. The sum of 8 dollars per diem is deducted for every day's absence of a member, unless the same is caused by illness. There is the same allowance for the

members of the Senate of the Dominion.

The seven provinces forming the Dominion have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs, dispose of their revenues, and enact such laws as they may deem best for their own internal welfare, provided only they do not interfere with, or are adverse to, the action and policy

of the central administration under the Governor-General.

Governor-General.—Rt. Hon. Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., born August 6, 1845, eldest son of the eighth Duke of Argyll; educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge; returned to Parliament for Argyllshire, February 1868; married March 21, 1871, to Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Ireland (see page 189). Appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and of British North America, October 14, 1878; assumed the Government, December 7, 1878.

The Governor-General has a salary of 10,000l. per annum. He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council, composed of thirteen heads of departments.

The present Council, formed October 17, 1878, with alterations

in 1879 and 1880, consists of the following members:—

1. Prime Minister, and Minister of the Interior.—Rt. Hon. Sir John Alexander *Macdonald*, K.C.B., D.C.L., born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, January 11, 1815; returned to Parliament, 1844; first Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, from 1867 to 1873.

2. Minister of Railways and Canals.—Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, C.B., M.A., born at Amherst, Nova Scotia, July 2, 1821; Presi-

dent of the Council 1869 to 1872; Minister of Inland Revenue, 1872-73; Minister of Customs, 1873; Minister of Public Works,

3. Minister of Finance.—Hon. Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, C.B., born at Gagetown, New Brunswick, May 8, 1818; Minister of Customs, 1867 to 1873; Minister of Finance, 1873; Lieut.-Governor

4. President of the Council.—Hon. Louis A. W. McLellan.

5. Minister of Justice.—Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, Q.C., K.C.M.G., born in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, in 1822; Postmaster-General, 1867-73, and 1879-80; Minister of the Interior, 1873.

6. Minister of Militia and Defence.—Hon. A. P. Caron.

7. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—Hon. James Colledge Pope, born at Bedeque, Prince Edward Island, June 11, 1826; Premier of P.E.I. from 1865 to 1868, from 1870 to 1872, and also in 1873.

8. Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. John Henry Pope, born in Eastern Township, province of Quebec; Minister of Agriculture,

9. Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Hector Louis Langevin, C.B., Q.C., born at Quebec, August 25, 1826; Secretary of State, 1867-69; Minister of Public Works, 1869-73; Postmaster-General,

10. Secretary of State.—Hon. James Cox Aikins, born at Peel,

Ontario, March 30, 1823; Secretary of State, 1869-73.

11. Minister of Customs.—Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie Bowell, J.P., born at Rickinghall, Suffolk, England, Dec. 27, 1823.

12. Minister of Inland Revenue.—Hon. Joseph Philippo R. A. Caron, born at Quebec in 1843; appointed October 30, 1880.

13. Postmaster-General.—Hon. John O'Connor, Q.C., born in Boston, Mass., U.S., January 1824; President of the Council,

Each of the ministers has a salary, fixed by statute, of 7,000 dollars, or 1,400% a year, with the exception of the recognised Prime Minister, who has 8,000 dollars, or 1,600% per annum. The body of ministers is officially known as the 'Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada.'

# Church and Education.

There is no State Church in the Dominion, and in the whole of British North America. The Church of England is governed by nine bishops; the Roman Catholic Church by four archbishops, and fourteen bishops; and the Presbyterian Church in Canada - formed in 1875 by the union of two formerly distinct bodies-by presbyteries, synods, and an annual assembly presided over by moderators. The number of members of each religious creed in the Dominion was as follows at the census of April 3, 1871:—

Roman Catholies		Congregationalists		. 15	21,829	
Presbyterians	544,998	Miscellaneous creeds			65,857	
Anglicans	494,049	Of 'no religion'	,		5,575	
Wesleyans and Methodists	567,091	No creed stated .			17,055	
Baptists	239,343					
Lutherans	37,935	Total		3,4	85,761	

The census returns, besides the broad religious divisions here given, signalise a multitude of sectarian creeds, including 'Second Adventists,' Disciples,' Bible Christians,' Junkers,' Mennonists,' Universalists,' and 'Mormons.' Roman Catholicism prevails most extensively in the province of Quebec, formerly Lower Canada, the number of its adherents there, in 1871, amounting to 1,019,850, or nearly 85 per cent. of the total of the Dominion. In the province of Ontario, formerly Upper Canada, the number of Roman Catholics, in 1871, was 274,162; while the Church of England numbered 330,965, and the Presbyterians 356,442 adherents.

The provinces of Quebec and Ontario have separate school laws, adapted to the religious elements prevailing in either. Each township in Ontario is divided into several school sections, according to the requirements of its inhabitants. The common schools are supported partly by government, and partly by local self-imposed taxation, and occasionally by the payment of a small fee for each scholar. All teachers must pass an examination before a county board of education, or receive a license from the provincial Normal School, empowering them to teach, before they can claim the government allowance.—(Official Communication.)

## Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial accounts of the Dominion of Canada are made up under three different headings, namely, first 'Consolidated Fund,' comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure; secondly, 'Loans' in revenue, and 'Redemption' with 'Premiums and Discounts,' in expenditure; and, thirdly, 'Open Accounts.' The total actual revenue, under these three divisions, was as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1879:—

Consolidated Fund						Dollar 22,517,382	Cents 14
Loans	1		• 1		14	23,189,908	33
Open Accounts .	. ,	•				6,771,874	62
	T	'otal	•	. 19		52,479,165 £10,495,833	09

The actual sources of revenue, comprised under the division called Consolidated Fund, embracing all the ordinary receipts, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1879:—

#### Sources of Revenue, Consolidated Fund.

					Dollars	Cents
Customs			-		12,900,659	29
Excise					5,390,763	17
Bill Stamps					185,190	
Post Office, including Ocean Po	stage				1,172,418	14
Public Works, including Railw					1,863,149	07
Interest on Investments (Perm	anent	) .			521,494	63
Ditto ditto (Temp	orary	Ś.			71,005	41
Northern Railway Interest Ac	count				40,849	56
Ordnance Lands					47,621	23
Casual Premium and Discount					460	82
Bank Imposts	70				2,853	03
Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures	8		- 0		32,148	81
Tonnage Dues (River Police)			* .		21,361	65
, (Mariners' Fu	nd)			-	37,757	
Steamboat Inspection	,	Ċ	·	= 2	12,331	16
Fisheries		Ċ			17,738	34
Cullers' Fees					24,715	45
Militia		- 33			16,031	14
Penitentiaries		- :		•	53,115	10
Miscellaneous Receipts .			·		15,325	77
Superannuation			•	•	41,959	20
Dominion Lands, Manitoba .	•			•	23,828	09
Dominion Steamers	•	·	•	• •	1,612	09
Gas Inspection and Law Stamp	าร	•	•	•	3,172	36
Insurance Inspection		•	•	•	6,134	38
Weights and Measures .	•	•	•		13,685	97
orPare and anonomies			•		10,000	01
Total Revenue, Consc	olidat	ed F	und		22,517,382	14
					£4,503,476	

The total actual expenditure, under the three divisions before named, with the addition of 'Premiums and Discounts,' was as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1879:—

	Dollars	Cents
Consolidated Fund	. 24,455,381	56
Redemption	. 14,032,240	69
Premiums and Discounts	676,225	30
Open Accounts	. 8,292,574	37
		-
Total	47,456,421	92
	£9 491 284	

The actual branches of expenditure comprised under the division called Consolidated Fund, embracing all the ordinary disbursements, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1879:—

8,537

101,602

£4,892,880

16

		DOMES	COTTOR	ł
Interest on Public Debt		7,194,734	14	
Charges of Management	1	275,559		
Sinking Fund		1,037,219	76	
Premium, Discount and Exchange		2,364	06	
Subsidies to Provinces	100	3,442,764		
Civil Government		861,170	85	
Administration of Justice		577,896	58	
Police .	100	11,122	08	
Penitentiaries		308,482		
Legislation .			61	
Geological Survey	•	748,007	58	
	110	110,785	92	
Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics		63,068	23	
Immigration and Quarantine		212,224	05	
Marine Hospitals		58,237	34	
Pensions		107,795	04	
Superannuation		113,531	63	
Militia and Defence		777,698	90	
Public Works		1,013,593	10	
Ocean and River Steam Service		398,876	76	
Lighthouses and Coast Services		447,566	92	
Fisheries		82,319	07	
Steamboat Inspection	•	13,157	38	
Crownson amprovers	•	10,101	90	

Indian Grants .						498,327	29
Dominion Lands .						91,773	29
Mounted Police, N.W.	T.				1.5	344,823	77
Customs				•		719,711	29
Excise	. 1	•		1		211,064	71
Weights and Measures						84,004	97
Inspection of Staples						622	94
Adulteration of Food						7,797	02
Culling Timber .						44,670	02
Post Office						1,784,423	88
Public Works .						2,680,979	10
Minor Revenues						 27,888	26
Total Expenditure	Consc	lidate	ed Fu	nđ		 24,464,401	56

Insurance Inspection

Miscellaneous

The estimates of expenditure under the Consolidated Fund for the financial year ending June 30, 1881, amounted to 25,517,000 dollars, or 5,103,400l., and of total expenditure to 25,207,208 dollars, or 5,041,440l. On the total receipts and expenditure for the year there was a saving of 1,000,000l. For the financial year ending June 30, 1880, the estimates of expenditure on the Consolidated Fund were 23,427,882 dollars, or 4,685,576l., and the total expenditure, 39,616,140 dollars, or 7,923,228l. The revenue for 1882-3 is estimated at 30,600,000 dollars, and expenditure at 27,600,000.

The public debt of the Dominion, incurred chiefly on account of

public works, and the interest of which forms the largest branch of the expenditure, was as follows on July 1, 1879:-FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT.

Payable in Lond	don.	SBT.	Dollar		
Imperial Guarantee, 4 per cent			Dollars	Cents	5
Intercolonial Loan, 5 per cent.	• .		30,660,000	00	
Consolidated Canadian Toon Dead			2,433,333	34	
Consolidated Canadian Loan Bonds, 5 pe	er cent.		21,768,802	99	
Canadian Bonds (old) 5 per cent.	r cent.		9,605,799	51	
6 nor sent.			20,440	06	
Nova Scotia Bonds, 6 per cent.	•		12,428,980	06	
New Brunswick Bonds, 6 per cent.			1,082,833	35	
British Columbia Bonds, 6 per cent.			4,491,446	67	
Prince Edward Island Bonds, 6 per cent.			924,666	67	
Dominion Loan of 1874, 4 per cent.			1,091,106	54	
1875 4 per cent.	•		19,466,666	67	
, 1875, 4 per cent.			4,866,666	66	
	•		12,166,666	66	
,, 1878, 4 per cent.	•		7,300,000	00	
Payable in Cana	da				
Canada Bonds (old) 5 per cent.	coto.				
Canadian Bonds (old) 6 per cent.		•	113,650	00	
Nova Scotia, 6 per cent.		• '	1,200	00	
New Brunswick, 6 per cent.	•	•	951,920	01	
Prince Edward Island 6 non comb	•	•	123,700	00	
Bonds convertible into Stock, 6 per cent.	•		203,371	31	
Dominion Stock, 6 per cent.	•	•	538,000	00	
5 per cent.	•		4,121,197	25	
Savings Banks, Post Office, 4 per cent.	•	•	3,945,739	82	
	•		2,925,290	80	
" 5 per cent. " Toronto, 4 per cent.		• 10	179,900	00	
Winning a per cent.			222,467	24	

Prince Edward T.I.	403	57	
Prince Edward Island, 4 per cent. Indemnity to Seigneurs and Townships, 6 per cent. Notes Canada	420,169	19	
Notes, Canada.	391,330	96	
" Nova Scotia	10,789,710	04	
Unpaid Warrants, Prince Edward Island	41,397	04	
Overdue Debentures, Province of Canada	630 .	70	
- Canada	8,641	06	
Total Funded and Unfunded Debt .	158,745,580	57	

Interest Account New Brunswick Suspense Account

Interest Account

222,467

75,264

2,495,201

1,704,738

1,179,402

2,639 85

1,565

24

75

32

54

86

39 639 69

£31,749,116 To the existing debt was added, in 1879, a four per cent. loan of 3,000,000l., one-half of which bears the guarantee of the British government. Out of this loan 1,547,000l. is to be employed in redeeming the six per cent. bonds.

Winnipeg, 4 per cent. .

Nova Scotia, 4 per cent.

New Brunswick, 4 per cent.

British Columbia, 5 per cent.

Nova Scotia Suspense Account .

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According to the Public Accounts for the year ending June 30, 1880, the Public Debt of Canada stood as follows:—

Withou	t Int	erest				Dollars 30,446,137	Cents 22
At 4 per	cent.		1.7	- 1		 98,729,249	29
,, 5	,,	,,		-		52,110,026	68
,, 6	,,	,,			 •	 17,839,910	13
						199,125,323	32
						£39,825,064	

In the financial estimates for the year 1878–79, the total expenditure on account of the debt was set down at 15,501,674 dollars, or 3,100,385*l.*, and in the provisional estimates for 1879-80 the same was calculated at 14,282,413 dollars, or 2,856,483*l.* 

#### Army.

In addition to the troops maintained by the Imperial Government the strength of which was reduced, in 1871, to 2,000 men, forming the garrison of the fortress of Halifax, considered an 'Imperial station'-Canada has a large volunteer force, and a newlyorganised militia, brought into existence by a statute of the first Federal Parliament, passed in March 1868, 'to provide for the defence of the Dominion.' By the terms of the Act, the militia consists of all male British subjects between 18 and 60, who are called out to serve in four classes, namely:—1st class, 18 to 30, unmarried; 2nd, from 30 to 45, unmarried; 3rd, 18 to 45, married; 4th, 45 to 60. Widowers without children rank as unmarried, but with them, as married. The militia is divided into an active and a reserve force. The active includes the volunteer, the regular, and the marine militia. The regular militia are those who voluntarily enlist to serve in the same, or men balloted, or in part of both. The marine militia is made up of persons whose usual occupation is on sailing or steam craft navigating the waters of the Dominion. Volunteers have to serve for three years; and the regular and marine militia for two years. On the 1st of January 1879, the active militia comprised a force of 45,152, officers and men, organised as follows: -cavalry, 2,637; field artillery, 1,438; garrison artillery, 3,479; engineers, 282; infantry and rifles, 37,316. reserve militia comprised 655,000 rank and file at the same date.

Under the Act of 1868, amended in 1871, Canada is divided into twelve military districts, four of which are formed by Ontario, three by Quebec, one by Nova Scotia, one by New Brunswick, one by Manitoba, one by Prince Edward Island, and one by British Columbia. Two schools of military instruction for artillery are established in each of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and one in each of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There is, besides, a royal military college at Kingston, Ontario.

# Area and Population.

The population of Canada in the year 1800 was estimated at 240,000; in 1825 it amounted to 581,920; in 1851 to 1,842,265; and in 1861 to 3,090,561. The census of April 3, 1871, stated the area and population of the Dominion as follows; with which are given the preliminary results of the census of April 3, 1881:—

Provinces	Area: Eng. square	]	1881.		
1 ( ) 2	miles	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
ncluding Manitoba extension)	107,780 193,355 27,322 21,731 13,969 356,000 2,133 2,650,000	828,590 596,041 145,888 193,792 6,277 47,121	792,261 595,475 139,706 194,008 5,868 46,900		1,913,460 1,358,469 321,129 440,585 49,509 60,000 108,928 100,000
Total	3,372,290			3,686,013	4,352,080

The average increase in ten years has been at the rate of 18.05 per cent., varying from 13.61 per cent. in Nova Scotia to 289 per cent. in Manitoba.

By an Order in Council issued in August, 1880, all British possessions in North America not already included in the Dominion, comprising all islands with the exception of Newfoundland and its dependencies, are to be considered as forming part of the Dominion of Canada from September, 1, 1880.

The census of Newfoundland, taken at the end of 1869, stated the total population at 146,536—comprising 75,547 males, and 70,989 females—living on an area of 40,200 English square miles. In 1874 the population was 161,389. In 1881 it was 181,753.

The population of the Dominion consisted at the census of 1871 to the extent of more than four-fifths of natives of British North America. These numbered 2,900,531, of whom 1,138,794 were natives of Ontario; 1,147,664 of Quebec; 360,832 of Nova Scotia; 245,068 of New Brunswick; 405 of Manitoba and British Columbia; and 7,768 natives of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Of alien-born inhabitants of the Dominion the most numerous at the census of 1871 were 485,526 natives of the United Kingdom.

The population of the principal cities of the Dominion and of British North America was as follows at the census of 1881:—

44.1	Establish	DOMINION	N OF CANADA.	
	5 mm	27,417	Quebec Nova Scotia . New Brunswick (1871	Montreal   140,863   Quebec   62,446   Halifax   34,102   St. John   28,988

 CANADA.

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The increase of population in recent years has been chiefly through immigration from the United Kingdom. The following table shows the total number of immigrants, and the number who actually settled in the Dominion of Canada, in each of the ten years from 1870 to 1879.

Years	Total Number of Immi- grants	Number of Settlers	Years	Total Number of Immi- grants	Number of Settlers
1870	44,313	24,706	1875	43,458	27,382
1871	37,949	27,773	1876	31,650	25,633
1872	52,608	36,578	1877	35,285	27,082
1873	99,059	50,050	1878	41,033	29,807
1874	80,022	39,373	1879	61,051	40,492

The number of immigrants, as well as of settlers, is inclusive of those arrived from the United States.

# Trade and Industry.

The trade of the Dominion of Canada is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the greater part of the imports being derived from the United States, and the greater part of the exports going to Great Britain. The following statement gives the total value of exports, and of imports, and the total value of imports entered for home consumption in the Dominion, in each of the ten fiscal years, ending June 30, from 1872 to 1881:—

Years ended June 30	Total Exports	Total Imports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1872	82,639,663	111,430,527	107,709,116
1873	89,789,922	128,011,282	127,514,594
1874	89,351,928	128,213,582	127,404,169
1875	77,886,979	123,070,283	119,618,657
1876	80,966,435	93,210,346	194,733,218
1877	75,875,393	99,327,962	96,300,483
1878	79,323,667	93,081,787	91,199,577
1879	71,503,535	81,961,251	80,338,432
1880	87.911,458	86,489,747	71,782,349
1881	98,290,823	105,330,840	

The following tabular statement exhibits the commercial intercourse of the Dominion of Canada with the United Kingdom, giving the total value of the exports to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the Dominion, in each of the ten years, ending Dec. 31, 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from the Dominion of Canada to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produc into the Dominion of Canada
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879	£ 8,623,115 8,652,238 11,117,122 11,336,812 9,615,927 10,324,705 11,186,195 8,874,257 9,834,236 12,930,571	£ 7,766,559 9,637,133 8,112,751 8,849,747 8,414,099 6,902,723 7,000,419 5,926,908 5,040,524 6,816,123

The two staple articles of exports from the Dominion of Canada to the United Kingdom are breadstuffs and wood. In the year 1880, the total exports of corn and flour amounted to 4,555,101l., of which 2,066,426l. was for wheat; 267,375l. for oats; 970,307l. for maize, or Indian corn; and 405,841l. for wheat-meal and flour, the remainder comprising pease, oatmeal, and other kinds of breadstuffs. The value of the exports of wood and timber to Great Britain in 1880 was 4,694,924l., made up chiefly of hewn timber, of the value of 1,539,245l., and of sawn wood, of the value of into the Dominion in the year 1880 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,691,649l.; woollen manufactures, of the value of 1,124,115l.; and cotton goods, of the value of 877,988l.

Not included in the above returns is the trade with the province of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador, as yet not included within the Dominion. The exports from Newfoundland and Labrador to Great Britain, chiefly fish and train oil, amounted to 458,417*l.*, and the imports of British produce to 892,747*l.* in the year 1880. The principal articles of British imports into Newfoundland and Labrador in 1880, were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 106,296*l.*; and cotton manufactures, of the value of 40,036*l.* For the year ending July 31, 1881, the total exports were 1,912,143*l.* 

The tonnage of shipping registered in each of the Provinces of the Dominion on December 31, 1878, was as follows:—

, 10:0,	was as 10110	WS:-
Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Prince Edward Island British Columbia and Manitoba Total	Vessels 3,003 1,142 1,976 958 322 68	Tons 553,368 335,965 248,349 135,440 54,250 5,643
rotat	7,469	1.333.015

The total enumerated in the preceding table comprised 834 steamers, measuring 116,620 tons. During the year 1878, there were

340 new vessels, of 101,506 tons, built in the Dominion.

The Dominion of Canada had a network of railways of a total length of 5,574 miles at the end of June 1878. There were at the same period lines of a total length of 1,996 miles in course of construction, and 3,000 miles more had been surveyed, and concessions granted by the Government. Partly included in the latter class is a railway crossing the whole of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to the construction of which the British Government contributes a grant, in the form of a guaranteed loan of 2,500,000%. In June 1879 there were 6,256 miles open.

On January 1, 1879, there were in the Dominion 5,378 post-offices. The number of letters and post-cards sent through the post-office during the year ended June 30, 1878, was 53,685,000; and of newspapers, posted from offices of publication, 3,720,480 lbs. in weight, and of others 6,252,740 in number. A uniform rate of postage of three cents has been established over the whole Dominion.

Resident Minister of the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain.—Hon, Sir A. T. Galt, K.C.M.G.; appointed May 1, 1880.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Canada are :--

#### MONEY.

The Dollar of 100 cents. Average rate of exchange = 4s.

The decimal system of currency was introduced into the Dominion of Canada and British North America by Act 34 Vict. cap. 5. It is ordered by the Act that the unit of account shall be the dollar of 100 cents, the value of which dollar shall be on the basis of 486 cents and two-thirds of a cent to the pound of British sterling money. The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows:—The sovereign, of the weight and fineness now established, four dollars and eighty-six and two-third cents; the crown piece, one dollar and twenty cents; the half-crown piece, sixty cents; the florin, forty-eight cents; the shilling, twenty-four cents; the sixpence, twelve cents.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A new and uniform system of weights and measures was introduced into the Dominion of Canada by Act 36 Vict. cap. 48, assented to May 23,1873, entitled 'an Act respecting Weights and Measures.' The Act orders that 'the Imperial yard shall be the standard measure of length;' that 'the Imperial pound Avoirdupois shall be the standard measure of weight;' that 'the gallon known as the "Imperial gallon" shall be the standard measure of capacity for liquids;' that

the standard or unit of measure for the sale of gas by meter, the cubic foot containing 62321 lbs. avoirdupois weight of distilled water weighed in the air at the temperature of 62 deg. Fah.; the barometer being at 30 inches; 'and that 'the bushel measure known as the "Imperial bushel" shall be the standard measure of capacity for commodities sold by dry measure.' Of old weights and measures usually employed, the chief are: -

```
Wine gallon
                        0.83333 gallon.
Ale gallon .
                      = 1:01695
Bushel
                         0.9692 imperial bushel.
```

By Act of 42nd Vict. cap. 16, it was further provided: - That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles the bushel shall be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel

Rye Peas  Castor beans Potatoes Turnips  40 lbs.	Wheat . 60 lbs	
Peas Peas Potatoes Turnips	Indian com	Castor beans
Peas "Turnips	Rye "	Potatoes 3
Malt Comet	reas .	Turnips
	mait . oo "	Carrots
Oats Parsnips \60	Uats	Parsnips \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Deans " Deets	Deans	Beets
riax seed "Unions	riax seed ""	Onions
nemp " Clover sped	nemp , "	Clover seed 60
Dine grass seed " Timothy	Dine grass seed 14	11mothy 40
the same Act the Dairy Buckwheat 48 "		Buckwheat 48

By the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

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# CHILI.

(República de Chile.)

# Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Chili threw off the allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810. The constitution, voted by the representatives of the nation in 1833, establishes three authorities in the State—the legislative, the execu-The legislative power is vested in two assemblies, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of twenty members, elected for the term of nine years; while the Chamber of Deputies, chosen for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 20,000 of the population. The executive is exercised by a president, elected for a term of five years.

President of the Republic.—Domingo Santa Maria; elected President of the Republic, as successor of Don Anibal Pinto,

The president of the republic is chosen by indirect election. people, in the first instance, nominate their delegates by ballot, and the latter, in their turn, appoint the chief of the State. The salary of

the president is fixed at 22,500 pesos, or 4,500%.

The president is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State, and a cabinet, or ministry, divided into five departments. The Council of State, appointed by the president of the republic, consists of the ministers for the time being, two judges, one ecclesiastical dignitary, one general or admiral, and five other members.

# Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, while the chief branches of expenditure are for the national debt and public works. The following table shows the ordinary revenue and expenditure for each of the five years, from 1877 to 1880 :-

Years	Reve	enue	Exper	diture
1877 1878 1879 1880	Pesos 16,805,830 20,443,977 15,396,568 16,430,000	£ 3,361,160 4,088,795 3,079,313 3,286,000	Pesos 16,892,810 21,375,728 15,247,210 15,375,805	\$,378,562 4,275,145 3,049,440 3,075,061

In the budget for 1881 the revenue was given at 3,384,0001, and the expenditure 3,411,544l.

The public revenue is derived, to the extent of more than onehalf, from customs duties, the remainder coming chiefly from State railways and various monopolies. The chief branch of expenditure is for public works and interest of the debt.

The public debt of the republic consisted, at the end of September 1878, of the following home and foreign liabilities:—

	Capital	Interest
INTERNAL DEBT-	Pesos	Pesos
3 per cent. debt of 1865	3,150,775	94,523
8 ,, ,, ,,	2,323,000	196,784
6 " Meigg's loan	1,472,000	93,840
6 , Garland ,	1,288,000	78,540
3 and 6 per cent. loans, various dates	8,682,247	345,219
m-4-1:-41 3-14	16,916,022	808,906
Total internal debt . {	£3,383,204	£161,781
3 per cent. loan of 1842	1,704,000	54,360
$4\frac{1}{2}$ ,, , 1858	6,122,000	275,535
7 ,, ,, 1866	4,785,000	346,220
6 ,, ,, 1867	8,872,500	547,500
5 , Railway loan of 1870 .	4,797,500	245,400
5 ,, ,, ,, 1873 .	10,700,000	749,000
5 ", ", 1875 .	9,500,000	610,000
matal familiar dala	46,481,000	2,828,015
Total foreign debt . {	£9,296,200	£565,603
Total debt .	63,397,022	3,636,921
Total dept	£12,679,404	£727,384

To the internal debt of Chili there was added, in May 1879, a 'forced war loan' of 6,000,000 pesos, or 1,200,000*l*., and subsequently there were large issues of paper money, of unknown amount, to defray expenditure for the army. On January 1, 1880, the total public debt of Chili amounted to 14,916,410*l*., including

7,000,000*l*. for railways.

The whole of the foreign loans of Chili were contracted in England, the loans of 1842 and 1858 through the house of Baring Brothers, and the loans of 1866 and 1867 through the house of Morgan & Co. The railway loan of 1870, was contracted at the price of 83; that of 1873, at the price of 94, and that of 1875, at the price of 88½ per cent. The whole of these three loans are to be redeemed at par by a sinking fund of 2 per cent.; but the payments on account of this fund were suspended on the 1st of May, 1879, after the outbreak of a war with Bolivia and Peru, in which Chili became involved.

### Army and Navy.

The army of Chili, raised by conscription, supplemented by voluntary enlistment, was reported to number 3,200 men at the end of September 1878, the forces comprising 2,000 infantry, and 1,200 cavalry and artillery. A law passed in 1875 fixed the total strength at 3,573 men. On the outbreak of hostilities with the allied republics

of Bolivia and Peru, in the spring of 1879, the total number of men under arms was raised to 22,000; while the National Guard num-

The navy of Chili consisted, at the end of September 1879, of ten small steamers, of from 120 to 300 horse-power, and two large and powerful ironclads, called 'Almirante Cochrane' and 'Valparaiso.' The two ironclads are sister-ships, of the same design and dimensions, and were constructed at Earl's Shipbuilding Company's works, Hull, England, after the designs of Sir E. J. Reed, former chief constructor to the British Admiralty, the 'Almirante Cochrane' being launched in 1874, and the 'Blanco Encalada' in 1875. Each of these ironclads is 210 feet long, and 45 feet in breadth, of 2,200 tons measurement, and of 2,500 horse-power. Each ship is protected throughout its whole length in the neighbourhood of the water-line by a stout belt of armour and teak backing 8 feet wide. The armour-plates are 9 inches thick at the water-line. The battery is amidships, and it is armed with six  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ton rifled guns. The teak backing is of an average thickness of 10 inches, and the whole of the armour and backing is fastened to a double thickness of skin plating, supported by massive angle iron frames on the inside, and longitudinal angle iron girders on the outside, which are combined with the teak backing and give a further support to the armour. The range of fire in both the 'Almirante Cochrane' and the 'Blanco Encalada' is peculiar, for, although they have the same appearance as ordinary broadside ships, they are able with the three guns on each side to fire over all the points of the compass. This advantage was obtained by placing each of the fore and aft guns at the corners of the battery, and recessing the side of the ship so as to enable the foremost guns to fire right forward and in a line with the keel, and in like manner the aft guns fire right aft. The corners of the batteries are made of an octagonal shape, so that the same guns which fire right forward and aft can be brought into the broadside position and command any angle between that and the line of the keel. The midship guns on each side are made to fire on the broadside, and also to support the fire of the forward guns. A third ironclad was captured in the war against Peru, the turret ship 'Huascar' (see page 562), during the naval engagement in the Bay of Mejillones, fought October 8, 1879.

# Area and Population.

The area of the republic is estimated to embrace 132,606 English square miles, with a population numbering 2,068,447 souls in 1875. The republic is divided into sixteen provinces, of the following area and population, according to the returns of the last census taken April 19, 1875:—

	Prov	inces	3			Area: English square miles	Population 1875
Chiloë						2,400	64,536
Llanquihue						8,108	48,492
Valdivia						10,039	37,481
Arauco						13,714	140,896
Concepcion						3,861	151,365
Nuble.			V .			4,247	136,880
Maule.			1		.11	4.000	118,457
Linares	1					4,285	118,880
Talca .					.	3,185	110,359
Curicó.			3.0			2,947	92,110
Colchagua						3,516	146,889
Santiago						9,272	362,712
Valparaiso						1,426	176,682
Aconcagua		•				5,374	132,799
Coquimbo				-		19,112	157,463
Atacama	• 1	•	•	•	•=	41,120	72,446
	Total	ĺ.				132,606	2,068,447

Not included in the above table are three new provinces, or settlements, formed subsequently to the census, by a law of October 13, 1875. They are the province of Biobio, the territory of Angol. and the settlement of Arauco. The number of inhabitants of these districts is returned at 215,121, bringing the total population of Chili up to 2,283,568. The land of the Araucanians, a vast district in the south, claimed by the republic, is calculated to embrace 120,000 Eng. square miles, within which live about 70,000 inhabi-By the new treaty with the Argentine Republic, Chili gives up all claim to Patagonia, except a small strip on the west coast and Magellan Straits, ceding to that country the eastern part of Tierra del Fuego. By the proposed conditions of peace with Peru (1881) Chili is to acquire the province of Tarapaca, 15,920 square miles, and 42,002 inhabitants (1876), with the guano deposits of the Lobos Islands. Until the indemnity of 20 million dollars is paid Chili is to occupy the port of Arica. As Chili has also annexed the seaboard of Bolivia, she now marches with Peru.

The two largest towns of Chili are Santiago, the capital, and Valparaiso, its port; the first of which had 129,807, and the second

97,775 inhabitants at the census of 1875.

### Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of Chili increased but very little in recent years. The total value of the imports in 1879 was 22,795,381 pesos, or 4,559,076l., while that of the exports in 1879 was 42,657,839 dollars, or 8,531,567l. Trade is carried on mainly with Great Britain, while France stands next in the list, followed by Germany, the United States, and Peru.

The commercial intercourse between Chili and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Chili, in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Chili to Great Britain	Imports of British Liome Produce into Chili
1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 3,584,598 3,279,808 2,199,355 3,738,158 3,456,633	£ 1,945,791 1,501,400 1,190,893 950,286 1,919,454

The staple article of export from Chili to the United Kingdom is copper. In the year 1880 the value of the total exports of copper to Great Britain amounted to 2,102,503l. Of this total, the copper ore was valued at 21,180l., regulus at 426,748l., and unwrought or partly wrought copper at 1,544,580l. Next to copper, the most important articles exported to Great Britain are sugar, of the value of 90,766l.; and wool of the value of 133,599l., in the year 1880.

The principal articles of British produce imported into Chili are cotton and woollen manufactures and iron. In 1880, the total imports of cotton fabrics were of the value of 936,109l.; of woollens, 143,551l.; and of iron, wrought and unwrought, 212,918l.

The commercial navy of Chili consisted, end of September 1878, of 87 vessels, of 22,434 tons, including 22 steamers, of 9,641 tons.

Chili was among the first States in South America in the construction of railways. At the end of June 1878, the total length of lines open for traffic was 977 English miles, while 209 miles more were in course of construction.

The post-office carried 7,572,987 letters and 9,129,748 newspapers and book parcels in the year 1879. There were 347 post-offices open at the end of the year. The postal revenue was 49,592l., and the expenditure 41,800l.

The length of telegraph lines was reported, at the end of 1879, at 5,186 miles. The number of telegraph offices at the same date was 143, of which 127 belonged to the state. In the year 1879 the telegraph carried 239,083 messages.

# Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CHILI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Alberto Blest-Gana, accredited March 6, 1868.

Secretaries.—Carlos Morla Vicuna; Carlos Zanartu.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHILI.

Minister and Consul-General.—Hon. Francis John Pakenham, formerly

Secretary of Legation in Denmark; appointed Minister March 8, 1878.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Chili are :-

#### MONEY.

The Pesos, or Dollar = 100 Centavos . Average rate of exchange, 4s. Weights and Measures.

The Ounce. . . . = 1.014 ounce avoirdupois,

", Libra . . . . = 1.014 lb. ", Quintal . . . = 101.44 ", ", Vara . . . = 0.927 yard.

", Vara . . . = 0.927 yard.
", Square Vara . . = 0.859 square yard.

The metric system of France has been legally established in Chili, but the old weights and measures are still in general use.

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# COLOMBIA.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.)

# Constitution and Government.

The federative republic of Colombia, officially styled the United States of Colombia, was formed by the Convention of Bogota, concluded Sept. 20, 1861, by the representatives of nine states previously a part of New Granada. A constitution, bearing date May 8, 1863, vests the executive authority in a president elected for two years, while the legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. numbering 27 members, is composed of representatives of the nine states, each deputing three senators; the House of Representatives, numbering 66 members, is elected by universal suffrage, each state forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants, and a second for every additional 20,000. Besides the central government thus created, each of the nine states has its own legislature and chief executive officer, the latter called Governor in all except Panama, which gives him the title of President.

The President of Colombia has at his side a Vice-President, acting as chairman of the Senate, and his executive functions must be exercised through four ministers, or secretaries, responsible to Congress. His biennial term of office begins on the 1st of April,

President of the Republic. - General R. Nuñez, elected for the

biennial term commencing April 1, 1880.

The first head of the executive government of Colombia, after its establishment as a federative republic, was General Thomas Mosquera, who acted as Dictator from Sept. 20, 1861, till the proclamation of the constitution of 1863, under which Don Manuel Murillo Toro was elected President for two years, commencing April 1, 1864. General Mosquera was chosen his successor, but before his term of office had expired he came into conflict with the Congress of the republic, and on the 23rd of May was deposed and imprisoned, his place being filled provisionally by the Vice-President, General Santos Gutierrez, who was subsequently elected President for the next term. From 1872 to 1875 the Executive underwent constant changes in consequence of uninterrupted civil

Seat of the central government is the federal city of Bogota.

## Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The revenue of the central government for the financial year ending the 31st of August 1876, amounted to 3,749,486 pesos, or 769,897l., and the expenditure to 2,858,532 pesos, or 571,706l., leaving a surplus of 890,953 pesos, or 178,190l. The following table gives the estimated sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the financial year ending August 31, 1878:—

Receipts 1877-78.	Pesos.	Expenditure 1877-78.	Pesos.
Customs	3,000,000	Home Department .	240,023
Mint	12,000	Justice	27,832
Post Office	60,000	Foreign Affairs .	63.700
Telegraphs	40,000	Public instruction .	331,120
National property .	50,000	Pensions	116,220
Panama railway .	250,000	Army	1,138,160
Salt mines	1.280,000	Finance	1,150,430
Church property .	6,800	Public Works	2,179,300
Miscellaneous	10,000	Post Office	433,986
Sabanilla railway .	100,000	National Debt	1,372,994
Miscellaneous	30,000	Treasury	76,034
	-	Church	6,633
		Miscellaneous	133,500
Total	4,838,800	Total	7,269,932
	£967,760		£1,453,986

In 1879-80 the revenue was 5,651,905 pesos, or 1,130,381*l*. and the expenditure 5,773,575 pesos, or 1,154,715*l*.

The public debt was reported to amount to 53,085,644 pesos, or 10,617,129l., at the end of 1877, three-fourths of which sum was due to British creditors, who hold as security on mortgage the chief source of revenue of the republic, that derived from the customs. The interior debt was estimated to amount to 20,500,000 pesos, or 4,100,000l. at the end of 1877.

The federal army, by the terms of the constitution, is to number 2,000 men on the peace-footing. In case of war, each of the states is bound to furnish a contingent of one per cent of the population, raising the total strength of the army to about 27,000 men.

### Area and Population.

The area of the republic is estimated to embrace 504,773 English square miles, of which 330,756 square miles are north of the equator, and the remainder south of the equator. According to a rough enumeration taken in 1871, the population at that date was 2,913,343, divided as follows, between the nine states of the Confederacy:—

States		Area: English square miles	Population
Antioquia Bolivar Boyaca Cauca Cundinamarca Magdalena Panama Santander Colima		22,316 21,345 33,351 257,462 79,810 24,440 31,571 16,409 18,069	365,974 247,100 482,874 435,078 409,602 85,255 220,542 425,427 230,891
	Total .	504,773	2,902,743

The most important of the nine states of Colombia, the state of Panama, comprises the whole isthmus of that name, known historically as the Isthmus of Darien. The extreme length of the state from east to west is about 360 miles, but the sinuscities of the coast give about 400 miles on the Atlantic and 600 on the Pacific Ocean.

# Trade and Commerce.

The total imports and total exports were as follows in each of the five years, ending June 30, from 1876 to 1880:—

Years ending June 30	Impo	orts	Exp	orts
1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	Pesos 7,328,928 6,709,109 8,708,797 10,787,654 10,387,003	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 1,465,785 \\ 1,341,821 \\ 1,741,759 \\ 2,157,531 \\ 2,077,401 \end{array}$	Pesos 14,477,897 10,049,071 11,111,197 13,711,511 13,804,981	£ 2,895,579 2,009,814 2,222,139 2,742,302 2,760,996

The foreign trade of Colombia is mainly with Great Britain and the United States. Far more important than the direct commerce is the transit trade, passing through the two ports of Panama and of Colon, or Aspinwall, which, united by railway, connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. The transit trade across the Isthmus of Panama is of the estimated value of 17,000,000l. per annum, about two-thirds representing the trade from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and one-third that in the opposite direction.

The following table gives the total value of the exports sent from Colombia to Great Britain, and of the imports of British home produce entered into Colombia, in each of the five years from

Years	Exports from Colombia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Colombia
1876	£ 681,913	£ 783,183
1877	472.021	912,110
1878	932,936	1,031,952
1879	926,114	882,190
1880	838,439	1,039,806

Of the exports from Colombia to Great Britain the most important articles in 1880 were Peruvian bark, of the value of 371,790l., raw cotton, of the value of 189,253l., and coffee, of the value of 70,582l. At the head of the articles of British home produce imported into Colombia in 1880 were manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 660,573l. The other principal articles imported from Great Britain in 1880 were linen manufactures, of the value of 63,616l.; and woollens, of the value of 60,638l.

At the end of June 1878, the republic had railways of a total length of 66 Engl. miles, the principal line, 47 miles in length, traversing the Isthmus of Panama, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The Post-office of Colombia carried 463,832 letters and 413,358 newspapers in the year 1879-80.

There were 1,835 miles of telegraphs in 1880. The number of despatches was 150,204.

### Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

.1. OF COLOMBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—General S. Camargo. Secretary.—A. Gutierrez.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COLOMBIA.

Minister and Consul-General.—Augustus Henry Mounsey. Secretary.—C. O'Leary, V.C.

# Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Colombia, and the British equivalents, are:—

#### MONEY.

The Peso, or dollar, of 10 reals: approximate value, 4s.

The currency is almost entirely imported, the gold coins consisting of doubloons of Spain, equal to 16 dollars, of British sovereigns, condors, and half condors, and the silver of pesos, reals, half reals, and quarter reals. There are no home-struck copper coins. In

foreign mercantile transactions, the French five-franc piece, equal to one peso, is most generally in use.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of France was introduced into the republic in 1857, and the only weights and measures recognised by the Government are the French. In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,205 pounds avoirdupois, is the standard. In ordinary commerce, the arroba, of 25 pounds, the quintal, of 100 pounds, and the carga, of 250 pounds, are generally used. The Colombian libra is equal to 1.102 pounds avoirdupois. regards measures of length, the English yard is mostly employed, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

# Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Colombia.

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Report by Mr. O'Leary, Secretary of Legation, on the finances, trade, and navigation of the United States of Colombia, dated Bogotú, September 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1878.

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### COSTA RICA.

(REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.)

### Constitution and Government.

The republic of Costa Rica, an independent state since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1839 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a constitution bearing date December 22, 1871. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a congress of one chamber, called the Congreso Constitucional, chosen in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by universal suffrage. The members of the Congreso Constitucional are elected for the term of four years, one half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a President, elected in the same manner as the Congress for the term of four years. He is assisted in his functions by two Vice-Presidents, elected annually in May, for the term of one year, by the Congress.

President of the Republic.—Tomas Guardia, elected pro tempore

August 1878.

There have been constant changes in the executive in recent years, owing to civil wars and insurrections, which did not allow

many Presidents to serve the full term of office.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by four ministers, viz., of the Interior and Justice; of Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs; of Finance and Commerce; and of Public Works.

### Revenue, Population, and Trade.

In the budget estimates for the year ending April 1880, voted by Congress, the revenue was estimated at 2,802,279 dollars, or 560,455*l.*, and the expenditure at 3,460,597 dollars, or 692,119*l.* The revenue is drawn mainly from three sources, namely customs, the spirit monopoly, and the tobacco monopoly, the first of which was estimated to produce 984,201 dollars, or 196,841*l.*, the second 766,321 dollars, or 153,269*l.*, and the third 409,140 dollars, or 81,828*l.*, in the financial year ending April 30, 1880.

The chiefitem of expenditure was railways, 1,255,901 dollars, and next war, 451,963 dollars. In the budget for 1881 the revenue was 3,164,051 dollars, or 632,810*L*, and the expenditure

the same.

Costa Rica has no internal debt. The foreign debt of the republic consists of a six per cent. loan, of the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l*., contracted in England in 1871, and a seven per cent. loan, of the nominal amount of 2,400,000*l*.—issued at 82—contracted in 1872.

The government of the republic ceased payment, both of interest and sinking fund, upon the first loan in 1872, and as regards the second loan, the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Loans reported in 1875 that 'except the sums retained in England out of the proceeds, the bondholders never received anything whatever in respect of the principal or interest of the debt.'

The area of the republic is calculated to embrace 26,040 English square miles, including some disputed territories on the northern frontier. There exist only vague estimates as regards the population, calculated to number from 180,000 to 190,000 souls, but stated at twice the amount in government returns. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants are aborigines, or 'Indians.' The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly in a small district on the Rio Grande, around the capital, the city of San José.

The following table gives the estimated value, in pounds sterling, of the total exports and the total imports of Costa Rica in each of the five years from 1874 to 1878:—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1874 1875 1876 1877 1878	£ 912,800 911,210 1,061,482 1,001,481 681,891	£ 570,000 572,300 623,510 610,162 521,740

The exports consist almost exclusively of coffee, the quantity exported in the year 1878 amounting to 5,519,680 pounds, valued at 3,409,455 dollars, or 681,891l. In the year 1876, the exports of coffee amounted to 24,163,500 pounds, of an estimated value of 4,673,420 dollars, or 934,685l.

The commercial intercourse of Costa Rica is chiefly with the United Kingdom, but it is not reported on in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which throws the statistics of the republic together with other states, under the general heading of 'Central America.' For the value of the imports and exports thus given, see GUATEMALA, page 541.

A line of railway, from Alajuela to Limon, 114 miles in length, destined to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, was in progress in Costa Rica during the year 1879. The first portion of the line, between Alajuela and Cartago, 42 miles long, was opened for traffic in March 1873, but the works came to a standstill from 1874 to 1879, owing to want of funds. Since then other 30 miles have been opened.

There are telegraph lines of a total length of 627 kilomètres, or 388 English miles, with 16 telegraph offices.

## Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives

1. OF COSTA RICA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.-John A. Le Lacheur.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COSTA RICA.

Minister and Consul-General .- F. St. John.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Costa Rica, and the British equivalents, are :-

The Dollar, of 100 Centavas . . approximate value, 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

. . . = 1.014 lbs. avoirdupois. The Libra

.. Quintal . = 25.35. Arroba .

. = 11 Imperial bushel. " Fanega .

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use, but. the introduction of the French metric system is contemplated.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Costa Rica.

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# ECUADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR.)

# Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the Central American Free-state founded by Simon Bolivar on the ruins of the Spanish colony and kingdom of New Granada. By its constitution, dating March 31, 1843, the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses, the first consisting of 18 senators and the second of 30 deputies, both elected by universal suffrage. The Congress has to assemble on the 15th September of every year at Quito, the capital and seat of the government, without being summoned by the government. The nomination of the President takes place, in an indirect manner, by 900 electors, returned by the people for the purpose. The electors appoint, together with the head of the executive, a Vice-President, who, in certain cases, may be called upon by Congress to succeed him before his term of office has come to an end. The Vice-President also fills the func-

President of the Republic.-Don José de Veintemilla, elected President September 8, 1876; appointed Dictator, for an unlimited period, by a Convention, July 10, 1878.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of three ministers who, together with himself and the Vice-President, are responsible, individually and collectively, to the Congress. is no power of veto with the President, nor can he dissolve, shorten, or prorogue the sittings of Congress. By the terms of the constitution no citizen can enjoy titular or other distinctions, nor are hereditary rights or privileges of rank and race allowed to exist within the territory of the republic.

# Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue in the year 1876 was reported to have amounted to 331,000l.; and the expenditure to 480,000l. About one-half of the revenue is derived from customs duties on imports at the port of Guayaquil, which produced 1,174,058 dollars currency, or 167,723L in 1876. At the commencement of 1877 the liabilities of the republic amounted, according to returns of that date, to 3,274,000%, made up of a foreign debt of 1,824,000%, contracted in England in 1855, and internal liabilities amounting to 1,450,000%.

The standing army is reported to number 1,200 men, while the navy consisted in 1879 of three small steamers.

The following table gives the estimated area and population of each of the ten provinces according to official returns of the year 1875:—

Pı	ovince	es				Area : English square miles	Population
Chimborazo .					- 1	5,544	110,860
Los Rios .						11.310	- 61,922
Esmeraldas .						7.439	8,000
Guayas	1010					11,502	87,427
Imbabura .		1	-1			11,623	77,379
Leon and Azuay		- 1				7,378	225,243
Loja						10,320	60,784
Manavi						5,761	59,098
Oriente .						168,460	73,143
Pichincha .						9,035	102,281
Indians, unsettled		•	•	•	•		200,000
Total .				•		248,372	1,066,137

Not included in the above statement are the Galapagos, or Tortoise Islands, with an area of 2,950 English square miles, but nearly deserted, which belong to Ecuador.

The capital of the republic, Quito, has an estimated population of 80,000.

The foreign commerce of Ecuador is mainly with the United Kingdom, and centres in Guayaquil. The total value of the exports of Ecuador to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into Ecuador, was as follows in the five years 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Ecuador to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Ecuador
	£	£
1876	244,517	225,273
1877	185,791	251,875
1878	299,784	200,111
1879	523,172	281,985
1880	647,331	352,313

The chief articles of export from Ecuador to Great Britain in the year 1880 consisted of Peruvian bark of the value of 389,323l., and cocoa, of the value of 208,420l. Of the imports of British produce into Ecuador, cotton goods, to the value of 255,433l., formed the principal article in 1880.

# Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—A. Gonzales.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR.

Minister and Consul-General.—Frederic Douglas-Hamilton, appointed December 12, 1872.

# Money, Weights, and Measures.

The chief coin is the dollar, also called piaster, of the approximate value of 4s.; but the money in circulation is chiefly that of France, Great Britain, and the United States. By a law of December 6, 1856, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the republic.

# Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Ecuador.

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Report of Mr. Vice-Consul Smith on the commerce of Ecuador, dated Guayaquil, April 18, 1872; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. III.

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### GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

### Constitution and Government.

The republic of Guatemala, established on April 17, 1839, after having formed part for eighteen years of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a constitution proclaimed October 2, 1859. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a Congress of two chambers, called the Council of State and the House of Representatives, the first consisting of 24 and the second of 52 members. Both chambers are elected for four years, the House of Representatives by the people, and the Council of State by the House. The executive is vested in a President, also elected for four years. Since the year 1871, when the priestly party was driven from power, there have been repeated Presidential elections.

President of the Republic.—General Rufino Barrios, elected

May 1874.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of four departments, of Foreign Affairs, of Interior and Finance, of Public Works, and of War.

### Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue in the year 1880 was estimated at 5,304,638 dollars, or 1,060,927l., and expenditure at the same. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were as follows in the year 1879:—

Sources of Revenue	Dollars
Import Duties . Export Duties . Spirit Licences . Tax on sugar-cane plantations . Extraordinary and Miscellaneous Receipts Surplus of 1878	1,144,158 267,668 900,988 41,305 2,159,021 21,617
Total Revenue	4,534,757 £906,951

Branches of Expenditure	
Interest of public debt	Dollars
ATHIV	1,000,382
Pensions	1,000,082
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,278,994
Interior and Di	24,671
	102,311
Public Works Public Instruction	734,852
Wiggellaw	312,092
Miscellaneous expenses	245,695
-	835,760
Total Expenditure	
Penditure .	4,534,757
he total debt of Guatamala	£906,951

The total debt of Guatemala on January 1, 1880, was returned at 7,334,358 dollars, or 1,466,8711. The liabilities consist of the remnant of an English loan contracted in 1828; of an English loan of 500,0001., raised in 1869, of another loan contracted at the end of 1876; and of several interior loans. There is besides a floating debt of unknown amount.

The army of Guatemala, the cost of which, as shown in the above statement, is not far from one-fourth of the total public expenditure, consists, nominally, of 2,180 men, rank and file. There is, besides, a militia of 33.229 men

The area of Guatemala is estimated at 41,830 English square miles. According to a census of 1880, there were at that date 1,215,310 inhabitants, of whom a third are of European descent, and the rest aborigines or 'Indians.' Guatemala is administratively divided into seventeen provinces, of which three, Escuintla, Sololá, and Suchitepeguez, are on the Pacific ocean, one, Yzabal, borders the Atlantic, and the rest are inland. Capital of the republic and seat of the government is Santiago de Guatemala, or Guatemala la Nueva, with 57,728 inhabitants, a tenth of them of European origin. The former capital, Santiago de Caballeros, or Guatemala la Antigua, which had once a population of 60,000, was partly destroyed by fire and earthquakes in 1773, and has now only 20,000 inhabitants.

The commercial intercourse of Guatemala is chiefly with Great Britain and the United States, the exports consisting of indigo, cochineal, coffee, and various other articles of agricultural produce, and the imports chiefly of textile fabrics. The estimated value of the total exports was 4,606,000 dollars, or 921,200*l*., in 1879, and 4,425,000 dollars, or 885,000*l*., in 1880. The total imports were of the estimated value of 3,647,000 dollars, or 729,400*l*, in 1880. The foreign trade is almost entirely with Great Britain and the United States.

The value of the commercial intercourse of the republic with the

United Kingdom is not reported in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which summarizes, under the heading 'Central America,' the commerce of the five states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador, with Great Britain. The commercial intercourse of the whole of 'Central America' with the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, which gives the value of the exports from 'Central America' to Great Britain, and that of the imports of British produce into 'Central America' in each of the five years 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Central America to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Central America		
	£	£		
1876	934,772	715,732		
1877	1,380,361	930,248		
1878	968,438	732,018		
1879	1,385,940	722.628		
1880	1,338,926	658.476		

The principal articles exported from Central America to Great Britain in the year 1880 were coffee, of the value of 932,128*l.*, and indigo, of the value of 313,014*l*. The staple article of British produce imported into Central America consists of cotton manufactures, the value of these imports amounting to 466,791*l*. in 1880.

The Post-office carried 164,828 letters and 42,268 newspapers in the year 1877. The first line of railway in Guatemala, from San-José to Esquntla (13 miles), was opened June 18, 1880. Of telegraphs there were 1,200 miles, with 61 offices, in 1880.

# Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF GUATEMALA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Crisanto Medina, accredited February 22, 1879. Consul-General.—Benjamin Isaac, accredited December 27, 1879.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GUATEMALA.

Minister and Consul-General .- F. St. John.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Guatemala, and the British equivalents, are:—

#### MONEY.

The Dollar or Piaster, of 100 Centavas . . approximate value, 4s.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Libra .			==	1.014 lbs. avoirdupois
., Quintal.		٠.	==	101.40 1

" Arroba . . . . = 25.35 "

,, Fanega. . . . =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use.

# Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Guatemala.

# 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Mensage dirigido por el exmo. Señor Presidente de la Rep. de Guatemala à la camara de representantes. 4. Guatemala, 1879.

Report by Mr. Edwin Corbett, British Chargé d'Affaires, on the financial position of the Republic of Guatemala, dated Guatemala, January 12, 1870; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. I. 1871.

Report by Mr. Consul Magee on the trade, manufactures, and navigation of the Republic of Guatemala, dated November 4, 1873, in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part I. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. Sidney Locock, British Charge d'Affaires, on the imports and exports of Guatemala in 1874, dated Guatemala, July 7, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part IV. 1875. S.

Tables of Imports and Exports of Guatemala; in 'Statistical Tables relating to Foreign Countries.' Part XII. Fol. London, 1878.

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Bernouilli (Dr. Gustav), Reise in der Republic, Guatemala. In Dr. A. Petermann's 'Mittheilungen.' 4. Gotha, 1873.

Fröbel (Julius), Aus America. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1857-58.

Lafernière (J.), De Paris à Guatemala, Notes de voyage au Centre-Amérique. 8. Paris, 1877.

Marr (Wilhelm), Reise nach Central-America. 2 vols. 8. Hamburg, 1863. Morelot (I.), Voyage dans l'Amérique centrale. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1859. Scherzer (Karl, Ritter von), Wanderungen durch die mittelamerikanischen Freistaaten. 8. Braunschweig, 1857.

Squier (E. G.), The States of Central America. 8. London, 1868.

Whetham (J. W. Boddam), Across Central America. 8. London, 1877.

#### HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE DE HAÏTI.)

#### Constitution and Government.

The republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, is governed under a constitution proclaimed June 14, 1867. By its terms the legislative power rests in a National Assembly, divided into two chambers, respectively called the Senate and the House of Commons. The latter is elected by the direct vote of all male citizens for the term of three years, while the members of the Senate are nominated for two years by the House of Commons from a list presented by the electoral colleges. The executive power is in the hands of a President, who, according to the Constitution, must be elected by the people, but in recent years has generally been chosen by the united Senate and House of Commons, sitting in National Assembly, and in some instances by the troops, and by delegates of parties acting as representatives of the people. The nominal term of office of the President is four years; however, it is generally cut short by insurrections.

President of the Republic.—General Salomon, elected October 23, 1879, as successor to General Boisrond-Canal, president from 1876

to 1879.

The administration of the republic is carried on, under the President, by four heads of departments.

# Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue and expenditure are known only by estimates, long-continued civil war having brought extreme disorder into the finances of the republic. It was reported that the receipts from customs, chief source of revenue, amounted to 4,195,000 piastres, or 839,000*l*., in the year 1877. The total public revenue is calculated to have amounted in recent years to about 900,000*l*., and

the expenditure to 1,400,000l.

There is a large floating debt, consisting chiefly of paper money issued by successive governments, the greater mass enormously depreciated by frequent repudiation, and by forgery on a vast scale. There is also a foreign debt, consisting of a loan of 11,949,840 francs, or 477,994l., contracted at Paris in 1825, and of other liabilities incurred towards France, the total amounting to 32,049,840 francs, or 1,281,994l. No interest has for years been paid on this debt. Nevertheless, the government issued, in June 1875, with partial success, a new foreign loan of 83,453,000 francs, or 3,338,120l., through the house of Marcuard & Co., Paris, the avowed object

being to extinguish the old debt, both home and foreign, and to employ the remainder for the construction of two lines of railway. It is reported that since October 10, 1881, the National Bank of Haiti has entered into activity with a capital of 800,000% in 2,000 shares. It is also charged with the emission of a new decimal coinage, to take the place of the various coins in circulation in the republic. It may also issue banknotes, but for not more than three times the cash in its possession,

The army, under a 'law of reorganisation' passed by the National Assembly in 1878, consists, nominally, of 6,828 men, chiefly infantry. There is a special 'Guard of the Government,' numbering 650 men, commanded by 10 generals, who also act as aides-de-camp to the

president of the republic.

The area of the republic, which embraces the western portion of the Island of Haiti-the larger but less populated eastern division forming the republic of San Domingo (see pp. 569-71)—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. A census of the population does not exist; the inhabitants, the moiety of whom are negroes and the rest French-speaking mulattoes, with very few of European descent, are calculated by the best authorities to number about 572,000, while official estimates give them at 800,000. of the republic is Port-au-Prince, with 22,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour.

The commercial intercourse of the republic is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the former contributing about 45 per cent. and the latter 40 per cent. to the aggregate imports and The total annual imports in the three years 1875 to 1877averaged 1,180,0001., and the exports 1,300,0001. The principal

articles exported are coffee, mahogany, and logwood.

There is no report of the exact value of the commercial intercourse of the republic with the United Kingdom in the 'Annual Statement,' published by the Board of Trade, which throws Haiti together with San Domingo. But as the population of the latter state is only about one-fourth of that of Haiti, an estimate may be made of the respective distribution of exports and imports during the five years 1876 to 1880, given in the following table:-

Years	Exports from Haiti and San Do- mingo to the United Kingdom.	Imports of British Produce into Haiti and San Domingo.
1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 409,961 247,376 187,367 104,239 187,212	£ 356,447 388,203 333,507 151,006 504,425

The chief export to the United Kingdom in 1879 was coffee, of the value of 30,315%. Previously raw cotton was also exported in

HAITI.

545

considerable quantities, but the value of these exports sank from 76,786l. in 1872, to 25,493l. in 1873, to 17,224l. in 1874, to 238l. in 1879, and to 45l. in 1880. The staple article of British produce imported into Haiti and San Domingo consists of cotton manufactures, valued at 335,369l. in 1880.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HAITI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Charles Seguy Villevaleix, accredited May 1876.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAITI.

Minister and Consul-General. - Major Robert Stuart, appointed Oct. 28, 1874.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Haiti, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The Piastre, or dollar. . . approximate value, 4s. French gold and silver coins are in current use.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures in use are those of France.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Haiti.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report by Mr. Consul-General St.-John on the commerce and shipping of Haiti, dated Port-au-Prince, December 22, 1872; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Consuls on British Trade abroad.' Part I. 8. London, 1873.

Report by Major Robert Stuart, British Minister, on the commerce and shipping of Haiti, dated Port-au-Prince, Feb. 5, 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Major Robert Stuart on the Island of Haiti, dated Port-au-Prince, February 3, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Major Robert Stuart on the commerce, industry, and finances of Haiti, dated Port-au-Prince, April 1878; in Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Explosers and Location.' Part III 1878. 8 London 1878.

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Nau (K.), Histoire des Caziques de Haïti. 8. Port-au-Prince, 1855.

# HONDURAS.

(República del Honduras.)

# Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Honduras, established in 1839, on the dissolution of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a charter proclaimed in November 1865. It gives the legislative power to a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of seven members, three of whom are elected annually, and the Chamber of Deputies of fourteen members, one-half of whom are elected annually. executive authority rests with a President, elected for four years.

President of the Republic .- Don Marco Aurelio Soto, elected President May 29, 1877, as successor of Don Crecencio Gomez, President from 1876 to 1877.

There have been no regular elections of Presidents in recent years, and none served the full term of office. The predecessor of Don Crecencio Gomez, Don Ponciano Leiva, succeeded Don Celeo Arias, elected 1872, who fled from the capital and was driven from power in February 1874, in consequence of an invasion of the republic by the troops of San Salvador. The same troops deposed, in a preceding invasion, May 1872, General Medina, predecessor of Don Celeo Arias, elected President in 1870.

The administration of the republic is carried on by a Council of State, composed of two ministers, appointed by the President, one senator elected by both Houses of Congress, and the Judge of the Supreme Court.

# Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The finances of the republic are in great disorder owing to prolonged civil strife, aggravated in 1872 by wars with Guatemala and San Salvador, which continued, with short interruptions, till the end of June 1876, when exhaustion on all sides brought about a peace. In 1879-80 the revenue was 969,854 dollars, or 193,9711, and the expenditure 854,352 dollars, or 170,8701; the budget for 1880-81 estimated the revenue at 861,970 dollars, or 172,394l., and expenditure 759,930 dollars, or 151,986l. About one-half of the revenue for 1879-80 was derived from customs duties. The expenditure for several years exceeded the revenue, and the deficits were covered by loans.

The foreign debt of Honduras amounted to a total of 5,990,1081. at the end of 1876. No interest has been paid since 1872, and its

accumulation has (1881) considerably increased the above The debt consists of three loans: the first contracted at the London Stock Exchange in 1867, for the nominal amount of 1,000,000l.; the second issued in London and Paris in 1868, for the nominal amount of 2,490,108l.; and the third, negotiated at the London Stock Exchange in 1870, for the nominal amount of 2,500,000l. The first and third loans were at 10 per cent., and issued at the price of 80, and the second loan was at 6 per cent.. and issued at 75. All the loans were raised for the professed object of constructing an interoceanic railway from Port Cortez, or Puerto Caballos, on the Atlantic, to the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific, 232 miles in length. But only a short section of the line, on the Atlantic side, 53 miles in length, was constructed in 1875, and then lying abandoned—the contractors having received on account of the works 689,745l., being but a part of the amount due—and there was no further attempt at the time to open the railway. The interest in arrear on the three loans amounted, at the end of 1875, to 1,230,164l., bringing the total indebtedness, in respect to principal and interest, to 7,220,2721. If paid, the interest and sinking fund on the three loans would amount to an annual charge of 695,700l. on the public revenue of Honduras—130,000l. in respect of the first; 240,700l. in respect of the second; and 325,000l. in respect of the third loan—or more than seven times the estimated total receipts of the government of the republic.

In May 1872 the government of Honduras issued at the London Stock Exchange the prospectus of a 'ten per cent. ship railway loan' of 15,000,000l., 'for the purpose of adapting the present interoceanic railway, now in course of construction, to a ship railway across the republic of Honduras,' that is 'a railway capable of conveying ships of large tonnage, without disturbing the cargo, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to and from Puerto Caballos on the former, and the Bay of Fonseca on the latter.' The loan was to be in 150,000 bonds of 100l. each, issued at the price of 80, and repayable in fifteen years. It met with no subscribers.

The area of the republic, divided administratively into seven departments, is calculated to embrace 39,600 English square miles, with a population of 250,000 souls, or nine inhabitants to the square mile. Both area and population are only known through estimates, no enumeration having as yet taken place. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' and the sparse European-descended population, mainly of Spanish origin, is in the small ports on the Pacific coast and in the town of Santa Rosas, in the tobacco districts of Gracias. Capital of the republic is the ancient town of Comayagua, with 9,000 inhabitants, situated nearly in the centre of the state, and chief station on the planned interoceanic railway.

The exports of Honduras consist chiefly of mahogany, hides, tobacco, cattle, and indigo, the total value estimated at about 1,000,000 dollars, or 200,000l. per annum, while the imports comprise cotton goods, silks, and hardware. The resources of the country are at present wholly undeveloped. There are no official returns of the value of either the imports or exports, owing partly to the customs at the principal ports being farmed out to individuals whose interest it is to conceal all facts concerning their revenue. The commerce is mainly with Great Britain, but the value is not given in the 'Annual Statement' of the Board of Trade, which merges Honduras into 'Central America.' (See page 541.)

In 1879 there were 19 post offices which carried 96,973 letters; the revenue was 7,651l. and expenses 3,614l. There are 658 miles of

# Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HONDURAS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—G. Kattengell, accredited April 24, 1869. 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HONDURAS.

Minister and Consul-General .- F. St. John,

# Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Honduras and the British equivalents, are as follows :-

#### MONEY.

The Dollar, of 100 cents: approximate value, 4s.

# WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Arroba for wine  $\vdots$   $= 3\frac{1}{4}$  imporial gallons.  $\vdots$   $= 2\frac{3}{4}$  .  $\vdots$  = 1.09 vara = 1 yard. ,, Fanega . . . . =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  imperial bushel.

# Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Honduras.

# 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Gaceta Official de Honduras. Comayagua, 1879.

Trade of Central America with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom in the year 1880.' Imp. 4. London, 1881.

# 2. Non-Official Publications.

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Marr (Wilhelm), Reise nach Central-America. 2 vols. 8. Hamburg, 1863. Pelletier (Consul E.), Honduras et ses ports. Documents officiels sur le chemin de fer interocéanique. 8. Paris, 1869.

Reichardt (M.), Centro-America. 8. Braunschweig, 1851.

Scherzer (Karl, Ritter von), Wanderungen durch die mittelamerikanischen Freistaaten Nicaragua, Honduras und San Salvador. 8. Braunschweig, 1857. Squier (E. G.), Honduras: descriptive, historical, and statistical. 8. London, 1870.

#### MEXICO.

(REPÚBLICA MEXICANA.)

#### Constitution and Government.

THE present constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857. By the terms of it Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States-19 at the outset, but at present 27 in number, with 2 territories—each of which is permitted to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the supreme government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judiciary. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives, elected by each state, at the rate of one member for 80,000 inhabitants-331 in 1879hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are, twenty-five years' age, and eight years' residence in the state. The Senate consists of two members for each state, of at least thirty years of age, who are elected by a plurality of votes in the State Congress. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 2,000 dollars a year. The President and Vice-President are elected by the Congress of the States, and hold office for four years. Congress has to meet annually from January 1 to April 15, and a council of Government, consisting of the Vice-President and half the Senate, sits during the recesses.

President of the Republic.—General Gonzales; installed President of the Republic, as successor of General Porfirio Diaz, December

1, 1880.

The President was installed in power in consequence of a revolution which overthrew his predecessor, elected 1872, and re-elected 1876.

The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President, by a council of six ministers, heads of the departments of Justice, Finance, the Interior, Army and Navy, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works.

# Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is derived to the extent of more than two-thirds from customs duties, laid both on exports and imports, while nearly one-half of the total expenditure is for the maintenance of the army. The finances of the state have been for many years in great disorder, the expenditure exceeding constantly the revenue. The following statement gives the budget for 1881-2:—

Customs and harbour d	URCES	of R	EVENU	E.			
	uties .					Dollars	
Taxes			•	•		15,000,00	1
Stamps	٠.	•				4,000,000	í
Solo of			. 1		-		
Sale of national lands				•	•	3,500,000	}
FOST Offices and mint	•	•		•		35,000	)
Miscellaneous receipts		•				950,000	
receipts							
				•	•	2,240,000	
	Total	reven	na		ſ	25,725,000	
Process				•	5	£5,145,000	
Congress and	OF EX	PENDI	PURE.				
Sugress and exemitive r						Dollars	
Supreme Court of Inetia	a	9.11	•	•	•	1,038,734	
Ministry of the Interior						366,576	
Ministry of The Interior						3,149,757	
Ministry of Finance				•	•	0,149,107	
Ministry of War		•	•			4,173,585	
Ministry of Romaion 1 co.			• -			8,659,927	
Justice and education	irs .					317,660	
Dalli Tr		_			•		
Public Works		•	•	•		1,352,820	
•	·	100				6,162,637	
Tr.	040]					25,221,696	
4.	otal ex	cpendi	ture		3	20,221,096	
the budget estimates	C 7				( 1	25,044,339	
Coullistes	ior fr	no tim	~	7			

In the budget estimates for the financial year ending June 30, 1879, the total revenue was calculated at 16,128,807 dollars, or 3,225,761l., and the total expenditure at 22,108,046 dollars, or 4,421,6091., leaving a deficit of 5,979,239 dollars, or 1,195,8481.

There were deficits for the previous twenty years.

The public debt of Mexico, both internal and external, was estimated, in 1879, at 425,500,000 dollars, or 85,100,0001. But no official returns regarding it have been published since the reign of the Emperor Maximilian I., in 1865, when the total debt was stated to be 63,471,450l., bearing an annual interest of 3,945,094l. In the subjoined statement an abstract is given of these returns bearing date August 1, 1865 :-

Old English Three per Cent. Loan, as per settlement of 1851	Capital	Annual
Three per Cent. Stock created 1864, for settlement of overdue coupons of old loan	10,241,650	307,20g
Six per Cent. Anglo-French Loan of 1864 Six per Cent. Lottery Loan of 1865 Interest £600,000, Lottery Prizes £120,000, Sinking Fund £250,000	4,864,800	145,944 741,900
Six per Cent. Internal Mexican Debt, circa Admitted Claims of Foreigners bearing interest at	7,000,000	970,000 420,000
Amount due to French Government for war expenses at 31st March, 1865	6,000,000	360,000
Annual Payment to France on account of War Ex- Penses, as per Paris Convention of 1864	13,000,000	_
	_	1,000,000
Total	63,471,450	3,945,049

The actual Government of the republic does not recognise any portion of the above liabilities, except the Six per Cent. Internal Mexican debt, the interest of which has not been paid for a great number of years.

#### Area and Population.

The area of Mexico and number of inhabitants are chiefly known through estimates. The most reliable of these, based on partial enumerations made by the Government of the republic in 1874, state the area of Mexico to embrace a territory of 743,948 English square miles, with a total population of 9,343,470. The following table, drawn up after a report published in the 'Diario Oficial' of Mexico, June 7, 1875, gives the area and population of each of the 27 states composing the republic, with addition of the territory of Lower California, and the Federal district of Mexico, seat of the central Government:—

State	Area: English square miles	Population, 187
States :- Aguascalientes	2,895	89,715
Campeche	25,832	80,366
Chiapas	16,048	193,987
Chihuahua	83.746	180,668
Coahuila	50,890	98,397
Colima	3,743	65,827
Durango	42,510	185,077
Guanajuato	11,411	900,000
Guerrero	24,550	320,069
Hidalgo	8,163	404,207
Jalisco	39.168	966,689
México	7,838	663,557
Michoacan	25,689	618,240
Morelos	1,776	150,384
Nuovo-Leon	23,635	178,872
Oaxaca	33,591	648,779
Puebla	12,021	697,788
Querétaro	3,207	153,286
San Luis Potosi	27,500	460,322
Sinaloa	36,198	168,031
Sonora	79,021	109,388
Tabasco	11,851	83,707
Tamaulipas	30,225	140,000
Tlaxcala	1,620	121,663
Vera Cruz	26,232	504,950
Yucatán	29,567	422,365
Zacatecas	22,998	397,945
Territories: - Lower California	61,562	23,195
Federal District of Mexico .	461	315,996
Total	743,948	9,343,470

It is calculated that five millions, or rather more than one-half, of the population of the republic of Mexico, are pure 'Indians,' the rest comprising a mixture of various races, the white, or European-descended inhabitants, numbering from about 500,000 souls. Formerly existing distinctions of colour and race were abolished by the constitution of 1824, which admits persons of all colours to the equal enjoyment of civil and political rights.

# Trade and Industry.

The total imports of Mexico in the year 1876 were of the estimated value of 28,485,000 dollars, or 5,697,000*l*., and the value of the exports 25,435,000 dollars, or 5,087,000*l*. The chief article of export was silver, of the estimated value of 15,000,000 dollars, or 3,000,000*l*., the remainder comprising copper ores, cochineal, indigo, hides, and mahogany and other woods. The staple imports are cotton and linen manufactures, wrought iron, and machinery. More than two-thirds of the total trade of Mexico is carried on with the United States, and the remainder with France, Germany, and Great Britain.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Mexico to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Mexico, in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Mexico to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Mexico
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 397,334 443,524 499,532 546,651 721,907 662,132 798,857 507,082 582,759 628,071	£ 1,049,013 843,186 1,194,124 1,124,613 884,901 502,224 995,510 773,331 693,123 1,225,567

The principal articles of export from Mexico to Great Britain in the year 1880 were mahogany, of the value of 218,604*l*.; and unrefined sugar, of the value of 98,113*l*. Cotton manufactures, of the value of 572,692*l*.; linens, of the value of 68,864*l*., and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 261,253*l*., formed the chief imports of the United Kingdom into Mexico in 1880.

The formerly valuable silver mines of Mexico, neglected for a long time, were partly reopened in 1864. The richest of all the mines now worked are those of Real del Monte and Pachuca, situated about sixty miles from the city of Mexico, and belonging to an Anglo-Mexican company. The total exports of silver ore from Mexico to the United Kingdom amounted in value to 801. in 1869, to 3,340l. in 1870, to 29,774l. in 1871, to 25,643l. in 1872, to 16,019l. in 1873, to 2,254l. in 1874, to 7,919l. in 1875, to 14,572l. in 1876, to 14,538l. in 1877, to 5,066l. in 1878, to 38,261l. in 1879, and to 22,395l. in 1880.

Mexico had 1,070 miles of railway open for traffic in 1881. The principal line, called the 'National Mexican,' 300 miles long, from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, with branch to Puebla, was commenced, under state aid, in 1864, and completed in 1869. The lines under construction include an Inter-Oceanic railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, between the mouth of the Coazacoalco and the Upper Lagoon on the Pacific side. This line will be

60 miles long, and was to be opened at the end of 1882.

The total length of telegraph lines, at the end of June 1881, was 10,580 English miles. There were, at the same date, 363 telegraph offices.

The post-office carried 4,406,410 letters in the year 1879-80. At the end of June 1881 there were 873 post offices in the republic.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

Mexico has no representatives in Great Britain, and the only representatives of Great Britain in Mexico are commercial agents at some of the outports.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Mexico and the British equivalents, are as follows:-

#### MONEY.

The Dollar, of 100 cents: approximate value, 4s.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The	Arroba	∫ for	wine			•	==	31 imperial gallons.	
-	22	٠,,	oil			W.	-	$2\frac{3}{4}$ ,, ,,	
22	Square	Vara		2.	٠.,		=	1.09  vara = 1  yard	
,,,	Fanega					•	=	11 imperial bushel.	

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#### NICARAGUA.

(REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

#### Constitution and Government.

The constitution of the republic of Nicaragua was proclaimed on August 19, 1858. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of two Houses, the upper called the Senate, comprising ten members, and the lower, called the House of Representatives, eleven members. Both branches of the legislature are elected by universal suffrage, the members of the House of Representatives for the term of four, and those of the Senate for the term of six years. The executive power is with a President elected for four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Joaquin Zavala, elected President of the Republic, March 1, 1879, as successor of Don Pedro

Chamorro, President from 1875 to 1879.

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the four departments of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction, and War and Marine.

## Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The revenue of the republic in the year 1879-80 was 487,218l., and the expenditure 514,027l., leaving a deficit of 26,809l. There were annual deficits, increasing in amount, since the year 1865. Two-thirds of the total annual revenue are derived from government monopolies on spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder, and the remainder chiefly from import duties and a tax on slaughtered cattle. The expenditure is principally for the maintenance of an army of two thousand men, and the payment of interest of the public debt.

The total amount of the public debt at the end of 1877 was estimated at 9,500,000 dollars, or 1,900,000*l*. The public liabilities

of Nicaragua were wholly contracted within the country.

The area of the republic is estimated at 49,500 English square miles, and the population at 350,000 souls, giving an average of nearly seven inhabitants to the square mile. There are no census returns. The great mass of the population consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' Mulattoes, Negroes, and mixed races, and the number of Europeans and their descendants is very small and on the decrease. There are few towns, and the chief occupation of the inhabitants is the rearing of cattle, carried on in a rude fashion. Old capital of the republic is the city of Leon, ten miles from the Pacific, sur-

rounded by five active volcanoes, and partly in ruins. At present the seat of the government is the town of Managua, situated on the southern border of the great lake of the same name, with 8,000 inhabitants. The capital is provisional, being built on the slope of an active volcano, and liable therefore to instant destruction.

The commerce of Nicaragua is very small, and, in the absence of official returns, its value is not known. In the annual 'Statement of the Board of Trade,' the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with the Republic is merged into 'Central America.' (See page 541.)

# Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF NICARAGUA IN GREAT BRITAIN. Envoy and Minister.—General F. Guzman, accredited December 15, 1879.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NICARAGUA. Minister and Consul-General .- F. St. John.

# Money, Weights, and Measures.

The system of money, weights, and measures is the same as in Honduras. (See p. 548.)

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#### PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

#### Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. José Gaspar Rodriguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator, till his death, Sept. 20, 1840. Dr. Francia's reign was followed by a state of anarchy, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital of Asuncion, elected two nephews of the Dictator, Don Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, joint consuls of the republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio Lopez sole President, with dictatorial powers, which were continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power, by testamentary order, without opposition. President Lopez, in 1865, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the republic, June 1865. After a struggle of five years, Lopez was defeated and killed in the battle of Aquidaban, March 1, 1870.

A Congress, meeting at Asuncion in June 1870, voted a new constitution for Paraguay, which was publicly proclaimed on the 25th of November 1870. The constitution is modelled closely on that of the Argentine Confederation, the legislative authority being vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a House of Deputies, and the executive being entrusted to a President, elected for the term of six years, with a non-active Vice-President at his side.

President of the Republic.—General B. Caballero, appointed President of the Republic, pro tem., May 1881, as successor of Don Caudido Bareiro, elected September 1878.

Vice-President.—Don Adolfo Saguier, elected September 1878.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number, presiding over the departments of the Interior, of Finance, of Worship and Public Instruction, of War and Navy, and of Foreign Affairs.

# Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The public revenue of Paraguay is derived to the extent of about one-third from state property and monopolies, and the remainder from customs duties. According to the budget of the Minister of Finance, laid before Congress in the session of 1877, the public revenue for the year ending the 31st of December 1877 was estimated at 295,570 pesos, or 59,114l., and the expenditure at 228,650 pesos, or 45,730l., leaving a surplus of 66,920 pesos, or 13,384l.

In 1879 the expenditure was 54,000l., exclusive of the interest on the debt.

The republic had no debt until the war of 1865-70, which led to the raising of large internal loans. In 1871 and 1872, the Government contracted two foreign loans, the first of the nominal amount of 1,000,000l., and the second of 2,000,000l., each bearing 8 per cent. interest, through Messrs. Robinson, Fleming & Co., London. The loans, issued at the price of 80, were hypothecated on the public lands of Paraguay, valued at 19,380,000l. Payment of both interest and sinking funds on the two loans ceased in 1874. No part of the previous payments, according to the report of the select Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Loans, 1875, was provided by the Government of Paraguay, but the whole was derived from the proceeds of the loans themselves. Since these funds so set apart have been exhausted, no payment on account of interest or sinking fund has been made by the Government of Paraguay.' According to treaty stipulations arising out of the war of 1865-70, Paraguay is indebted to Brazil to the amount of 200,000,000 pesos, or 40,000,000l.; to the Argentine Confederation to the amount of 35,000,000 pesos, or 7,000,000l., and to Uruguay to the amount of 1,000,000 pesos, or 200,0001., being a total war debt of 236,000,000 pesos, or 47,200,0001.

The military force in the war against the united armies of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, carried on during the years 1865-70, comprised 60,000 men, including 10,000 cavalry, and 5,000 artillery. These troops were altogether disbanded afterwards, and the entire force in 1877 consisted of 185 foot soldiers, forming the

garrison of the capital.

# Area, Population, and Trade.

The frontiers of the republic, not well defined previous to the war of 1865-70-large territories considered to form part of it being claimed by Brazil, Bolivia, and the Argentine Confederationwere fixed by a Treaty of Alliance between Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and Uruguay, signed on the 1st of May 1865, to be within the 22 to 27 degrees latitude south, and the 57 to 60 degrees longitude west, of the meridian of Paris. Under its old limits, the territory was estimated to embrace 29,470 square leagues,

or 103,145 English square miles; but the new boundaries imposed by the conquerors in the war reduced the area to 16,590 square

leagues, or 57,303 English square miles.

An enumeration made by the Government in 1857 showed the population to number 1,337,439 souls. At the beginning of 1873 the number of inhabitants, according to an official return, was reduced to 221,079 souls, comprising 28,746 men and 106,254 women over fifteen years of age, with 86,079 children, the enormous disproportion between the sexes, as well as the vast decrease of the population, telling the results of the war. Since that date, another enumeration was taken in 1876, the returns of which state the population at 239,844, being an increase of 72,765 in three years. About one-third of the inhabitants are living in the central province, containing the capital, the rest being spread thinly as settlers over the remaining portion of cultivated country. Nearly three-fourths of the entire territory are national property.

The chief article of foreign commerce of Paraguay is the yerba maté, or Paraguayan tea, made of the leaves of the Ilex Paraguay-ensis tree, dried and reduced to powder, which are extensively consumed in all the States of South America. However, the total commerce of the republic is very small, the aggregate of imports and exports not amounting, on the average, to more than half a million sterling per annum. The imports are derived to the extent of three-fourths from Great Britain, and one-fourth from France and Germany. The British imports are passing entirely through the territories of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, and since the year 1862, when a few articles of machinery and furniture, valued at 1,764l., arrived from England, there has been no direct intercourse between Paraguay and

the United Kingdom.

The only railway in Paraguay is a short line of 45 English miles, from Asuncion, the capital, to Paraguary. There are no lines of telegraph but one at the side of this railway.

# Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF PARAGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul.—Juan Fleming, accredited Aug. 20, 1872.
There are no British representatives of any description in Paraguay.

# Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Paraguay, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The Peso, or Dollar = 100 Centenas . Average rate of exchange, 4s.

# WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

-	" AUGHI	S WWT	TIT	EASURES.
The	Quintal		_	101.40 lbs. avoirdupoi
	Arroba		==	25.35 avolraupon
"	Fanega .	N 4 -	==	1½ imperial bushel.
17	Lino (land measure)		-	691 Engl. sq. yards.
* 22	Legua madra .		-	12½ Engl. sq. miles.
1				a Br. ad. mues.

Since the end of the war of 1865-70, an extensive paper currency has been introduced into the republic. By a decree of the Government dated January 14, 1871, the value of the English sovereign was fixed at five pesos. Besides the above, the weights and measures of the Argentine Confederation and the currency of Brazil are in

# Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Paraguay.

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#### PERU.

(República del Perú.)

#### Constitution and Government.

The republic of Peru, one of the oldest of Spanish colonies in America, issued its declaration of independence July 28, 1821, but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule. The present constitution, proclaimed Aug. 31, 1867, is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former composed of deputies of the provinces, two for each, and the latter of representatives nominated by the electoral colleges of provinces and parishes, at the rate of one member for every 20,000 inhabitants. The parochial electoral colleges choose deputies to the provincial colleges, who in turn send representatives to Congress. In the session of 1876, the Senate was composed of 44 members, and the House of Representatives of 110 members.

The executive power is entrusted to a President, assisted by a Vice-President, both elected by the people for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Garcia Calderon, elected President of the Republic by a Congress called together by the victorious Chilian troops at Chorillos, near Lima, July 10, 1881, after the flight from the capital of General Pierola, President since December 1879.

The President has to exercise his executive functions through a cabinet of five ministers, holding office at his pleasure. The departments are those of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, of Justice, of

Finance and Commerce, and of War and the Navy.

By the terms of the constitution of 1867, there exists a colubpolitical, but not religious freedom, the charter prohibiting the public exercise of any other religion than the Roman Catholic, which is declared the religion of the state.

### Revenue, Army, and Navy.

The public revenue is mainly derived from the sale of guano, and to a small extent from customs. Direct taxation does not exist. Of the actual revenue and expenditure of the Government in recent years there are no official returns, but it is known that there were large annual deficits, the profits from the sale of guano not proving sufficiently large to cover the cost of immense public works, including a railway to the summit of the Andes, and the construction of an ironclad fleet, besides the payment of interest of a large debt.

The estimated expenditure of the year 1875 amounted to 12,500,000l., and the revenue to 10,220,000l., leaving a deficit of 2,280,000l.

Peru has a considerable public debt, divided into an internal and external. The internal liabilities are estimated at 4,000,000*l.*, exclusive of a floating debt of an unknown amount, greatly increased by large issues of paper money, made in 1879 and 1880 to carry on a war against Chili. The total of these issues was estimated, end of Oct. 1880, at 35,000,000 soles, or 7,000,000*l*. The foreign debt is made up of three loans contracted in England from 1869 to 1872:—

Foreign Loan.	N	Tominal Amount of I.
Pisco to Yea railway 5 per cent. loan, of 1869		. 290,000
Railway 6 per cent. loan of 1870		. 11,920,000
" 5 per cent. loan of 1872	٠,	. 36,800,000
Total		49 010 000

The 5 per cent. Pisco-Yca railway loan of 1869 was issued at the price of 71, and the 6 per cent. loan of 1870 at the price of  $82\frac{1}{2}$ . The loan of 1872, for the nominal amount of 36,800,000l., was issued partly, to the amount of 15,000,000l., for the construction of railways and other public works, and partly, to the amount of 21,800,000l., for the extinction of former debts. The two loans of 1870 and 1872 were secured on the guano deposits (now, 1882, in possession of Chili) and the general resources of Peru.

In consequence of the breaking out of a war with Chili, disastrous for Peru, and which led to the raising of large loans on high interest, the interest on the foreign debt of Peru was not paid in 1880-81.

The army of the republic was composed at the end of the year 1878 of eight battalions of infantry, numbering 5,600 men; of three regiments of cavalry, numbering 1,200 men; of two brigades of artillery, numbering 1,000 men; and of a Gendarmerie of 5,400 men, forming a total of 13,200 men. The number of men under arms was raised to 40,000 in May 1879, after the outbreak of hostilities against Chili, and further increased to 70,000 men in the summer of 1880, after the successful invasion of the territory by the Chilians.

The Peruvian navy consisted, at the beginning of November 1879, of 4 ironclads, the 'Atahualpa,' turret ship, with three 500-pounder guns; the 'Union,' 14 guns; the 'Victoria,' 2 guns, and the 'Loa,' 2 guns; and of six other steamers, the 'Callao,' 30 guns; the 'America,' 14 guns; the 'Chalaco,' 4 guns; the 'Tumbez,' 4 guns; the 'Chanchamaya,' 2 guns; and the 'Colon,' 2 guns. Previously to November 1879, the republic possessed two more ironclads, the 'Independencia,' a ram, carrying two 150-pounders, and the 'Huascar,' turret ship, built on the Clyde, with three 500-pounders, but these were lost in naval engagements against Chili. The remaining largest ironclad, the 'Atahualpa,' was purchased from the

United States in 1870. The ship carries, on revolving turrets, three guns, throwing shots of 500 pounds weight. She has  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inch armour from stem to stern, and when in action rises only six inches above the sea-level, with the further defence of being able to hurl streams of boiling water on an enemy attempting to get on board. The other three ironclads, the 'Union,' the 'Victoria,' and the 'Loa,' are of antiquated construction.

# Area and Population.

The area of Peru is estimated to extend over 503,000 English square miles, with a population, according to a census taken in 1876, of 2,673,075, comprising 1,352,151 males, and 1,320,924 females. The republic is divided into twenty-one departments, the area and population of which were reported as follows at the census

	Depart	ments				Area: English square miles	Population
Piura	Y.				1	10.00	
Cajamarca		_	-	•		13,931	135,709
Amazonas .			•	•		14,188	213,243
Loreto .	100	•	•	•	•	14,129	34,245
Libertad		•	•	•		32,727	61,125
Ancachs		•		•		15,649	147,541
Lima	- 1	•		•		17,405	284,091
Callao .	- *-	•		• .	3	14,760	f 226,922
Huancavelica	100	• .		•	J	20.5	31,492
Huanuco .		•	•	1.		10,814	104,140
Junin	• •	• 10	•		. 7		5 77,988
Ica			•		*	33,822	209,871
Ayacucho			. •			6,295	, 60,111
Duzco .	•.	. •				24,213	147 000
Puno		•	•			95,547	147,909
A wa and					1	39,743	237,083
Arequipa						27,744	256,594
Ioquegua .					7		160,282
arapaca .			4		>	42,387	\$ 28,786
acna			, <u>.</u>		1		42,002
purimac .	-		75	•		20,100	35,706
ambayeque.	100			•		62,325	119,246
				•		17,939	85,984
			Total			503,718	2,703,070

The conditions of peace with Chili (January 1882) involve the cession of the province of Tarapaca, and the guano deposits of the

It is estimated that 57 per cent. of the population of Peru are aborigines, or 'Indians,' and that 23 per cent. belong to mixed races, 'Cholos' and 'Zambos.' The remaining 20 per cent. are divided among descendants of Spaniards, Negroes, Chinese, and Europeans, the latter forming barely 2 per cent. of the total population, comprising chiefly Italians and Germans. At the enumeration of 1876 the population of the capital, Lima, was returned at 160,056.

# Trade and Industry.

The foreign commerce of Peru is chiefly with Great Britain and the United States, and it centres in the port of Callao, suburb of Lima, the capital.

The commercial intercourse between Peru and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from Peru to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Peru in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:-

Years	Exports from Peru to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Peru
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	# 3,971,968 4,211,723 5,219,572 4,501,213 4,884,181 5,630,670 4,696,502 5,232,305 3,388,532 2,652,623	£ 2,159,770 2,870,238 2,524,622 1,593,261 1,594,499 991,304 1,266,394 1,369,831 747,427 312,808

The staple articles of export from Peru to the United Kingdom are guano, cubic nitre, and sugar. During the ten years from 1871 to 1880, the quantities and value of the exports of guano from Peru to Great Britain were as follows:-

Years	Quantities	Value
1871	Tons	- 0 1111
1872	142,365	1 771 1 170
1072	74,401	1,711,176
1873	135,895	875,882
1874	94,346	1,722,854
875	04,040	1,207,679
876	86,042	1,068,570
877	156,864	1,000,070
	111,835	1,966,068
878	127,813	1,375,028
879		1,469,405
880	44,325	480,927
000	53,530	586,432

Guano was first brought to Europe by Alexander von Humboldt in 1802, but did not become an article of commerce till 1840. It PERU.

came to be exported in considerable quantities after the year 1852, when a difference with the United States as to the right of possession of the Lobos Islands was settled, through the mediation of Great Britain and France, in favour of Peru. The shipments of guano, entirely free before, were then taken in hand by the Government, being made a state monopoly.

Equal in importance to guano as an article of export to Great Britain, is cubic nitre, also a government monopoly. The exports of nitre were as follows in each of the years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Quantities	Value
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879	Tons 1,298,905 1,385,195 2,176,239 1,894,013 2,979,876 3,064,707 1,247,900 1,667,521 879,103 645,937	£ 1,015,415 1,045,883 1,604,040 1,134,008 1,793,110 1,761,450 841,074 1,238,625 602,872 492,421

The exports of sugar, in an unrefined state, small previous to the year 1869, assumed large proportions in recent years. The value of the exports of sugar rose from 512,112*l*. in 1874 to 912,799*l*. in 1876, and to 1,128,062*l*., in 1880. Among the minor articles of export to Great Britain are sheep and alpaca wool, of the value of 150,515*l*. in 1880; and copper, unwrought or part wrought, of the value of 43,686*l*. in 1880.

The imports of British produce into Peru comprise mainly cotton and woollen manufactures. The imports of cotton goods amounted to 423,570*l*. in 1875; to 324,350*l*. in 1876; to 539,106*l*. in 1877; to 594,166*l*. in 1878; to 228,031*l*. in 1879; and to 97,583*l*. in 1880. Of woollens the imports were of the value of 30,447*l*. in 1880.

A system of railways, designed to develop the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the country, has been in course of construction since the year 1852, mainly at the expense of the state. At the end of 1877 there were open for traffic, or in course of construction, eleven lines belonging to the state, 1,281 English miles in total length, and costing 128,354,600 soles, or 25,670,920*l.*; eight lines belonging to private persons, 496 miles in length, and costing 24,420,000 soles, or 4,884,600*l.*; and two lines, belonging in part to the state and in part to individuals, 253 miles, costing 27,200,000 soles, or 5,440,000*l.*, being a total of twenty-two lines, 2,030 miles in length, and representing a cost of

179,974,600 soles, or 35,994,9201. The following is a list of these railways:—

Railways	Length	Cost of construction		
	English		1	
State Lines :-	miles,	Soles.	£	
Payta to Piura			1	
Pagagmana and Mr.	63	1,945,600	200.70	
Pacasmayo and Magdalena	93	5,850,000	389,12	
Salaverry to Trujillo	85	3,400,000	1,170,00	
Chimbote to Huaraz	172	24,000,000	680,00	
Lima to Chancay	43	2 600,000	4,800,00	
Lima to La Oroya	145	2,600,000	520,00	
Cuzco to Puno	230	21,804,000	4,360,80	
Pisco to Ica	48	25,000,000	5,000,000	
Arequipa to Puno		1,450,000	290,000	
Mejia to Arequina	232	25,280,000	5,056,000	
Ilo to Moquegua	107	12,000,000	2,400,000	
	63	5,025,000	1,005,000	
Total	1,281	128,354,600	25,670,920	
Private Lines:-				
Pimental to Chiclaro				
Ferrenafe to Eten	45	1,000,000	200,000	
Malabriga to Ascopea	50	2,600,000	520,000	
Cerro de Pasco	25	1,600,000	320,000	
Lima to Callao and Chorilles	15	1,300,000		
Lima to Magdalena	17	1,000,000	260,000	
Arica to Tacau	5	320,000	200,000	
Towns T.	39	1,600,000	64,000	
Tarapaca Lines	180	15.000,000	320,000	
Total .		15,000,000	3,000,000	
	496	24,420,000	4,884,000	
Mixed Proprietorship:				
Lima to Pisco	145	0.000 000		
Tacna to Bolivian frontier	108	9,200,000 18,000,000	1,840,000 3,600,000	
Total .	253	27,200,000	5,440,000	
Grand Total .	2,030	179,974,600	35,994,920	

The construction of the lines of railway belonging to the State was undertaken solely for purposes of public utility, remunerative results not being calculated upon in a country so sparsely populated as Peru. Referring to the longest of the State lines, from Arequipa to Puno, near the summit of the Andes, the British Minister and Consul-General, in a report of the year 1878, says:—'232 miles of difficult railway have been made, at an expense of about 6,000,000*l*., in order that three or four goods trains may run per week.' Of the railways belonging to private individuals, only the double line from

PERU.

Lima to Callao, eight miles, from Lima to Chorales, nine miles in length, the property of an English company, is reported to be a commercial success.

Peru has important silver mines, situate mainly in the Cero de Pasco. Their produce amounted to 1,395,936 ounces in 1874; to 1,357,432 ounces in 1875; to 1,358,792 ounces in 1876; and to 1,427,592 ounces in 1877.

The merchant navy of Peru numbered 147 vessels, of 49,860 tons, including 8 steamers, of 1,768 tons, at the end of 1877.

# Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERU IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister .- Don Toribio Sanz, accredited March 10, 1880.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERU.

Minister and Consul-General.—Sir Spenser St. John, appointed Dec. 12, 1872.

# Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Peru, and the British equivalents, are:—

#### MONEY.

The Sole = 100 centesimos . Average rate of exchange, 4s.
Weights and Measures.

F77.7	_						
	Ounce Libra	-	•	•	٠.	-	1.014 ounce avoirdupois
, 53						===	1.014 lb.
"	Quinta					=	101.44
,,	Arroba	∫ of 2	25 po	unds.		=	25.26
		COL	ATD6 (	or spi	rits	-	6.70 imperial gallons.
37	Gallon					=	0.74
"	Vara					=	0.927 yard. "
"	Square	Vara	•	•	•	==	0.859 square yard.

The French metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1860, but has not yet come into general use.

# Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Peru.

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Report by Mr. Spenser St. John, British Minister, on the population, mining industry, and railways of Peru; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part IV. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

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Report by Mr. Consul Graham on the trade of Islay, dated Islay, January 15, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1875. 8. Londou, 1875.

Reports by Mr. Consul Nugent on the Trade of Arica; by Mr. Consul March on the Trade of Callao; and by Mr. Consul Graham on the Trade and Commerce of Islay, dated Feb. 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

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Reports by Mr. Consul March on the trade of Callao, and by Mr. Acting-Consul Robilliard on the trade of Islay, dated January-May 1877; in Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

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Chèrot (A.), Le Pérou: Productions, Guano, Commerce, Finances, &c. 8. Paris, 1876.

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The Railways of Peru in 1873. 8. London, 1874.

Tschudi (Joh. Jakob von), Reisen durch Südamerika. 5 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1866-68.

Ursel (Comte C. d'), Sud-Amérique: Séjours et voyages au Brésil, en Bolivie, et au Pérou. 12. Paris, 1879.

Wappaeus (Joh. Eduard), Die Republic Peru; in Stein's 'Handbuch der Geographie und Statistik.' Part III. 8. Leipzig, 1864.

# SAN DOMINGO.

(República Dominica.)

# Constitution and Government.

THE republic of San Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a constitution bearing date November 18, 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, November 14, 1865, after a revolution which expelled the troops of Spain, who held possession of the country for the two previous years. By the terms of the constitution the legislative power of the republic is vested in a National Congress of two Houses, called the Consego conservador, and the Tribunado, the first consisting of twelve, and the second of fifteen members. members of both Houses are chosen in indirect election, with restricted suffrage, for the term of four years. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the republic; and the individual states, five in number, have separate legislatures.

The executive of the republic is vested in a President, chosen in indirect election for the term of four years. Constant insurrections have allowed very few Presidents to serve the full term of office.

President of the Republic .- M. Marino, Priest in Holy Orders,

proclaimed President, October 12, 1880.

The administrative affairs of the republic are in charge of a ministry appointed by the President, with the approval of the Consego conservador. The ministry is composed of the heads of the departments of the Interior and Police, Finance, Justice, War and Marine, and Foreign Affairs.

# Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The financial estimates of the republic for the year 1882 set down the revenue as 1,500,000 dollars, or 300,000%, with an expenditure to the same amount. The branches of expenditure were as follows:

				02 0 000 1
Interior and Police Foreign Affairs	-			Dollars. 253,514
Justice, &c.				146,486
Finance, &c.	•		, ,	255,832
War and Marine	- 5			144,168
Extraordinary expe			•	437,823
Balance	uses .	•		102,177
- direnco			• 5	160,000

1,500,000 £300,000 The revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, which average 40 per cent., while a large part of the annual expenditure is for the maintenance of a standing army. Besides a large internal debt, of unknown amount, San Domingo has a foreign debt contracted at the London Stock Exchange in 1869. The debt, to the nominal amount of 757,700l., at 6 per cent., was issued at the price of 80; but it was stated officially that the Government had actually received only between 38,000l. and 50,000l. from the contractors for the loan.—(Report of the Select Committee on Loans to Foreign States, 1875.)

The area of San Domingo, which embraces the eastern portion of the Island of Haiti—the western division forming the republic of *Haiti* (see pp. 543–45)—is estimated at 18,045 English square miles, with a population of 250,000 inhabitants, or 14 to the square mile.

The republic is divided into the five provinces, or states, mutually independent, of San Domingo, Azua de Compostela, Santa Cruz del Seybo, Santiago de los Caballeros, and Concepsion de la Vega. The population, like that of the neighbouring Haiti, is composed mainly of negroes and mulattoes, but the whites, or European-descended inhabitants, are comparatively numerous, and owing to their influence the Spanish language is the prevailing dialect. Capital of the republic is the city of San Domingo, founded 1494, at the mouth of the river Ozama, with 15,000 inhabitants.

The commerce of the republic is small, owing in part to customs duties of a prohibitory character. The principal articles of export are lignum vitæ, logwood, coffee, and sugar. In 1878, the value of the imports amounted to 350,1261., and of the exports to 301,1201., the foreign commerce being shared by the ports of San Domingo and Porto Plata. The commerce of the republic is mainly with the United States and Great Britain. In the 'Annual Statement of the Board of Trade' the exports to and imports from Great Britain are added to those of Haiti. (See p. 544.)

The Bay of Samaná, on the north-east coast of San Domingo, one of the greatest natural harbours in the world, 30 miles long and 10 miles broad, was ceded, with the surrounding country, to a company formed in the United States, by a treaty signed by the President of the Republic, January 10, 1873. Under another decree, passed March 25, 1874, the rights of the company were confiscated, on the

ground of non-payment of a stipulated annual rent.

# Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of San Domingo in Great Britain. Consul.—Miguel Ventura, appointed January 1876.

2. OF Great Britain in San Domingo. Chargé d'Affaires.—Major Robert Stuart, appointed October 28, 1874.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of San Domingo are those of Spain, but the French metrical system is coming into use.

# Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning San Domingo.

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#### SAN SALVADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DE SAN SALVADOR.)

#### Constitution and Government.

The republic of San Salvador, an independent state since 1853, when it dissolved its federative union with Honduras and Nicaragua, is governed nominally under a constitution proclaimed in March 1864, but undergoing frequent alterations through internecine war. The constitution vests the legislative power in a Congress of two Houses, the Senate, composed of 12, and the House of Representatives, composed of 24 members. The executive is in the hands of a President, originally elected for six years, but whose tenure of effice was in 1867 limited to four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Rafael Zaldivar y Lazo, elected Provisional President by a junta, April 30, 1876, as successor of Don Andres Valle, President from February 1 to April 25, 1876.

The regular election of the President has in recent years been constantly superseded by 'pronunciamientos' and military nominations.

The administrative affairs of the republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of two members, the first head of the united departments of the Interior, War, and Finance, and the second of the departments of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction.

## Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The revenue for the year 1880 amounted to 3,272,740 dollars, or 654,548*l*., and the estimates of expenditure to 3,122,063 dollars,

or 624,412l., thus leaving a calculated surplus of 30,136l.

San Salvador had in 1871 but a small public debt, amounting to 705,800 dollars, or 141,160l., represented chiefly by 'libranzas,' or treasury bills. The debt was largely increased during the years 1872 and 1873, when the republic raised at various periods troops to invade Honduras. At the commencement of 1875, the total debt amounted, according to an official return, to 4,363,227 dollars, or 872,645l. There exists besides a floating debt of an unknown amount.

Official returns state the area of the republic to embrace 9,594 English square miles. The population, according to an official census of 1878, was 554,785, giving an average of 57 inhabitants to the square mile, being four times that of the aggregate of the other states of Central America. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, among whom live about 10,000 whites, or descendants of Europeans. The native population of San Salvador, more inclined to civilised pursuits than that of any neighbouring state, is largely engaged in agriculture, as well as various branches of manufacture, and in recent years the working of iron mines has been undertaken. The principal articles of agricultural produce are indigo, coffee, and balsam, the latter, known as Balm of Peru, being grown along a great part of the Pacific coast, from the Rio Acajutla to the Guameca, the district bearing the name of Costa de Balsamo. Capital of the republic is the city of San Salvador, founded by George Alvarado in 1528, with 14,059 inhabitants. The city was repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, the last time on April 16, 1854, when it was overwhelmed by almost total ruin, in consequence of which most of the inhabitants erected new dwellings on a neighbouring site, at present called Nueva San Salvador. The new capital again was partly destroyed in 1873 by a series of earthquakes, and simultaneous eruptions of the neighbouring Tzalco volcano. The capital is connected by a good road with the port of La Libertad, fifteen miles distant, principal harbour of the republic.

The commercial intercourse of San Salvador is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain. In the year 1880, the value of the total imports was estimated at 2,294,542 dollars, or 458,908*l.*, and that of the exports at 4,583,538 dollars, or 916,707*l.* Among the exports coffee (60 per cent.) and indigo (30 per cent.) form the staple articles. The statistics of the commercial intercourse of San Salvador with the United Kingdom are not given in the annual statement of the Board of Trade, in which the trade of the republic is thrown together with that of the states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, under the general designation of 'Central America.' (See p. 541.)

### Diplomatic Representatives.

Of San Salvador in Great Britain.
 Minister.—Don José Maria Torres Caicedo, accredited December 12, 1877.

2. Of Great Britain in San Salvador. Minister and Consul-General.—F. St. John.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of San Salvador, and the British equivalents, are: -

#### MONEY.

The Peso or Piaster, of 8 reales . approximate value, 4s. 31d. .. Dollar, of 100 centavas

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Libra				==	1.014 lbs. avoirdupois
" Quint	al .				101.40
" Arrob					25.35
" Faneg	$\alpha$ .			===	11 imperial husbel.

The weights and measures of the United States are, besides the above, in general use.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning San Salvador.

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Report by Mr. Edwin Corbett, British Chargé d'Affaires in the Central American Republics, on the financial position of San Salvador, dated Guatemala, January 31, 1869; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. III. 1869. S. London, 1869.

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Freistaaten Nicaragua, Honduras und San Salvador. 8. Braunschweig, 1857. Squier (E. G.), The States of Central America. 8. London, 1868.

#### UNITED STATES.

(United States of America.)

#### Constitution and Government.

The form of government of the United States is based on the constitution of September 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added, December 15, 1791; an eleventh amendment, January 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment, September 25, 1804; a thirteenth amendment, December 18, 1865; a fourteenth amendment, July

28, 1868; and a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870.

By the constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the executive, the legislative, and the The executive power is vested in a President. It is enacted by section 1, article II. of the constitution, that the President 'shall hold his office during the term of four years,' and be elected, together with a Vice-President, chosen for the same term. in the mode here prescribed. 'Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.' The same section of the constitution enacts that 'the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States; and further that 'no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution. shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.'

The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. He has the power of a veto on all laws passed by Congress; but notwithstanding his veto, any bill may become a law on its afterwards being passed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. The Vice-President is ex-officio president of the Senate; and in case of the death or resignation of the president, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term, and his place is filled by a temporary Vice-President, chosen

by the Senate. The elections for President and Vice-President are at present held in all the states on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, every four years, in a leap-year; and on the 4th of March following the new President elect is inaugurated.

President of the United States.—General Chester Allen Arthur, born at Fairfield, Franklin County, State of Vermont, October 15, 1830; the son of Baptist minister born in the north of Ireland; educated at Union College, Schenectardy, and at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the Bar of New York in 1848; entered the army at the outbreak of the civil war in the United States as Quartermaster-General of State of New York, but at the end of it retired into private life, becoming a member of one of the leading firms of lawyers of New York; appointed by President Grant Collector of the Port of New York, November 21, 1872, holding the office till July 20, 1878, when removed by President Hayes. Elected Vice-President of the United States November 3, 1880; succeeded to the Presidency on the death of General J. A. Garfield, September 20, 1881.

The President of the United States has an annual salary of 50,000 dollars, or 10,000l., and the Vice-President of 10,000 dollars, or 2,000l.

Since the adoption of the constitution the offices of President and Vice-President have been occupied as follows:—

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died	
George Washington	Virginia	1789-1797	1732	1799	
John Adams	Massachusetts .	1797-1801	1735	1820	
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1801-1809	1743		
James Madison	Virginia .	1809-1817		182	
James Monroe	Virginia		1751	183	
John Quincy Adams .	Massachusetts .	1817-1825	1759	183	
Amelyan Taalroom	Tennessee .	1825-1829	1767	184	
Martin Van Buren		1829-1837	1767	184	
William H. Harrison	New York	1837-1841	1782	186	
John Tyler	Ohio	1841-1841	1773	184	
James Kars D. V.	Virginia	1841-1845	1790	186	
James Knox Polk	Tennessee.	1845-1849	1795	184	
Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1849-1850	1784	1850	
Millard Fillmore	New York.	1850-1853	1800	1874	
Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire .	1853-1857	1804	1869	
James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	1857-1861	1791	1868	
Abraham Lincoln	Illinois .	1861-1865	1809	186	
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	1865-1869	1808		
Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois .	1869-1877		1876	
Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio.		1822	-	
James Abraham Garfield.	Ohio.	1877-1881	1822		
Chester Allen Arthur		March-Sept. 1881	1831	1881	
ATTION ATTION	Vermont		1830		

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams Thomas Jefferson Aaron Burr George Clinton Elbridge Gerry Daniel D. Tomkins John C. Calhoun Martin Van Buren Richard M. Johnson John Tyler George M. Dallas Millard Fillmore William R. King John C. Breckinridge John Johnson Johnson John Johnson John Johnson John	Vermont Massachusetts Virginia New York New York Massachusetts New York South Carolina New York Kentucky Virginia Pennsylvania New York Alabama Kentucky Maine Tennessee Indiana Massachusetts New York	1841-1841 1845-1849 1849-1850 1853-1853 1857-1861 1861-1865 1865-1865 1869-1873 1873-1875 1877-1881	823	1826 1826 1836 1812 1814 1825 1850 1862 1850 1864 1874 1875 1875

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by seven chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the President, but must be approved of by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department, and has to act under the immediate authority of the President. The heads of departments are (March 1, 1882):-

1. The Secretary of State and of Foreign Affairs.—Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen; formerly Senator for New Jersey; nominated Minister to England in 1870, but declined. Appointed Secretary of State, January 1882.

2. Secretary of the Treasury.—Hon. Charles J. Folger.

3. Secretary of War .- Hon. Robert Lincoln, son of the late President Lincoln, born 1843; studied at college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N.H., and Harvard College, graduating in 1864, entered the army, on the staff of General Grant, 1864, and served in Virginia through the remainder of the war; admitted to the Illinois bar, 1866. Appointed Secretary of War, March 5,

4. Secretary of the Navy.-Hon. William H. Hunt, born in South Carolina, 1825; studied law, and admitted to the bar in 1849; United States' Judge in the Court of Claims, 1868-71. Appointed Secretary of the Navy, March 6, 1881.

5. Secretary of the Interior.—Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, born in Harford County, Maryland, December 20, 1813; studied law and admitted to the bar of Richland, Ohio, in 1848; elected to the State Senata of Iowa, 1856; Governor of Iowa, 1859-63; senator for Iowa in the Congress of the United States, 1873-81. Appointed Secretary of the Interior, March 5, 1881.

6. Postmaster-General.—Hon. Timothy O. Howe. 7. Attorney-General.—Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 8,000 dollars currency, or 1,600%. All hold office under the will of the

President of the United States.

The whole legislative power is vested by the constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate, or Upper House, consists of two members from each State, chosen by the State legislatures for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the State for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative capacity, the Senate is invested with certain judicial functions, and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment only extends to removal from office and disqualification. Representatives have the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives, or Lower House, is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of all male citizens over the age of 21 of the several States of the Union. The number of members to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By laws passed in 1872, and subsequent years, after the results of the ninth census of the United States, taken June 1870, had been ascertained, it was provided that the House of Representatives should be composed of 293 members,

to be apportioned as follows among the States:-

Maine New Hampshi Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia North Caroline	. 3	South Carolina Georgia Alabama Mississippi Louisiana Ohio Kentucky Tennessee Indiana Illinois Missouri Arkansas Michigan	. 5 . 9 . 8 . 6 . 6 . 20 . 10 . 13 . 19 . 13 . 4	Florida Texas Iowa Wisconsin California Minnesota Oregon Kansas West Virginia Nevada Nebraska Colorado Total	. 2 . 6 . 9 . 8 . 4 . 3 . 1 . 3 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 293
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According to the terms of the constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits a 'delegate' from each organised territory, who has the right to debate on subjects in which his territory is interested, but is not entitled to vote. The delegates are elected, like the representatives, by the vote of all male citizens over 21, with this difference, that in two territories, Utah and Wyoming, the franchise is also accorded to women.

Every bill which has passed the House of Representatives and the Senate must, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if not approved, he may return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated. If after reconsideration two-thirds of that House agree to pass the bill, it must be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it must likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by twothirds of that House, it becomes a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses are determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill are entered on the journal of each House.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; ' and each of the Houses may, 'with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.'

The Congress of the United States has the power to alter the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary to propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Corstitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by

Under an Act of Congress, approved Jan. 20, 1874, the salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 5,000 dollars, or 1,000%, per annum, with travelling expenses. These expenses are calculated by the most direct route of usual travel, and similar return, once for each session of Congress. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is 8,000 dollars, or 1,600l., per annum, under the same Act of Congress.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators

and representatives are prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law alter such regulations, or make new ones, except as to the places of choosing senators. No senator or representative can, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in

According to the sixth article of the Constitution, 'the senators and representatives, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States,

The period usually termed 'a Congress,' in legislative language, continues for two years; as, for example, from noon March 4, 1879, until noon March 4, 1881, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the Forty-sixth Congress expires, and the term of the new House of Representatives commences. Congresses always commence and expire in years terminating with odd The term of the First Congress was from 1789 to 1791, and the term of the Forty-seventh Congress from 1881 to

By the tenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, passed December 15, 1791, the powers not delegated to Congress are reserved to the individual States. Therefore the powers to enact municipal laws, that is, all laws which concern only the States directly and immediately, are among the reserved rights of the

States, and as such vested in the State Legislatures.

The constitutions of the several States all agree in their main features, and the modes of administration are virtually alike. In all there is the same form, and the same principles lie at the foundation. The executive in every State is vested in a governor. The duties of the governors are in general analogous to those of the President, as far as the several State governments are analogous to that of the Union. The governors have the nomination, and, in conjunction with the Senate, the appointment of many important officers. Like the President, they make recommendations to the Legislature, and take care that the laws are executed. Like the President, they may be impeached and removed for treason, bribery, or other crimes.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States

by the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, passed Dec. 18, 1865:- Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.' The vast change in the political and social organisation of the republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, passed in 1868 and 1870, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship. The fourteenth Amendment declares that all persons born or naturalised in the United States are citizens thereof and of the States in which they reside, and no State shall deny such citizens due and equal protection by laws, nor deprive them of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.' It orders further 'that representation shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State.' Finally, the fifteenth Amendment, ratified March 30, 1870, enacts that 'the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude.' Under this last Amendment to the Constitution, all the citizens of the United States, except untaxed Indians, are admitted to the franchise.

## Church and Education.

The Constitution of the United States grants perfect equality to all creeds and religions. Nearly all the sects and religious denominations existing in Europe are represented in the United States, the most numerous being the three dissenting creeds from the Church of England, the Methodists, the Baptists, and the Congregationalists, or Independents, the first, the Methodists, comprising about one-third of the total population.

It was found at the ninth census of the United States, taken June 1, 1870, that there were at that date 72,459 distinct congregations, or so-called 'organisations,' they possessing 63,082 religious edifices, with a total of 21,665,062 sittings, being four sittings to every seven of the population. The following table shows the divisions of the various creeds enumerated, according to the official returns of the census of 1870:—

Creeds	Congrega- tions	Religious edifices	Sittings
Baptist, regular.	14,474	12,857	2 007 11
other .	7 0	1,105	3,997,11
Unristian	9 5 70	2,822	363,01
Congregational.	2,887	2,715	865,60
Episcopal, Protestant.	2,835		1,117,21
Evangelical Association	815	2,601	991,05
Friends	692	641	193,79
Jews .	189	662	224,66
Lutheran		152	73,26
Methodist.	3,032	2,776	977,332
Moravian (Unitas Fratrum)	25,278	21,337	6,528,209
Mormon .	13	67	25,700
New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian)	189	171	87,838
Presbyterian, regular	90	61	18.75
-47.	6,262	5,683	2,198,900
	1,562	1,388	499,344
Reformed Church in America (late Dutch Reformed)			
Referenced Character of Transport	471	468	227,228
Reformed Church in the United States			,
(late German Reformed) Roman Catholic	1,256	1,145	431,700
Connell Catholic	4,127	3,806	1,990,514
Second Advent' Shaker'	225	140	34,555
	18	18	
Spiritualist'	95	22	8,850
Initarian	331	310	6,970
United Brethren in Christ'	1,445	937	155,471
Universalist'	719	602	265,025
Unknown,' Local Missions	26		210,884
Union	409	27	11,925
liscellaneous creeds .	27	552	153,202
Total .	-	17	6,935
TOWI.	72,459	63,082	21,665,052

From the decennial Catholic census for 1880, partly issued at the end of 1880, it appears that the Roman Catholic population in the United States amounted to 6,143,222. There were 67 archbishops and bishops, and one cardinal, 5,989 priests, and 5,606 churches and chapels. There were 400,000 Catholic children in the schools, and 375 charitable institutions exclusively devoted to Catholics.

Education is general in the United States, every effort being made to aid in its progress. Nevertheless, owing partly to the former existence of slavery, and partly to the constant influx of numbers of uneducated immigrants, there exists a large mass still totally ignorant of the first principles of knowledge. It was found at the census of 1870, that there were at that date in the United States 4,528,084 individuals over ten years of age unable to read, and 5,658,144 individuals over ten years unable to write. The following gives the divisions, among the states and territories, of the number of persons unable to read, and those unable to write, in each class, above ten years of age, according to the official returns of the census of 1870:—

	Unable to read	Unable to write		Unable to read	Unable to write
STATES:-			STATES—cont.		
Alabama	349,771	383,012	Rhode Island .	15,416	21,921
Arkansas	111,799		South Carolina .	265,892	
California	24,877	31,716	Tennessee	290,549	364,697
Connecticut .	19,680	29,616	Texas	189,423	221,703
Delaware	19,356	23,100	Vermont	15,185	17,706
Florida	66,238	71,803	Virginia	390,913	445,893
Georgia	418,553	468,593	West Virginia .	48,802	81,490
Illinois	86,368	133,584	Wisconsin	35,031	
Indiana	76,634	127,124			
Iowa	24,115	45,671	Total States .	4 438 206	5,552,488
Kansas	16,369	24,550	Total States	1,100,200	0,002,100
Kentucky	249,567	332,176			
Louisiana	257,184	276,158	Territories:-	- 1	
Maine	13,486	19,052	Arizona	2,690	2,753
Maryland	114,100	135,499	Colorado	6,297	6,823
Massachusetts .	74,935	97,742	Dakota	1,249	1,563
Michigan	34,613		District of Co-		
Minnesota	12,747	24,413	lumbia	22,845	
Mississippi .	291,718	313,310	Idaho	3,293	3,388
Missouri	146,771	222,411	Montana	667	918
Nebraska	2,365	4,861	New Mexico .	48,836	52,220
Nevada	727	872	Utah	2,515	7,363
New Hampshire	7,618	9,926	Washington .	1,018	1,307
New Jersev .	37,057	54,687	Wyoming	468	602
New York	163,501	239,271			
North Carolina .	339,789	397,690	Total territories.	89,878	105,856
Ohio	92,720	173,172			
Oregon	2,609	4,427	Total United)		di sada si
Pennsylvania .	131,728	222,356	States }	4,528,084	5,658,144

At the date of the census of 1870, the total number of children attending school in the United States was 7,209,938, comprising 3,621,996 males and 3,587,942 females. The total number of schools was 141,629, and the number of teachers 221,042, comprising 93,329 males and 127,713 females. The aggregate income of all the schools in the year ending Jan. 1, 1870, amounted to 95,402,726 dollars, of which 3,663,785 dollars came from endowments; 61,746,039 dollars from taxation and public funds; and 29,992,902 dollars from other sources, including tuition.

## Revenue and Expenditure.

The national income of the United States is mainly derived from two sources, namely, duties on imports, and internal revenue taxes upon distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, banks and bankers, and bank cheques. The national expenditure, too, is mainly on account of two branches, the maintenance of an armed force by land and sea, and payment of interest of the public debt, incurred by the civil war of 1861-66. Roughly stated, the produce of the customs discharges the cost of the civil service, army and navy, and that of internal revenue pays the interest and sinking fund of the public debt, together with all other disbursements. The largest branch of expenditure is the interest on the public debt, while the cost of the general administration, including the expenses of the executive and legislature, provided for under the head of 'Civil List,' is comparatively small, amounting to about one-fourth of the total expenditure.

The following table exhibits, in dollars and pounds sterling, the total gross revenue and the total expenditure of the United States in each of the eight fiscal years, ending June 30, from 1873 to 1880:—

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE		
Years, end- ing June 30	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	333,738,204 289,478,755 288,000,051 287,482,039 269,000,586 257,763,878 273,827,184 333,526,610	66,747,640 57,895,751 57,600,010 57,496,408 53,800,117 51,552,775 54,765,437 66,705,322	290,345,245 287,133,873 274,623,392 258,459,797 238,660,008 236,964,326 266,947,883 267,642,957	58,069,049 57,426,775 54,924,678 51,691,959 47,732,001 47,392,865 53,389,576 53,528,591

The following tables give the actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the financial year ending June 30, 1880, and the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for each of the two financial years, ending June 30, 1881, and 1882:—

	Financ	Financial Years ending J			
Sources of Revenue.	1880	1881	1882		
Customs Inland Revenue Land Sales Bank Taxes Pacific Railways Customs fees, &c. Other fees Property sold Coinage profits District of Columbia Miscellaneous	Dollars 186,522,065 124,009,374 1,016,507 7,014,971 2,493,988 1,148,800 2,337,029 282,616 2,792,187 1,809,469 4,099,604	Dollars 195,000,000 130,000,000 1,200,000 1,800,000 1,250,000 2,450,000 2,900,000 1,776,000 6,250,000	Dollars 195,000,000 130,000,000 1,000,000 7,122,000 4,000,000 1,150,000 2,350,000 2,800,000 1,676,000 4,702,000		
Total Revenue .	333,526,610	350,000,000	350,000,000		

	Financial Years ending June 30				
	1880	1881	1882		
Branches of Expenditure.	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars		
Civil and Miscellaneous .	54,236,465	54,000,000	67,563,485		
Indians	5,945,457	5,650,000	4,858,866		
Pensions	56,777,174	50,000,000	50,000,000		
Army and harbours	38,116,916	41,000,000	30,240,790		
Navy	13,536,985	15,000,000	15,022,331		
District of Columbia .	3,272,385	3,350,000	3,352,000		
Debt interest	95,757,575	91,000,000	88,877,410		
Total Expenditure .	267,642,957	260,000,000	259,914,882		
Surplus	65,883,653	90,000,000	90,085,118		

In the estimates transmitted to Congress with the President's message, the revenue for 1883 was estimated at 400,000,000 dollars, and the expenditure 294,850,793 dollars; surplus, 105,149,207 dols.

The surpluses are all available for reducing the public debt, and during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1880, more than the surplus was devoted to that purpose, there having been the sum of 73,968,687 dollars, or 14,793,737l., thus expended.

Since the year 1865-66 the revenue of the United States every year largely exceeded the expenditure, in consequence of which there was a gradual reduction of taxes. In the second session of the forty-second Congress there were passed a series of laws which abolished nearly the whole of the stamp duties. The customs duties, however, continue to bear heavily on all imports, while the Inland Revenue at present is collected mainly from whisky, tobacco, and malt liquors. The surplus of every year has to be devoted, in conformity with several enactments of Congress, to the gradual redemption of the national debt.

The following table shows the total amount of the national debt, on the 1st of July in each of the years 1862, 1866, 1871, and 1873, and from 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Capital	of Debt
	Dollars	£
1862	514,211,372	102,842,274
1866	2,783,425,879	556,685,175
1871	2,292,030,835	458,406,167
1873	2,234,482,993	446.896.598
1876	2,176,947,758	435,389,551
1877	2,205,301,392	441,060,278
1878	2,301,216,984	460,243,397
1879	1,996,414,905	399,282,981
1880	2,119,596,046	423,919,209

According to the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, the various liabilities incurred successively by the govern-

ment, under the sanction of Congress, which form the national deb of the United States, were as follows on the 1st of July 1881:—

Title of Loan	Authorising Act	Rate of interest per cent	When payable	Total outstandin Amount
I	DEBT BEARING INTERES	T IN C	)TN	1 10
LIGHT OF HIGHWIDSON TOOT MOTILS	77.7			Dollars
Oregon War Debt. Loan of July & Aug.' 61 ('81's) Loan of 1863 ('81's)	March 2, 1861	6	December 31, 188	15,557,0
Loan of July & Aug. 61 ('81's)	July 17 and Ang 5 'er	6	July 1, 1881	741.8
				156,914,6
Funded Loan of 1881	J'y14,'70 & Jan. 20,'71 J'y14,'70 & Jan. 20,'71 J'y14,'70 & Jan. 20,'71 J'y14,'70 & Jan. 20,'71	5	• • • •	• 62,007,6
Funded Loan of 1891 Funded Loan of 1907	J'y 14,'70 & Jan. 20,'71	43		<ul> <li>484,129,5</li> </ul>
Refunding Certificates	J'y 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71	4		250,000,0
AT TO	r cornary 26, 1879	4		738,180,4
	July 23, 1868	3		· 1,167,3
Aggregate of	Debt bearing interest in	n Coin		1,722,698,40
DEET ON WHI	CH INTEREST HAS CEA	SED ST	CHE TO A PRINTED YOUR	· ~,•~~,000,±(
		4 to 6	TURIUMITY.	
can as TOIR	August 10, 1846	5		57,665
Sounty Tond Some	January 28, 1847	6 .		1,105
	February 11, 1847	6 .		1,250
	September 9, 1850	5	-	3,275 21,000
oan of 1860	June 14, 1858 June 22, 1860	5	-	8,000
	February 25, 1862		-	10,000
ive-twenties of June '64 ,,	June 30, 1864	6	Printe.	386,650
TVE-twenties of 1865	March 3, 1865	8	_	68,200
longala actions of 1004	March 3, 1864	5		114,250
	uarch 3, 1865	3	_	2,215,150
onnola - 100;	March 3, 1865	3		577,200
reasury Notes prior to 1946 T	farch 3, 1865		-	2,130,350
reasury Notes prior to 1846 Treasury Notes of 1846	arious, prior to 1846	-10tos	-	655,400 82,525
		-10to6		6,000
reasury Notes of 1857			<del>-</del>	950
reasury Notes of 1861 N	farch 2, 1861	to 6	-	1,700
even-thirties of 1861 J	nly 17 1961	3-10	-	3,000
3 out 210000 Of 1000.	larch 3, 1863		****	16,600
				46,315
ompound Interest Notes Merchirties of 1864 & 1865 Justificates of Indebtedness Memorary Loan	far.3, '63; June30, '64 6		_	35,900
ertificates of Indebtedness	une 30, '64; Mar. 3, '65   7	3-10	-	241,770
emporary Loan	ar.1,17,62; Mar.3,63 6			144,900
aree per cent.certif's(call'd)	on 2 267 Tulbon 100	to 6	-	2,960
Aggregate of Debt on wh	ich Interest her	· 1.	- 1 - 1	5,000
	ton inderest has ceased s	since m	aturity : .	6,841,115
d Demand Notes	DEBT BEARING NO INTE	REST.		
777	nly 17, 1861	_ 1		
gal Tender Notes . Fe	ebruary 12, 1862	-	-	60,915
	ebruary 25, 1862 aly 11, 1862			2007 -
141	Bren 8 1863	-		346,681,016
	ine 8, 1872	_		
old Certificates M	arch 3, 1863		_	15,535,000
ver cerumentes Fe	bruary 28, 1878	_		7,884,600
actional Currency Ju	UV 17. 1862		16 14	12,689,290
.DL:	aren 3, 1863		15,581,644 37	
		100	,001,044 01	100
	RESTROYED GOT OF THE OT	1070	0.000	4 0 0 1
or of the state of	out of out and all a file all,	1010	- 8,375,934 00 1	
ss amount estimated as lost or d		1010	8,375,934 00	7,205,710

The following table contains the summary of the various classes of the public debt, and the interest thereon, on July 1, 1880:—

	181	Principal	Interest
Debt bearing interest in coin— Bonds at 6 per cent. Bonds at 5 per cent. Bonds at 4½ per cent. Bonds at 4 per cent.	Dollars 235,221,050 484,129,550 250,000,000 738,180,450	Dollars	Dollars
Refunding Certificates Navy Pension Fund	1,167,350 14,000,000	1,722,698,400	15,091,688
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity Old demand and legal-tender		6,841,115	791,135
notes Certificates of deposit Coin certificates Fractional currency	346,741,931 15,535,000 20,573,890 7,205,710		
Unclaimed interest	.,	390,056,531	7,777
Total debt July 1, 1880.		2,119,596,046	15,890,600

The Secretary of the Treasury reported the total debt on December 1, 1881, at \$1,778,285,340. The interest-bearing debt on that date consisted of \$159,452,500 old six per cents., now bearing  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest; \$401,504,900 old five per cents., at  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; \$250,000,000 four-and-a-half per cents.; \$739,347,800 four per cents.; and the Navy Pension Fund of \$14,000,000, at 3 per cent. There were, in addition, \$10,648,315 of debt that has ceased to bear interest; and \$434,750,854 of debt without interest. This latter class is made up of \$346,740,976 greenbacks, \$71,871,750 gold and silver certificates, \$9,945,000 certificates of deposit issued to banks, and \$7,093,128 fractional currency. In the aggregate, \$1,564,305,200 debt bears interest and the remainder does not, the total, with the accrued and unpaid interest, being \$2,023,328,207. From this is deducted the cash in the Treasury, \$245,042,867, to get the net debt above stated.

It is ordered, by Act of Congress, that the surplus gold remaining after the payment of the interest shall be devoted 'to the purchase or payment of 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after July 1, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which is to be put to a like use. By the terms of an Act of Congress passed March 18, 1869, entitled 'An Act to strengthen the public credit,' it is declared that 'the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States' notes.'

Besides the national debt, there exist local debts in nearly all the states and territories of the Union, largely increased in recent years, but not beyond the growth of wealth. The following table exhibits the amount of the local debt in eleven of the principal states on December 31, of each of the years 1870 and 1878:—

States	* *	Total State Debt 1870	Total State Debt 1878
New York Massachusetts Illinois Oliio Wisconsin Minnesota Kansas Missouri Connecticut Georgia Rhode Island		Dollars 127,399,090 40,940,657 37,300,982 12,509,910 3,651,475 2,436,795 4,848,976 29,043,865 9,813,006 15,209,212 3,025,142	Dollars 244,079,859 89,601,156 51,811,691 41,205,840 9,931,158 5,272,230 13,473,197 35,843,155 17,151,327 26,130,351 12,289,564
Total	•	286,179,060	546,289,528

The State debts of all the States and Territories were estimated in June 1879 at 800,000,000 dollars, or 160,000,000%.

# Army and Navy.

## 1. Army.

By the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered in general 'to raise and support armies; and by the second section of the second article, the President is appointed commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when called into the service of the United States. On August 7, 1789, Congress established a Department of War as the instrument of the President in carrying out the provisions of the constitution for military affairs.

By Acts of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, March 3, 1869, and July 15, 1870, the number of land forces constituting the standing army of the United States was strictly limited. Section 2 of the Act of July 15, 1870, provides that on or before the 1st day of July 1871, the number of enlisted men in the army shall be reduced to 30,000. It was subsequently enacted that from the year 1875 there shall be no more than 25,000 enlisted men at any one time. The actual enlisted strength of the army on August 1, 1880, was 24,989, distributed as follows:—Cavalry, 8,000; artillery, 2,600; infantry, 12,100; miscellaneous, 2,289.—Total, 24,989 men, rank

The term of service in the army is five years. As now organised, the army is composed of 10 regiments of cavalry, consisting each of 12 troops, or companies; 25 regiments of infantry, of 10 companies each; 5 regiments of artillery, of 12 batteries each; and 1 engineer battalion; besides the cadets of the military academy. The 9th and 10th regiments of cavalry, and the 24th and 25th regiments of infantry, are composed of negro soldiers, but with white officers.

The army was commanded on July 1, 1880, by 1 general, 1 lieutenant-general, 3 major-generals, 16 brigadier-generals, 68 colonels, 85 lieutenant-colonels, 244 majors, 629 captains, and 1,084

first and second lieutenants, and 34 chaplains.

The territory of the United States is divided for military purposes into nine departments, and these are grouped into three military divisions, namely, Division of the Missouri, composed of the Departments of Dakota, the Platte, the Missouri, and Texas; Division of the Pacific, composed of the Departments of Columbia, California, and Arizona; and, Division of the Atlantic, composed of the Departments of the East and the South. Independent of these divisions is the 'Department of West Point,' containing the Military Academy.—(Official Communication.)

## 2. Navy.

The naval forces of the United States consisted in July 1880 of 28 cruising ships, one steamboat, and 5 sailing vessels. There were, at that date, 19 other vessels, including one monitor, under repair. When these vessels are repaired, the effective cruising force of the navy will be 47 steam vessels and 5 sailing ships. In course of construction were, at the same date, 4 double-turreted monitors, named the 'Puritan,' 'Amphitrite,' 'Monadnock,' and 'Dictator,' and a single-turreted one, the 'Terror.' This brought up the force of the American navy to 61 cruising ships, 20 monitors, and 2 torpedo boats, making a total of 83 men-of-war.

A large reduction in the strength of the enlisted force of the navy (see page 592) was ordered by the Congress of the United States in the session of 1876, as inserted in the Naval Appropriation Bill, in consequence of which it became necessary to withdraw a number of

the vessels from active service.

The United States possess ten navy-yards and stations, namely, Portsmouth, Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, League Island, New London, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and Mare Island. Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has an area of 63 acres; Charlestown, near Boston, of 80 acres; Brooklyn, of 80; Philadelphia, of 15, and Washington of 42 acres. Norfolk, Pensacola and Mare Island, are used only for temporary repairs.

There are four 'rates' in the official classification of ships of war. First-rates are all vessels of 4,000 tons and upwards; Second-rates, vessels of 2,000 to 4,000; Third-rates, vessels of 900 to 2,000;

and Fourth-rates, all vessels under 900 tons.

The following table gives a detailed list, in alphabetical order of names, of all the ironclads, and of all the First, Second, and Thirdrate steamers of the navy in the middle of the year 1880. The list is drawn up from the 'Navy-register of the United States,' issued by the Secretary of the Navy, corrected to July 1, 1881:—

IRONCLAD SCREW STEAMERS

Name	Guns	Tonnage	Station
Ajax Amphitrite Canonicus Camanche	2 4 2 2 2	550 874 550 496	James River Repairing at Wilmington Pensacola
Catskill Colossus Dictator	10	496 2,127 1,750	Repairing at Mare Island James River On the stocks at New York League Island
Jason Lehigh Mahopac Manhattan	$egin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$	496 496 550	League Island James River James River
Massachusetts . Miantonomah Monadnock	2 4 4 4	550 2,127 1,225	James River On the stocks, Portsmouth Repairing at Chester
Montauk Nahant Nantucket	2 2 2	1,091 496 496	Washington League Island
Oregon Passaic Puritan	4 2 2	496 2,127 496	Annapolis On the stocks at Boston Washington
Roanoke Saugus Perror	6 2 4	1,870 2,260 550 1,085	Repairing at Chester Chester, Penn. Washington
Wyandotte	2	550	Philadelphia Washington

gath to the set of the control of th	TORPEDO .	BOATS.
Name	Tonnage	Station
Alarm Intrepid	311 438	New York New York

Name	Propulsion	Guns	Displ'ment
First Rates— Antietam Connecticut Colorado Florida Franklin Iowa Java Minnesota New York Niagara Pennsylvania Tennessee Wabash	Screw	21 21 30 12 26 23 21 40 21 12 21 22 23	Tons 4,000 4,450 4,700 4,220 5,170 4,000 4,000 4,700 4,070 5,440 4,000 4,840

-	Name	475		Propulsion	Guns	Displ'men
Secon	d Rates-				6 5	
Alaska .		2015		Screw	12	0.400
Benicia .		7 1		Senam	12	2,400
Brooklyn	1 7		1	Sorow	18	2,400
Canandaigua		1	٠.	Screw .		3,000
				Sanora	9	2,130
Congress Hartford		F	:	Conorn	16	3,050
Lackawanna			•	Sarom	16	2,900
Lancaster		•	•	Screw	11	2,220
Monongahela	1.0	136	. •	Screw	22	3,250
Omaha .		. 01	•	Screw	9	2,100
Pensacola			•	Screw		2,400
Plymouth	100	•	•		22	3,000
Powhatan		• -	٠	Screw	12	2,400
Richmond		•	٠	Paddle-wheel	14	3,980
Shenandoah		•	•	Screw .	14	2,700
Susquehanna		•	•	Screw	9	2,100
Ticonderoga	•	•	•	Screw	23	3,900
Trenton .		•	•	Screw	9	2,220
			•	Screw	11	3,900
		۱ ۱	•	Screw	8	2,200
Worcester	· . ·	•	•	Screw	15	3,050
Third	l Rates—				1	
Adams .	•		•	Screw	6	1,375
Alert .	• 1			Screw	4	1,020
Alliance.				Screw	6	1,375
Ashuelot				Paddle-wheel	6	1,370
Enterprise				Screw	6	1,375
Essex .				Screw	6	1,450
Galena .				Screw	8	1,900
Iroquois				Screw	7	1,575
Juniata .				Screw .	8	1,900
Kansas .				Screw .	3	900
Kearsarge				Screw .	7	1,550
Marion .				Screw .	8	1,900
Michigan				Paddle-wheel	8	685
Monican				Screw	8	1,900
Monocacy	71			Paddle-wheel	6	1,370
Narragansett		1		Screw	5	1,235
Nipsic .				Sanorr	6	1,255
Nyack .				Screw .	3	900
Ossipee .			•	Screw	8	1,900
Quinnebaug	: :			Canor	8	
Ranger .				Samore	4	1,900
Saco .				O	3	1,020
Shawmut				Samorra	3	900
Swatara.		· * • ·	•	Screw .	3	900
Tuscarora			•	Sanorr	8	1,900
Vandalia		•	•		7 8	1,560
Wachusett		•	•	Screw	8	1,840
Wyoming	•	•		Screw	7	1,575
Yantic .		•		Screw	7	1,560
~ ************************************	•	•		Screw	4	900

The navy of the United States was commanded, on the 20th July, 1880, by 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 11 rear-admirals, 25 commodores, 50 captains, 90 commanders, and 80 lieutenant-commanders. The body of commissioned officers comprised besides, at the same date, 280 lieutenants, 100 masters, 96 ensigns, and 76 midshipmen. By Act of Congress, approved May 12, 1879, the number of enlisted men was limited to 8,250, 750 of whom are to be apprentices and boys.

Area and Population.

The land surface of the United States was reported at the census of 1870 to embrace 3,603,884 square miles, inclusive of Russian Golong known as 'Russian America,' purchased from the Russian Government by treaty of June 20, 1867, and annexed to larea of public Oct. 18, 1867, under the name of 'Alaska.' The total lakes the United States, inclusive of the water surface of the great half and rivers, is estimated at 4,000,000 square miles. About one-like

of the land surface consists of public lands.

The population of the United States has been ascertained at all times with great accuracy. The census is taken in the States in obedience to Article 1, section 2, of the Constitution, which provides that 'Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union according to their respective numbers;' and the same section directs that 'the actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years.' Under these provisions, and the laws passed in pursuance of them, the census of the United States has been taken ten times, viz., in 1790, in 1800, in 1810, in 1820, in 1830, in 1840, in 1850, in 1860, in 1870, and in 1880.

The following table gives the total white and coloured population of the United States, at each of the ten enumerations from 1790 to 1880:—

Years	White	Free coloured	Slave	Total
1790	3,231,631	7	697,697	3,929,328
1800	4,304,489	108,395	893,041	5,305,925
1810	5,862,001	186,446	1,191,364	7,239,814
1820	7,861,937	233,524	1,538,038	9,633,499
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020
1840	14,195,695	386,303	2,487,455	17,069,453
1850	19,553,114	434,449	3,201,313	23,191,876
1860	26,975,575	488,005	3,979,741	31,443,321
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994		38,558,371
1880	43,404,878	6,577,151		49,982,029

The subjoined table gives, in alphabetical order, the area and popu-

lation of each of the States and of the 10 Territories of the Union—including the district of Columbia in the latter class—at the census of June 1870, together with the preliminary census returns of 1880 published by the Government in 1881. Although given as but provisional, the figures of the 1880 census are believed to be nearly accurate. At the date of the census of 1870 there were only 37 States, but Colorado was subsequently admitted, and its area and population are, therefore, here included among the States composing the Union.

States	Area, English square miles	Population in 1870	Population in 1880
Alabama	50,722	996,992	1,262,344
Arkansas	52,198	484,471	802,564
California	100 001	560,247	864,686
Colorado	101 500	39,864	194,469
Connecticut	4 750	537,454	622,683
Delaware	2,120	125,015	146,654
Florida	50,040	187,748	266,566
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	1,538,983
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	3,078,636
Indiana	33,809	1,680,637	1,978,358
Iowa	55,045	1,194,020	1,624,463
Kansas	81,318	364,399	995,335
Kentucky	37,630	1,321,011	1,648,599
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	940,263
Maine	35,000	626,915	648,945
Maryland	11,124	780,894	935,139
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,351	1,783,086
Michigan	56,451	1,184,059	1,634,095
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	780,807
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	1,131,899
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295	2,169,091
Nebraska	75,995	122,993	452,432
Nevada	81,530	42,491	62,265
New Hampshire .	9,289	318,300	347,784
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,130,892
New York	47,000	4,382,759	5,083,173
North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361	1,400,000
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	3,197,794
Oregon	95,274	90,923	174,767
Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,951	4,282,738
Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	276,528
South Carolina .	34,000	705,606	995,706
Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	1,542,463
Texas	274,356	818,579	1,597,509
	10,212	330,551	332,286
Vermont	38,348	1,225,163	1,512,203
Virginia	02 000	442,014	618,193
Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,315,386
Total, States	2,066,311	38,155,505	49,369,785

Territories	Area, English	Population in 1870	Population in
Alaska Arizona Columbia District Dakota Idaho Indian Territory Montana New Mexico Utah Washington Wyoming Indians Total, Territories	577,390 113,916 64 150,932 86,294 68,991 143,776 121,201 84,476 69,994 97,883	70,641 9,658 131,700 14,181 14,999 20,595 91,874 86,786 23,955 9,118	30,146 40,441 177,638 134,502 32,611 78,310 39,157 118,430 143,907 75,120 20,788 177,628
	1,445,926	473,507	812,740
Total States and }	3,581,228	38,629,012	50,438,463

The States and Territories here enumerated do not occupy the whole area belonging to the United States. There are, besides, vast tracts of lands described as 'Kansas,' 'Minnesota,' 'Nebraska,' 'Oregon,' not as yet organised.

As regards sex, the total population of the United States at the census of 1880 comprised 25,520,582 males and 24,632,284 females. In the Mormon territory of Utah there were 74,470 males and 69,436 females at the census of 1880.

In 1880 there were in the United States 43,404,878 whites,

6,577,151 coloured, 105,717 Asiatics.

At the first census of the Union, in 1790, there existed only 17 States, the largest of which was Virginia, with a population of 747,610, and the smallest, Tennessee, with a population of 35,691. At the second census, in 1800, there were 20 States, the largest, Virginia, with a population of 880,200, and the smallest, Indiana, with 5,641 inhabitants. Virginia still took the lead at the third census in 1810, with a population of 974,601. At the fourth census, in 1820, there were 27 States, New York standing first with 1,372,111, and Michigan last with 8,765 inhabitants. All the succeeding enumerations gave the State of New York the first place. At the fifth census, in 1830, the State of New York had a population of 1,918,608, and the 27th and last State, Arkansas, 30,388. The sixth census, of 1840, included 29 States, that of New York with 2,428,921, and the least populated, Wisconsin, with 30,945 inhabitants. Hitherto, the Union was only composed of States, besides the neutral District of Columbia, but the seventh census, of 1850, added 2 Territories, New Mexico and Utah, to 33 existing States, the first, New York, having a population of 3,097,394, and the last, Minnesota, of 6,077. At the eighth census, of 1860, there were 36 States and 6 Territories, the State of New York heading the list with 3,880,735 inhabitants. The ninth and tenth census

included 37 States and 10 Territories. After the taking of the census of 1870, the former Territory of Colorado, as already stated, was admitted into the Union.

There were, in 1880, in the United States, 255,938 Indians, all more or less under the control of the Government agents. Of these, there were 60,560 civilised and 17,750 uncivilised Indians in the Indian territory. There were over 50,000 Indians in New York State and 10,000 in Michigan, the others living in the western territories.

The following table gives the numbers of the native and of the foreign-born population at the census of June, 1880:—

States and Territories	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Total
STATES :		-	1 V - 1
Alabama	1,253,121	9,673	1,262,794
Arkansas	762,269	10,295	802,564
California	572,006	292,680	864,686
Colorado	154,869	39,780	191,452
Connecticut	492,879	129,804	622,683
Delaware	137,182	9,472	146,654
Florida	257,631	9,720	267,351
Georgia	1,528,733	10,315	1,539,048
Illinois	2,495,177	583,592	3,078,769
Indiana	1,834,597	143,765	1,978,362
Iowa	1,363,132	261,488	1,624,620
Kansas	886,261	109,705	995,966
Kentucky	1,589,237	59,471	1,648,708
Louisiana	885,964	54,139	940,103
Maine	590,076	58,869	648,545
Maryland	851,984	82,648	934,632
Massachusetts	1,339,919	443,093	1,783,012
Michigan	1,247,985	388,346	1,636,331
Minnesota	513,107	267,699	780,806
Mississippi	1,122,424	9,168	1,131,592
Missouri	1,957,564	211,240	2,168,804
Nebraska	355,043	97,390	452,433
Nevada	36,623	25,642	62,245
New Hampshire	300,961	46,023	396,984
New Jersey	909,398	221,585	1,130,582
New York	3,872,372	1,211,438	5,083,810
North Carolina	1,396,368	3,679	1,400,047
Ohio	2,803,496	394,743	3,158,239
Oregon	144,327	30,440	174,767
Pennsylvania	3,695,253	587,533	4,282,786
Rhode Island	202,598	73,930	276,528
South Carolina	987,981	7,641	995,622
Tennessee	1,525,733	10,315	1,542,463
Texas	1,478,058	114,516	1,592,574
Vermont	291,340	40,946	332,286
Virginia	1,498,139	14,667	1,512,806
West Virginia	600,214	18,229	618,443
Wisconsin	910,063	405,417	1,315,480
Total, States . :	42,874,232	6,495,363	49,369,595

States and Territories	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Total
Territories:  Arizona Dakota District of Columbia Idaho Montana New Mexico Utah Washington Wyoming	24,419 83,387 160,523 22,629 27,642 108,498 99,974 59,259 14,943	16,022 51,793 17,115 9,982 11,515 9,932 48,932 15,861 5,845	40,441 135,180 177,638 32,611 39,157 118,430 143,906 75,120 20,788
Total, Territories Total, United States .	43,475,506	181,997 6,677,360	783,271 50,152,866

There were in 1870 fourteen and in 1880 twenty towns in the United States with upwards of 100,000 inhabitants. The following table gives the population of the fourteen towns in 1870 and also the figures of population for 1880, showing the growth within the decennial period:—

Towns		States		Pop	ulation
The state of the s	-			1870	1880
New York	•	New York .		942,292	1,206,590
Philadelphia.		Pennsylvania		674,022	846,984
Brooklyn St. Louis	. •	New York .		396,099	586,689
	•	Missouri .		310,864	350,522
Chicago . Baltimore .		Illinois.		298,977	503,304
Boston .	1/1	Maryland .		267,354	333,190
Cincinnati .		Massachusetts		250,526	362,535
New Orleans		Ohio .	. 1	216,239	255,708
San Francisco	. 1	Louisiana		191,418	216,140
Buffalo.		California .		149,473	233,956
Washington .	- 1	New York		117,714	155.137
Newark		Dis. Columbia		109,199	147,307
Louisville	•	New Jersey .		105,059	136,400
Antisting		Kentucky .		100,753	123,645

The immense extent of land forming part of the United States, as yet uninhabited and uncultivated, is held to be national property, at the disposal of Congress and the executive of the Republic. The whole public domain is surveyed and divided by parallel lines into 'townships' of six miles square or thirty-six square miles, and these are again divided by parallel lines exactly one mile apart. The smaller squares are called 'sections,' and contain 640 acres, which are again divided into half and quarter sections, and also eighths. These lands are offered for sale at the several land offices in the

districts to be sold, the price being fixed at one dollar and a quarter per acre. The purchaser comes in as the assignee of the United States, and receives a patent from the President. There are some fifty different land offices, and from two to three million acres are sold annually. It is provided by law that two sections, of 640 acres of land in each 'township' are reserved for common schools, so that the spread of education may go together with colonisation.

The power of Congress over the public territory is exclusive and universal, except so far as restrained by stipulations in the original cessions. This is not the case, however, with what is called 'national property,' such as forts and arsenals, where the States have not ceded the jurisdiction. In such cases, the administration of the State continues, subject, however, to the exercise of the legal powers

of the national Government.

The United States acquired their actual power and greatness mainly through immigration. From 1775 to 1815 immigration into the country was very small, on account of the American Revolution and the European wars, not over 3,000 or 4,000 a year arriving during this period. When peace between England and America was re-established, in 1815, immigration took a fresh start. The famine of 1816 and 1817 gave the first powerful impulse to a larger immigration from Germany, and after the year 1820 a never-interrupted stream of population kept flowing into the United States. The following statement shows the number of alien passengers arrived in the United States from 1830 to 1880, the number of emigrants arrived from 1856 to 1880, and the estimated number of emigrants departed, and excess of immigrants over emigrants from 1867 to 1880:—

Period	Alien Passen- gers arrived	Immigrants arrived	Estimated number of emigrants departed	Excess of immigrants over emigrants
Year ended Sept. 30,	4	1		* 1 5 5 5 6
1830	23,322			
1831	22,633			
1832	53,179			
Quarter ended Dec. 31,				
1832	7.303		_	
Year ended Dec. 31,			120	
1833	58,640		·	
1834	65,365	_		
1835	45,374			-
1836	76,242	-	1-0	1.000
1837	79,340	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
1838	38,914	_	-	
1839	68,069	-	1 - L	4

Period	Alien Pa gers arri		grants ived	Estimated number of emigrants departed	Excess of immigration over em
Year ended Dec. 31,	The second secon	name and the party of the last		7-11-004	grants
1940	84,06	e			-
1841	80,28	0	- 1		1 1 -
30000	104.56	5	- 1	-	
3 Quarters ended Sept.	30,	-			
Year ended Sept. 30,	52,49	6			
1844 Sept. 30,					
1845	1 78,61	5			
1846	114.37				_
1847	154,410				
1848	234,968			_	
1849	226,527				-
1850	297,024		- 1	_	
Quarter ended Dec. 31,	310,004	-	1		-
				-	
Year ended Dec. 31,	59,976	-			
1891	250 100		1.0		-
1852	379,466	1 -			
1853	371,603				-
1854	368,645 427,833	-		- 1	-
1855	200,877	_		_	******
1856	200,036	-		-	
1857	250,882	195,857			
1858 1859	122,872	246,945		-	-
1860	121,075	119,501		-	-
1861	153,418	118,616	1 -	- 1	-
1862	91,822	150,237 89,724			4.
1863	91,826	89,007			
1864	176,214	174,524	-	-1-	
1865	193,416	193,195	-	-	
Quarters ended June 30,	248,111	247,453	1 -	-	-
		1	10.3	-	-
Year ended June 30	167,757	166,112			
1867	200 044	1	1 1		-
1868	303,044	298,967	25,	504 00	2 400
1869	288,088	282,189	21,8		3,463
1870	363,074	352,768	36,7		0,813
1871	402,920 342,609	387,203	32,3		6,029 4,899
1872	422,978	321,350	27,6	- 00:	3,724
1873 1874	473.141	404,806	25,6		0,130
1875	327,949	459,803	58,0		,731
1876	244,632	313,339	72,3	46   240	,993
1877	189,991	227,498	92,74	04   134	,744
1878	165,019	169,986	63,61	3 106.	373
1879	157,776	141,857	71,90	69.	954
1880	197,954	138,469	64,55	5 73,	914
	483,857	457,243	42,00	1 135,	825

The immigrants of the year ending June 30, 1880 comprised 287,623 males and 169,634 females. There came from England, 59,454; from Ireland, 71,603; from Scotland, 12,640; from Wales, 1,173; from Germany, 84,638; from Austria, 12,904; from Sweden, 39,186; from Norway, 19,895; from Denmark, 6,576; from Switzerland, 6,156; from France, 4,313; from Italy, 12,327; from Russia, 4,854; and from the Dominion of Canada, 99,706. The remainder of the immigrants came in small numbers from almost every country of the globe.

The reports for 1881 state that 716,868 emigrants arrived in the United States during the past year. Germany sent 248,323, England and Wales 77,750, Ireland 70,896, Scotland 16,441, Austria 19,667, Norway 26,824, Sweden 55,805, China 20,628, and Canada 94,159. Most of the latter were Europeans passing through Canada.

The total number of Asiatics (mainly Chinese) given in the census of 1880 is 105,717, of whom 75,122 are in the state of California.

## Trade and Industry.

The subjoined table gives the total value, in dollars and pounds sterling, of the imports and exports of merchandise in each of the ten fiscal years, ended June 30, from 1871 to 1880:—

Years ended June 30	Imports of merchandise		Exports of merchandise	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1871	541,493,774	108,298,755	590,978,550	118,195,710
1872	572,510,304	114,502,061	561,808,381	112,361,676
1873	642,030,539	128,406,108	626,595,077	125,319,015
1874	567,406,342	113,481,268	586,283,040	117,256,608
1875	533,004,526	106,600,905	545,069,027	109,013,805
1876	460,640,190	92,128,038	525,582,247	105,116,449
1877	451,307,549	90,261,510	589,669,490	117,933,898
1878	437,051,533	87,410,306	694,884,200	138,976,840
1879	445,777,775	89,155,555	710,439,441	142,087,888
1880	667,953,302	133,590,660	835,633,595	167,126,719

The following table gives the total value of the gold and silver bullion and specie imported and exported from the United States, in each of the ten fiscal years ended 30th June, from 1871 to 1880:—

Years (ended June 30)	Imports of specie		Exports	of specie
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1871	21,270,024	4,254,005	98,441,989	19,688,398
1872	13,743,689	2,748,738	79,877,534	15,975,507
1873	21,480,937	4,296,187	84,608,574	16,921,715
1874	28,454,906	5,690,981	66,630,405	13,326,081
1875	20.894,217	4,178,843	92,132,142	18,426,428
1876	15,936,681	3,187,336	56,506,302	11,301,260
1877	40,774,414	8,154,883	43,135,738	8,627,147
1878	29,821,313	5,964,263	33,733,225	6,746,645
1879	20,296,000	4,059,200	24,997,441	4,999,488
1880	93.034.310	18,606,862	17,142,199	3,428,439

The exports of the United States consist in the main of agricultural produce. Foremost, as regards value, in the list of articles, stand wheat and flour, and then follow cotton, tobacco, pickled pork and hams, and butter and cheese. Considerably more than one-half of the exports go to Great Britain and Ireland, the rest being taken chiefly by Canada, France, and Germany.

The commercial intercourse of the United States with Great Britain and Ireland is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of merchandise—exclusive of bullion and gold and silver specie—from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the United States, in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from the United States to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the United States		
		£		
1871	61,134,463	34,227,701		
1872	54,663,948	40,736,597		
1873	71,471,493	33,574,664		
1874	73,897,400	28,241,809		
1875	69,590,054	21,868,279		
1876	75,899,008	16,833,517		
1877	77,825,973	16,376,814		
1878	89,146,170	14,552,076		
1879	91,818,295	20,321,990		
1880	107,081,260	30,855,871		

The two staple articles of exports from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland are corn—including breadstuffs of all kinds under the name—and raw cotton. The total quantities and value of the corn exports were as follows in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Quantities	-		Value	
Cwts.		-	£	<del></del>
49,836,585	1		21,192,197	
50,032,507			23,910,451	
		2.0	30,389,519	
	1		33,091,926	
75,526,927			35,596,194	
	49,836,585 50,032,507 67,764,689 74,570,915	49,836,585 50,032,507 67,764,689 74,570,915	49,836,585 50,032,507 67,764,689 74,570,915	49,836,585     21,192,197       50,032,507     23,910,451       67,764,689     30,389,519       74,570,915     33,091,926

The most valuable of the corn exports is that of wheat. The exports of wheat to Great Britain were of the following quantities and value in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1876	19,323,054	10,314,373
1877	21,386,980	13,583,543
1878	29,060,809	16,504,465
1879	36,041,895	19,150,422
1880	36,190,814	20,176,626

Next to wheat, among the corn exports, the most important are those of maize, or Indian corn. The following table gives the quantities and value of maize exported from the United States to Great Britain in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Quantities	Value
	£
27,065,460	8,656,338
25,577,778	8,225,437
	9,964,629
	8,239,575
	9,289,759

The exports of raw cotton from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland were of the following quantities and value in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1876	8,328,573	25,120,512
1877	8,145,041	23,621,840
1878	9,162,419	25,355,029
1879	9,664,840	25,949,967
1880	10,931,092	31,784,626

It will be seen from the preceding tables that the exports from the United States to Great Britain, gradually increasing in recent years, have risen to four and five times the value of the British imports. While the exports from the United States increased with great regularity, the British imports decreased.

The two most staple articles of imports of British produce into the United States are manufactured cotton goods, and iron wrought and unwrought. The following table gives the total value of these two articles of British imports in the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Cotton goods	Iron
1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 2,507,224 2,494,398 2,190,919 1,984,118 3,698,268	2,639,930 2,685,881 2,383,757 5,191,998 10,047,088

Next to cotton goods and iron, the most notable articles of British produce imported into the United States are linen and woollen manufactures. The value of the linen manufactures imported was 4,006,053l. in 1870, against 2,646,916l. in 1879; and that of the woollens 2,613,886l. in 1880, against 2,447,266l. in 1880.

The international commerce of the United States is at present mainly carried on in foreign bottoms. It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the commerce of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, that the total tonnage of vessels of the United States was 4,169,601 tons, being a decrease of 43,164 tons when compared with the shipping in the preceding year. There were 2,717 vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade, of an aggregate burthen of 1,491,533 tons, showing a decrease of 137,514 tons; while there were 22,494 vessels enrolled and licensed, engaged in domestic commerce, of a total burthen of 2,678,067 tons, or 94,350 tons more than in the preceding year. Of the total tonnage thus entered, about 21 per cent. was American, and 79 per cent. foreign; of the total number of clearances for foreign countries, about 22 per cent. was American, and 78 per cent. foreign.

The shipping belonging to the United States on the 30th June, 1880, was classified as follows:—

	Number	Tonnage
Sailing-vessels Steam vessels Barges Canal boats, &c.	16,830 4,717 1,930 1,235	2,366,257 1,211,559 383,629 106,590
Total	24,712	4,068,035

The following table shows the distribution of the commercial navy of the United States on the 30th June, 1879:—

States and Coasts	Vessels	Tons
Maine	2,640	518,352
New Hampshire	77	
Vermont	24	10,823
Massachusetts		2,451
Rhode Island	2,419	444,566
Connecticut	305	39,953
New York	. 827	81,065
New Jersey	. 5,661	1,228,275
Pennsylvania	. 1,293	106,963
Delaware	1,708	364,195
Manual 1	. 193	16,181
Maryland .	. 1,753	118,616
District of Columbia	. 96	10,665
Virginia	1,084	34,705
North Carolina	327	12,046
South Carolina	222	15,303
Georgia	109	
Florida		21,896
Alabama .	361	25,685
Mississippi	109	14,454
Louisiana	192	10,527
Texas	663	89,105
Tennessee	279	14,947
	95	15,215
Kentucky.	80	18,684
Missouri	375	148,692
Iowa	90	10,249
Nebraska	24	4,690
Minnesota	101	8,243
Wisconsin	401	79,084
Illinois	448	86,274
Indiana	109	
Michigan .	910	10,995
Ohio		144,988
West Virginia	583	144,478
Arizona	451	46,874
California	8	1,388
Oregon	918	200,318
Weshington M.	149	38,491
Washington Territory	116	29,954
liaska	11	194
Grand total	25,211	4,169,600
Total on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts	18,346	2,800,584
Total on the Pacific coast		
Total on the Northern lakes	1,202	270,348
Total on the Western rivers	3,087	597,376
	2,576	501,808

At the census of the United States taken in 1870, there were in the country 8,690,219 horses, 28,074,582 cattle, 28,477,951

sheep, and 25,184,540 hogs. The report of the Department of Agriculture gives the following general summary of the number of acres planted and quantities raised of the principal crops of the United States in the year 1871:—Indian corn, 34,091,137 acres, yielding 991,898,000 bushels. Wheat, 19,943,893 acres, yielding 230,732,400 bushels. Oats, 8,365,800 acres, yielding 255,743,000 bushels. Potatoes, 1,220,912 acres, yielding 120,461,700 bushels. Barley, 1,177,666 acres, yielding 26,718,500 bushels. Rye, 1,069,531 acres, yielding 15,355,500 bushels. Buckwheat, 413,015 acres, yielding 8,328,700 bushels. These seven crops furnished a total of 66,282,863 acres, yielding 1,642,237,800 bushels.

During the year 1877, the total production of cereals in the United States came to 2,178,934,646 bushels, grown on 93,150,288 acres, and valued at 1,035,570,478 dollars. The production of the year 1879 was provisionally estimated at 400,000,000 bushels, being the largest ever known, and more than sufficient to supply all the

countries of Europe suffering from failing crops.

was 427,728 males over 16 years of age.

At the census of 1870 there were in the United States 956 cotton manufacturing establishments. The States having the largest numbers were Massachusetts, 191 establishments; Rhode Island, 139; Pennsylvania, 138; Connecticut, 111; New York, 81; New Hampshire, 36; North Carolina, 33; Georgia 34; Tennessee, 28; New Jersey, 27; Maine, 23; and Maryland, 22. The cotton mills employed 448 steam—engines, aggregating 47,117-horse—power and 1,250 water—wheels of 102,409-horse—power. There were 157,310 looms, 3,694,477 frame spindles, and 3,437,938 mule spindles. The hands employed were 47,790 males above 16 years of age, 69,637 females above 15, and 22,942 children and youths.

At the census of 1870 there were 2,891 woollen factories in the country. Of these Pennsylvania had 457; New York, 252; Ohio, 223; Massachusetts, 185; Indiana, 175; Missouri, 156; Delaware, 148; Kentucky, 125; Illinois, 109; Connecticut, 108; Maine, 107; Iowa, 85; New Hampshire, 77; West Virginia, 74; Virginia, 68; Rhode Island, 65; Vermont, 64; Wisconsin, 64; Michigan, 54; North Carolina, 52; Georgia, 46; Maryland, 31; New Jersey, 29; and other States smaller numbers. The woollen factories had 1,050 steam-engines, with 35,900-horse-power, and 1,092 water-wheels, with 59,333-horse-power. The average number of hands employed

The statistics of the American iron manufacture, obtained at the census of 1870, showed that there were in the country 386 establishments which made pig iron. They worked 574 blast furnaces, employed 27,554 hands during the year ending June 3, 1870, and in that year made 2,052,821 tons of pig iron. The pig iron product of 1877 was 2,311,585 tons, and increased in 1878 to 2,382,000 tons, of which Pennsylvania made more than one-half.

On January 1, 1878, there were 716 blast furnaces in the country, 270 in blast and 446 out of blast; and on December 31 there were 700 blast furnaces, 260 in blast and 440 out of blast. There was an increased average production of the active furnaces in 1878 over 1877. The foundries numbered 2,653, employing 51,297 hands; the forges numbered 102, with 3,561 hands; and the bar, rod, railway iron, plate, and other kindred establishments numbered 309, employing 44,643 hands. Pennsylvania had the largest share in the iron manufacture.

It was ascertained at the census of 1870 that sixteen states produced iron ore, of which the entire annual yield was 3,395,718 tons, one-third produced in Pennsylvania. The copper production was chiefly in the Lake Superior region, four-fifths of the yield being from Michigan. Nine states produced copper, the largest after Michigan being Vermont, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Maryland. Petroleum at the census of 1870 was found in four states, Pennsylvania producing  $171\frac{1}{4}$  millions of gallons; West Virginia, eight millions; Ohio, two millions, and Kentucky, 4,000, the aggregate yield amounting to 181,263,502 gallons.

In the year ending June 1, 1881, the total product of iron in the

United States was 8,022,398 tons, from 23 States.

The total production of gold and silver in the country was as follows during each of the years from 1870 to 1879:—

Years	Gold	Silver	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1871	34,398,000	19,286,000	53,684,000
1872	38,109,395	19,924,429	58,033,824
1873	39,206,558	27,483,302	66,689,860
1874	38,466,488	29,699,122	68,165,610
1875	39,968,194	32,605,239	72,573,433
1876	42,886,935	39,292,924	82,179,859
1877	44,880,223	45,846,109	90,726,332
1878	38,956,231	38,746,391	77,702,622
1879	30,900,000	40,812,320	71,712,320

The precious metals were raised mainly in two States, first, Nevada, mainly silver; and secondly, California, chiefly gold. Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Utah, New Mexico, and

Arizona produced smaller amounts of silver and gold.

There were 49,130,584 tons of coal raised in the year 1878, and 54,358,250 tons in the year 1877. The great coal region of the United States is Pennsylvania, which produced 17,605,262 tons of anthracite, and 13,500,000 tons of bituminous coal in the year 1878. The coal mines of Pennsylvania employ 44,000 men, mostly natives of Wales, England, and Ireland.

The growth of the railway system of the United States dates from

1827, when the first line was opened for traffic at Quincey, Massachusetts. The extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles; it rose to 2,818 miles in 1840; to 9,021 miles in 1850; to 30,635 miles in 1860; and to 53,399 miles in 1870. The following table gives the length of lines opened for traffic in the states and territories on the 1st of January of each of the years 1877, 1878, and 1879:—

Miles 1,738 788 1,919 957 918 275 285 484 2,306 7,285 4,003 270 3,939 2,238 1,475 539 980 929	Miles 1,802 767 2,080 1,045 922 290 272 485 2,339 7,392 4,057 4,134 2,352 1,509 466 989	Miles 1,836 7836 2,149 1,165 922 3200 280 487 2,415 7,506 4,198 275 4,266 2,427 1,528 466
1,738 788 1,919 957 918 275 285 484 2,306 7,285 4,003 270 3,939 2,238 1,475 539 980	1,802 767 2,080 1,045 922 290 272 485 2,339 7,392 4,057 4,134 2,352 1,509 466 989	1,839 788 2,149 1,165 922 320 280 487 7,506 4,198 276 4,266 2,427 1,528
788 1,919 957 918 275 285 484 2,306 7,285 4,003 270 3,939 2,238 1,475 539 980	767 2,080 1,045 922 290 272 485 2,339 7,392 4,057 275 4,134 2,352 1,509 466 989	785 2.149 1,165 922 320 280 487 2,415 7,506 4,198 275 4,266 2,427 1,528
1,919 957 918 275 285 484 2,306 7,285 4,003 270 3,939 2,238 1,475 539 980	2,080 1,045 922 290 272 485 2,339 7,392 4,057 275 4,134 2,352 1,509 466 989	2.149 1,165 922 320 280 487 2,415 7,506 4,198 275 4,266 2,427 1,528
957 918 275 285 484 2,306 7,285 4,003 270 3,939 2,238 1,475 539 980	1,045 922 290 272 485 2,339 7,392 4,057 275 4,134 2,352 1,509 466 989	1,165 922 320 280 487 2,415 7,506 4,198 275 4,266 2,427 1,528
918 275 285 484 2,306 7,285 4,003 270 3,939 2,238 1,475 539 980	922 290 272 485 2,339 7,392 4,057 4,134 2,352 1,509 466 989	922 320 280 487 2,415 7,506 4,198 275 4,266 2,427 1,528
275 285 484 2,306 7,285 4,003 270 3,939 2,238 1,475 539 980	290 272 485 2,339 7,392 4,057 275 4,134 2,352 1,509 466 989	320 280 487 2,415 7,506 4,198 275 4,266 2,427 1,528
285 484 2,306 7,285 4,003 270 3,939 2,238 1,475 539 980	272 485 2,339 7,392 4,057 275 4,134 2,352 1,509 466 989	320 280 487 2,415 7,506 4,198 275 4,266 2,427 1,528
484 2,306 7,285 4,003 270 3,939 2,238 1,475 539 980	485 2,339 7,392 4,057 275 4,134 2,352 1,509 466 989	280 487 2,415 7,506 4,198 275 4,266 2,427 1,528
2,306 7,285 4,003 270 3,939 2,238 1,475 539 980	2,339 7,392 4,057 275 4,134 2,352 1,509 466 989	487 2,415 7,506 4,198 275 4,266 2,427 1,528
7,285 4,003 270 3,939 2,238 1,475 539 980	2,339 7,392 4,057 275 4,134 2,352 1,509 466 989	2,415 7,506 4,198 275 4,266 2,427 1,528
7,285 4,003 270 3,939 2,238 1,475 539 980	7,392 4,057 275 4,134 2,352 1,509 466 989	7,506 4,198 275 4,266 2,427 1,528
4,003 270 3,939 2,238 1,475 539 980	4,057 275 4,134 2,352 1,509 466 989	4,198 275 4,266 2,427 1,528
270 3,939 2,238 1,475 539 980	275 4,134 2,352 1,509 466 989	275 4,266 2,427 1,528
3,939 2,238 1,475 539 980	4,134 2,352 1,509 466 989	4,266 2,427 1,528
2,238 1,475 539 980	2,352 1,509 466 989	2,427 1,528
1,475 539 980	1,509 466 989	1,528
539 980	466 989	
980	989	
929		988
	944	952
1,837	1,863	
		1,872
		3,593
		2,535
		1,126
		3,286
		1,344
		627
		1,009
	1,661	1,663
5,425	5,725	5,879
,570	1.426	1,435
.687		5,151
241		283
.983		
		6,011
		208
		1,419
		1,665
		2,428
		. 543
		873
		1,646
	197	212
584	638	669
707		2,810
		472
023		81,725
	3,395 2,020 1,044 3,146 1,150 600 940 1,601 1,601 1,687 241 1,983 189 1,353 8,645 505 810 609 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 1	3,395 2,020 1,044 1,044 1,088 3,146 3,198 1,150 600 940 940 1,661 5,425 5,725 1,426 4,687 241 248 3,983 5,926 1,898 3,533 1,406 6,645 1,656 0,085 2,210 505 505 506 810 872 609 1,635 110 197 584 638 2,701 455 023 79,171

In 1880 the total length was 86,497 miles.

The number of telegraph offices in the United States on the 1st July, 1880, was 11,317, the total length of lines 107,103 miles, and the length of wires 309,279 miles. There were transmitted

30.486,019 messages in the year ending June 30, 1880.

The postal business of the United States for the fiscal year 1879-80 was as follows:—Letters carried, 868,493,572; postcards, 276,446,716; newspapers, 695,175,624; magazines, 53,472,276; books, circulars, and miscellaneous printed matter, 300,854,480; and articles of merchandise, 22,644,456. This gives a total number of 2,217,087,124 packages delivered during the year. These figures do not include international business, but only packages or letters posted and delivered in the United States.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE UNITED STATES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—James Russell Lowell; formerly Envoy and Minister of the United States in Spain; nominated January 19, 1880; accredited March 11, 1880.

Secretaries .- William J. Hoppin; E. S. Nadal.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN TO THE UNITED STATES.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Lionel Sackville S. West, K.C.B., born in 1827; Chargé d'Affaires in Sardinia, 1858-63; Envoy to the Argentine Confederation, 1872-78, and to Spain, 1878-81; appointed Envoy and Minister to the United States, December 1881.

Secretaries.—Victor A. W. Drummond; Hon. P. H. Le Poer Trench; H.

Howard; Charles F. F. Adam.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Wm. Arthur, R.N.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the United States are :-

The Dollar, of 100 cents . . Approximate value, 4s.

There were for fifteen years, from 1863 to 1878, two denominations of value employed in the United States, the first the gold dollar, of the average value of 4s. British money, and the second the paper dollar, principal currency since the civil war, the value of which was fluctuating, according to the rates of exchange. By the provisions of the 'Resumption Act' passed by Congress, coming into operation on January 1, 1879, the complete resumption of specie payments was established, but it took place several months before this date, by the action of commercial causes. Thus there exists no longer any difference in value between coined money and paper currency.

In the session of 1873, the Congress of the United States passed an Act to regulate the value of the English sovereign in American coin, and to fix the 'par of exchange.' The Act requires that in all payments by or to the Treasury, the sovereign, or pound sterling shall be computed as equal to 4 dollars 86c. 6½m. This value is also to be applied in appraising merchandise imported and in the con-

struction of contracts.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They

Wine gallon = 0.83333 gallon. Ale gallon . = 1.01695

Bushel0.9692 imperial bushel.

Instead of the British ewt. a Cental, of 100 pounds, is used.

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## URUGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.)

### Constitution and Government.

The republic of Uruguay, formerly a Brazilian province, declared its independence, August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The constitution of the republic was proclaimed July 18, 1831. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is in a Parliament composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to the end of June. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assume the legislative power, as well as the general control of the administration.

The executive is given by the constitution to the President of the Republic, elected for the term of four years. A vice-president, also elected for four years, is at the head of the senate, but has no other

political power.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Francisco Antonio Vidal, elected President of the Republic March 15, 1880, as successor of Colonel

L. Latorre, President from 1876 to 1880.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into four departments, namely, the 'ministerio de gobierno,' or ministry of the Interior; the 'ministerio de relaciones exteriores,' or department of Foreign Affairs; the 'ministerio de hacienda,' or department of Finance; and the 'ministerio de la guerra,' or department of War and Marine.

## Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The revenue of the republic is mainly derived from import and export duties, both very largely increased in recent years. In the budget estimates for the financial year 1879-80 the total revenue was set down at 8,869,000 pesos, or 1,773,800*l.*, and the total expenditure at 8,748,654 pesos, or 1,749,731*l.*, leaving a surplus of 120,346 pesos, or 24,069*l.* The budget for 1880-81 set down the expenses at 7,857,275 pesos or 1,571,455*l.* The actual accounts of revenue and expenditure of preceding years showed large deficits. More than one-half of the total annual expenditure is on account of the charges connected with the public debt. By a law, passed in 1875,

one-fourth of the customs receipts are to be set aside specially for the service of the debt.

The republic owed at the end of March 1879 a foreign debt of 42,357,695 pesos, or 8,471,5391, contracted at rates of interest from 6 to 12 per cent. There are, besides, unsettled foreign claims against Uruguay to the amount of 6,000,000 pesos, or 1,200,0001. By a convention signed between the Government and Commission of Bondholders on the 18th February 1878, the interest payable on the existing stocks at that date was reduced by two-thirds per cent. for a period extending to the 31st December 1882, after which epoch all balances of the different denominations of stocks then pending are to assume the original conditions of issue, not only as regards interest, but amortisation.

The amount of the internal debt is estimated at 18,000,000 pesos, or 3,600,000*l.*, exclusive of a floating debt of about 19,000,000 pesos, or 3,800,000*l.* It was decreed by the Government in June 1869, in consequence of suspension of payments by the chief banks, that the notes of all of them should be under State guarantee, with forced currency. The amount of paper money is constantly increasing. In recent years the Government added notes of the nominal value of 3,000,000*l.* to the already existing amount.

The armed forces of Uruguay were officially reported in 1879 to number 2,797 men, of whom 2,049 were infantry. The army was commanded in 1879, according to official returns, by 17 generals, 20 colonels, 30 lieut.-colonels, and 505 captains, lieutenants, and ensigns, being a total of 573 officers, or more than one commissioned officer to every five men.

## Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Uruguay is estimated at 73,538 English square miles, with a population, according to a partial census taken in 1880, of 438,245, comprising 226,580 males and 211,665 females. The country is divided into 13 provinces. The capital, Montevideo, had, according to a rough enumeration of the year 1879, a population of 105,295, of whom about one-third were foreigners. There is a considerable flow of immigration, numbering 21,148 individuals in 1870; 15,319 in 1871; 11,516 in 1872; 24,539 in 1873; 13,764 in 1874; 5,298 in 1875; 5,570 in 1876; 6,168 in 1877; 6,376 in 1878; and 7,009 in 1879.

Uruguay carries on an active commerce with foreign countries, but which has been declining recently. In the year 1880, according to official statements, the imports amounted to 18,328,225 pesos, or 3,665,645*l.*, and the exports to 19,752,201 pesos, or 3,950,440*l.*,

being an increase of about 600,000*l*. on the previous year. The principal articles of export are cattle, salted, dried and preserved meat, and hides. Nearly the whole of the exports and imports of the republic pass through Montevideo, the capital, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

The commercial intercourse of Uruguay with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the following tabular statement, which shows the value of the exports from Uruguay to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Uruguay in each of the five years 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Uruguay to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Uruguay
1876	£ 841.314	£ 1,006,307
1877	734,699	1,077,780
1878	644,066	977,866
1879	371,990	922,625
1880	694,593	1,381,338

The chief articles of export from Uruguay to the United Kingdom are hides and tallow, the first of the value of 339,558l., and the second of 121,829l., in 1880. The British imports into Uruguay consist chiefly of manufactured cotton goods, and of woollens, the first of the value of 636,511l., and the second of the value of 177,586l.,

in the year 1880.

There were railways of a total length of 268 English miles open for traffic at the end of June 1879. The lines represented two systems, the first known as the Central of Uruguay, and the second as the Alto Uruguay. Of the first system, there were completed, at the above date, lines from Montevideo to Florida and Durazno, of a total length of 82 miles, with a branch line to the port of Higueritas, on the river Uruguay, opened in February 1876. On the second system, the chief lines were from Salto Oriental to Santo Rosa, 113 miles in length, and from Montevideo to Pando, 29 miles long.

The telegraphic lines in operation at the end of June 1879 were of a total length of 996 English miles, belonging to three companies, the 'Compania telegraphica Platina,' the 'Linea Qriental,' and the 'River Plate Telegraph Company (Limited),' the last owning

rather more than half of the lines.

The Post-office carried 1,023,004 letters and 1,185,012 news-papers in the year 1878. The receipts of the Post-office in recent years were insufficient to cover the expenditure.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF URUGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General. - William Cranwell, appointed June 1880.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN URUGUAY.

Envoy and Minister .- Hon. Edmund Monson, appointed June 22, 1877.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Uruguay, and the British equivalents, are :-MONEY.

The Peso, or Dollar, of 100 centenas . Approximate value, 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Quintal = 101.40 lbs. avoirdupois.

" Arroba == 25.35 ,, " Fanega -

13 imperial bushel. The money, weights, and measures of the Brazilian empire are also in general use.

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#### VENEZUELA.

(REPÚBLICA DE VENEZUELA.)

#### Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830, by secession from the other members of the Free-state founded by Simon Bolivar within the limits of the Spanish colony of New Granada. charter of fundamental laws actually in force, dating from 1830, and re-proclaimed, with alterations, on the 28th March 1864, is designed on the model of the constitution of the United States of America, but with considerably more independence secured to provincial and local government. The provinces, or states, of the republic, twenty-one in number, have each their own legislature and executive, as well as their own budgets, and judiciary officers, and the main purpose of their alliance is that of common defence. At the head of the central executive government stands a President, elected for the term of two years, with a Vice-President at his side, and exercising his functions through six ministers. The President has no veto power. The legislation for the whole republic is vested in a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives, both composed of members deputed by the same bodies in the individual states. The President, Vice-President, and Congresses of States are elected by universal suffrage.

President of the Republic.—General Don Antonio Guzman Blanco, elected President February 1879; re-elected February 1880. Since the year 1847, the republic has suffered greatly from intestine dissensions, leading to an almost continuous civil war, through the struggles of the rival parties of the Federalists and Confederalists, the former desiring a strong central government, and the latter the greatest possible independence of the separate States.

## Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The chief source of public revenue at the disposal of the central Government is that of customs duties, which produced 3,854,000 venezolanos, or 770,800*l*., in the year ending June 30, 1881. The total revenue in the same year amounted to 4,680,000 venezolanos, or 936,000*l*., and the expenditure to 4,448,000 venezolanos, or 889,600*l*. The principal branch of expenditure is for "general administration."

The public debt is composed of an internal debt, which, on June 30, 1879, was 2,592,434*l*., of which 1,415,041*l*. was consolidated, bearing 5 per cent. interest; and a foreign debt, which with the unpaid interest of several years amounted to 10,869,563*l*. In 1878, the Government had resumed the payment of interest. New

consolidated bonds were issued on January 1, 1881, in substitution of all pre-existing internal and external bonds; the total authorised was 4,000,000*l*., 2,750,000*l*. to represent the external bonds; the interest at present is 4 per cent.

The army of the republic numbers 2,240 men. Besides the regular troops, there is a national militia in which every citizen, from the 18th to the 45th year inclusive, must be enrolled. Recent intestine wars were chiefly carried on by the militia.

## Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Venezuela is estimated to embrace 403,261 English square miles, and to contain a population of 1,784,194 souls. The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-one states—three of them with territories attached—into which the republic is divided, as reported in census returns of September 1873:—

States		Area: English square miles	Population
1. Caracas (Federal District)	. 1		60,010
2. Guarico		29.000	191,000
3. Bolivar		33,986	1 129,143
4. Guzman Blanco	. J	-	94,151
5. Carabobo	. 1	8,119	f 117,605
C. Cojedes	. }	0,119	85,678
7. Barquisimeto	. ]	0.250	f 143,818
8. Yaracui	. }	9,352	71,689
9. Falcon		10,253	99,920
10. Portugueza	. 1	23,845	5 79,934
11. Zamora	. }	20,040	59,449
12. Nueva Esparta		442	30,983
13. Barcelona		13,812	101,396
14. Čumaná	. 7		55,476
15. Maturin	. }	17,491	₹ 47,863
Territory of Mariño .		1.5	6,705
16. Trujillo		4,328	108,672
17. Guzman (Merida)	. }	10,848	5 67,849
18. Tachira	. 5	10,010	68,619
19, Zulia	. }	28,934	£ 59,235
Territory of Goajiro .	. 5		29,263
20. Apure		18,896	18,635
21. Guayana		208,369	34,053
Territory of Amazonas .	•. •	13,583	23,048
Total .		402,261	1,784,194

The preliminary results of a census taken in 1881 give a population of 2,070,497. By the Constitution of 1881, the Federal District and the 20 states have been united into 9 great states—State of the East, Guzman Blanco, Carabobo, State of the South-

West, State of the North-West, State of the Andes, Bolivar, Zulia and Falcon.

The foreign commerce of Venezuela quadrupled within the last few years, through the development of the country's vast agricultural and mineral resources. During the year ending June 30, 1877, the total imports were of the value of 15,043,373 venezolanos, or 3,008,674l., and the total exports of the value of 16,112,635 venezolanos, or 3,222,527l. The imports of 1876-77 came to the extent of nearly one-fourth from Great Britain, and the remainder chiefly from the United States, France, and Germany. The exports of 1876-77 were sent chiefly to Germany, the United States, and France. The staple article of export from Venezuela consists in coffee, valued at 11,409,506 venezolanos, or 2,281,901l., in the year ending June 30, 1877.

The total value of the exports of Venezuela to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures, was as follows

in each of the five years 1876 to 1880:-

Years	Exports from Vene- zuela to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Venezuela
1876	54,878	679,163
1877	63,739	619,742
1878	98,349	473,281
1879	114,804	462,037
1880	198,304	428,142

The chief articles of export from Venezuela to Great Britain in 1880 were copper ore and cocoa. The exports of copper ore in 1880 were of the value of 119,099l., while the exports of cocoa were valued at 20,739l. The imports from Great Britain comprise mainly cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 304,054l., and the latter of 55,835l., in the year 1880.

A line of railway from Tucácas to the mines of Aroa, 70 English miles in length, was opened February 7, 1877. There were 330

miles of telegraphs in 1880, and 134 post-offices.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF VENEZUELA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister Resident.—Dr. José M. Rójas, accredited May 17, 1879.
2. Of Great Britain in Venezuela.

Minister and Consul-General.—Colonel Charles E. Mansfield.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Venezuela, and the British equivalents, are:—

Money.

The Venezolano, of 100 Centavas . approximate value, 4s.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The	Libra .				=	1.014 lbs.	avoirdupois.
33	Quintal	• ,	•	•		101.40	,,

The above are the old weights and measures in general use, but the legal ones are those of the French metric system.

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## II. AFRICA.

#### ALGERIA.

(L'ALGÉRIE.)

## Government, Revenue, and Army.

ALGERIA, the largest and most important of the colonial possessions of France, was entirely under military rule till the year 1871, when, after the extinction of a widespread rebellion among the natives, various reforms, tending to organised civil administration, were introduced by the French Government. In place of the former military governor, a civil Governor-General at present administers the government of the colony, directing the action of both the civil and military authorities. But the new civil government extends only over the settled districts, and the territory of the Sahara and adjoining districts, inhabited chiefly by nomade tribes, remain under exclusively military rule. The country under civil government is divided into three provinces, Algiers, Constantine, and Oran, which are subdivided into twelve departments.

Governor-General of Algeria.—M. Louis Tirman, Conseiller d'etat, and formerly Prefect of the Bouches du Rhone. Appointed

November 26, 1881.

The Governor-General is invested with legislative powers in civil affairs. In all important cases he has to take advice from a

Colonial Council, appointed by the French Government.

The cost of the colony to France has always been far greater than its revenues. The receipts of the government are derived chiefly from indirect taxes, licences, and customs duties on imports. The cost of maintenance of the army, the expenditure for public works, and other large sums disbursed by the Government are not included in the expenditure, being provided out of the French budget. In the French financial estimates for 1882, the revenue of Algeria was estimated at 26,990,100 francs, and the total expenditure at 29,974,599 francs.

The French troops in Algeria consist of one 'corps d'armée,' the 7th, numbering about 60,000 men. The troops in Algeria are divided into two classes, namely, French corps, which remain there

in garrison for a certain number of years and then return to France, and the so-called native troops, which never quit the colony except on extraordinary occasions, as in the war against Germany, at the outset of which, in July 1870, a division of them was incorporated with the French army, forming part of the vanguard in Alsace. The native troops consist of three regiments of Zouaves, three of Turcos, or 'Tirailleurs algériens,' three of 'Chasseurs d'Afrique,' and three of 'Spahis.' Only a moiety of these troops is composed of natives of Africa, the rest consisting of natives of Europe of all nations.

# Population, Trade, and Industry.

The boundaries of Algeria are not very well defined, large portions of the territory in the outlying districts being claimed both by the French Government and the nomade tribes who inhabit it, and hold themselves unconquered. The colony is divided officially into a 'Territoire civil,' and a 'Territoire de commandement,' the first in three departments, and the latter in three divisions. According to returns published in the 'Journal Officiel de la République Française,' of December 8, 1877, the area of the colony embraces 430,000 square kilomètres, or 165,500 English square miles, with a population, exclusive of wandering Arab tribes, of 2,867,626 souls. The following table gives the area of each of the three civil departments and the three military divisions of Algeria, according to the returns of 1877:—

'Territoires'	 Area: Square kilomètres	Population
Algiers: Civil Department  "Military Division Oran: Civil Department "Military Division Constantine: Civil Department "Military Division	8,268 118,851 15,356 135,172 17,976 134,377	484,771 587,836 416,465 236,716 414,714 727,124
Total	430,000	2,867,626

The number of French settlers was given at 127,321, and the total population of European descent at 302,576 in the returns of 1877. In 1880 the civil territory had been increased to 738,388 square kilomètres, with a population of 1,884,124. The French settlers then numbered 198,092, and English 6,513.

In 1872 there were 5,139,136 acres of land under cultivation in Algeria, of which 413,112 acres, or on an average 8 per cent., were

cultivated by the European colonists, and 4,726,024 acres, or 92 per cent., were cultivated by the natives.

The total commerce of Algeria was as follows in each of the eight years from 1872 to 1879:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
-0-0	£	£
1872	7,881,251	6,563,123
1873	8,268,685	6,088,256
1874	7,852,173	5,976,280
1875	7,696,562	5,756,317
1876	9,235,464	7,152,464
1877	8,112,132	6,880,251
1878	9,272,230	6,396,168
1879	8,560,020	7.081,000

About two-thirds of the total commerce of Algeria is with France. Besides with the mother-country, the colony has commercial intercourse chiefly with Spain, Turkey, and Great Britain. The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Algeria to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Algeria, in each of the five years 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Algeria to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Algeria
Jan Jan	£	£
1876	495,848	209,696
1877	562,126	271,101
1878	357,352	168,971
1879	454,246	225,572
1880	741,453	292,087

The most important article of export to Great Britain in 1880 was 'Esparto grass,' for making paper, of the value of 421,343l., and barley of the value of 119,498l. Among the other exports of 1880 were iron ore, of the value of 86,884l., and zinc ore, of the value of 49,660l. The British imports consist principally of cotton fabrics and coals, the former of the value of 150,264l., and the latter of 39,259l. in the year 1880.

At the end of the year 1880 there were 1,153 kilometres, or 714 English miles, of railways open for traffic in Algeria. This does not include the prolongation of the line from Bone to the frontier station at Guelma, into the territory of Tunis.

The telegraph of Algeria, including branches into Tunis, consisted, at the end of 1878, of 5,850 miles of line, and 9,860 miles

of wire. The 'réseau algéro-tunésien' of telegraphs is worked by a private company subventioned by the French Government and the Bey of Tunis.

# Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Algeria, and the British equivalents, are:—

#### MONEY.

	Gold Sequin Monzonnah	-		•	Average	rate	of	excl	hange,	88.	6 <del>1</del> <i>d</i> .
,,	THOUSE OWNER	•	1		22		27		,,		$\frac{7}{10}d$

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The	Onguyah			2002	4 grammes.	
23	Hollah (liquid)	•		===	16.66 litres, or about 17 pints	
27	Psa (dry)	. •	•	=	48 litres, or about 511 pints.	•

The money, weights, and measures of France are in general use among the settled population in the towns.

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### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(CAPE COLONY.)

#### Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally established by order in Council of the 11th of March, 1853. By Act 28 Vict. cap. 5, and Colonial Act III. of 1865, which provided for the incorporation of British Kaffraria with the colony, various changes were made, and further changes of an important nature by the 'Constitution Ordinance Amendment Act,' passed by the colonial legislature in 1872, providing for 'the introduction of the system of executive administration commonly called Responsible Government.' The constitution formed under these various acts vests the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office-holders appointed by The legislative power rests with a Legislative Council of 21 members, 10 of whom are elected for ten years, and 11 for five years, presided over ex-officio by the Chief-Justice; and a House of Assembly of 68 members, elected for five years, representing the country districts and towns of the colony. The qualification for members of the Council is possession of immovable property of 2,000l., or movable property worth 4,000l. Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are qualified by possession of property, or receipt of salary or wages, ranging between 251. and 50l. per annum. There were 45.825 registered electors in 1878.

Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.—Right Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.; born 1824; served in the 87th Fusiliers; member of the Irish Poor Law Board, 1846-53; President of Montserrat, 1854-55; Lieutenant Governor of St. Christopher, 1855-59; Governor of Hong Kong, 1859-64; Governor of Ceylon, 1864-71; Governor of New South Wales, 1872-78; Governor of New Zealand, 1879-80. Appointed Governor of the

Cape of Good Hope, December 1880.

The Governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the forces within the colony. He has a salary of 5,000l. as Governor, besides 1,000l. as 'Her Majesty's High Commissioner,' and an ad-

ditional 300l. as 'allowance for country residence.'

The administration is carried on, under the Governor, by a ministry of five members, called the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer-General, the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

## Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the colony is derived mainly from import duties, which produced, on the average of the five years from 1874 to 1878, not far from a million pounds sterling per annum. Comparatively little is derived from rent or sales of public lands, although vast districts are waiting to be cultivated. The greatest portion of the expenditure is for interest of the public debt. The income and expenditure of the colony, the former including loans, were as follows during each of the ten years from 1869 to 1878:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
1869	502 045	£ 640 720
	593,245	648,732
1870	831,211	795,695
1871	836,174	764,414
1872	1,161,548	922,567
1873	2,078,220	2,159,658
1874	1,907,951	1,357,455
1875	2,246,179	2,272,275
1876	1 864,928	1,300,576
1877	2,631,602	3,428,392
1878	2,067,889	2,053,182
1879	2.082,889	3,994.933

The estimated revenue of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880,

was 2,509,216l., and the expenditure 2,354,780l.

The colony had a public debt of 10,500,000l. on the 31st July, 1879. The debt dates from the year 1859, when it amounted to 80,000l. It rose to 368,400l. in 1860; to 565,050l. in 1861; to 715,050l. in 1863; to 851,650l. in 1865; and to 4,068,159l. in 1876. In 1879 the interest on the debt amounted to 483,365l. The debt is under promise of repayment by instalments extending to the year 1900.

## Area and Population.

The Cape Colony was originally founded by the Dutch, under Van Riebeek, about the year 1652, the Portuguese having before made an attempt at a settlement. It was at first but a very small territory, between the Liesbeek River and Table Mountain, but when it was taken by the English, in 1796, it had extended east to the Great Fish River, and north along the great mountain range of the Roggeveld to the Sneeuwberg and Bamboosberg. In 1803, at the peace of Amiens, it was given up to the Netherlands, but was again occupied by British troops in 1806. Since that time the boundary has been gradually enlarged by the annexation of surrounding districts. The most important of these annexations, which are in various stages, from mere protection to actual

sovereignty, are British Kaffraria (now the districts of King William's Land and East London), in 1866; Basutoland, 1868; Kaffirland Proper or the Transkeian Districts, including nearly the whole of the region between the Kei and the Natal border, between 1875 and 1880; Griqualand West in 1876; and Namaqua and Damara Lands, between the Gariep River and the Portuguese West African territories, in 1880. The Transvaal, which was annexed in 1877, had its independence restored in 1881, Great Britain retaining the suzerainty. The total area and estimated population of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope may now (1882) be stated as follows:—

Divisions	Area: English square miles	Population
Cape Colony Proper (1875). Basutoland (1875) Transkeian Districts or Kaffirland Proper (1880) Griqualand West (1877) Transgariep (Damara and Namaqua Lands) 1878	199,950 7,000 17,000 17,800	720,934 127,000 475,000 45,277
1010	200,000	250,000
Total	442,750	1,618,211

The Cape Colony proper is divided, politically and administratively, into 48 districts. The area and population were given as follows in the returns of a census taken by the Government on March 7, 1875:—

Districts	Area: English square miles	European Population	Total Population
The Cape Stellenbosch Paarl Malmesbury Picquetherg Clanwilliam Namaqualand Calvinia Tulbagh Worcester Fraserburg Victoria West Beaufort West Prince Albert Caledon	722 503 627 2,808 1,854 5,474 20,635 26,083 4,976 6,531 23,149 15,815 8,536 3,981	30,730 3,442 7,312 7,862 4,357 3,018 2,675 2,752 3,772 4,093 3,790 5,493 3,738 3,738 3,324	57,319 10,549 18,076 18,096 8,239 8,785 12,233 7,394 9,923 9,734 9,060 13,247 8,322 6,257
Bredasdorp"	1,519 1,697	5,366	11,335
Robertson	1,089	2,017 4,512	4,306
Swellendam Riversdale	2,954 2,462	5,028 6,878	8,031 10,007 12,721

Districts	Area: Square English miles.	European Population	Total Population
Mossel Bay	. 859	2,664	5,072
George	. 2,537	5,229	11,813
Oudtshoorn	1,781	7,925	15,181
Knysna	524	1,825	3,218
Humansdorp	. 2,430	2,711	7,587
Uitenhage	6,233	9,385	21,392
Port Elizabeth	251	9,309	14,528
Alexandria .	. 1,519	2,157	6,030
Albany	. 1,833	8,143	16,499
Bathurst	670	1,711	5,855
Peddie	497	1,327	16,886
Victoria, East	576	1,133	8,498
Stockenstrom .	240	1,508	6,509
Fort Beaufort	. 733	2,998	14,748
Bedford .	. 1,550	2,134	8,768
Somerset East	. 3,876	4,713	10,877
Cradock	. 3,247	5,967	12,084
Middleburg	. 2,252	2,510	5,976
Graaff-Reinet	3,792	7,356	16,940
Murraysburg	. 2,200	1,210	3,771
Richmond	4,463	3,021	7,624
Hope Town	. 5,154	3,236	6,143
Colesberg	5,762	4,521	10,368
Albert	. 3,834	6.140	12,069
Aliwal North	. 2,263	3,543	29,922
Wodehouse	2,849	5,325	25,948
Queen's Town	. 3,604	6,228	50,890
King William's Town .	1,781	9,012	106,640
East London	1,225	3,773	15,514
Total .	. 199,950	236,873	720,984

The white, or European population, comprised 123,910 males and 112,873 females, and the native population 245,718 males and 238,483 females at the census of March 7, 1875.

The European inhabitants consist in part of the English authorities and English settlers; but the majority are of Dutch, German, and French origin, mostly descendants of the original settlers. The coloured people are chiefly Hottentots and Kaffirs; the remaining portion of the population consists of Malays, and so-called Africanders, the latter the offspring of black women and Dutch fathers. Very little communication takes place between the Kaffirs, Africanders, and Malays, each race holding the others in contempt.

#### Trade and Commerce.

The values of the total imports and exports of the Cape Colony including British Kaffraria and other dependencies, in each of the six years from 1875 to 1880, were as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
1875 1876 1877 1878 1879	5,762,743 5,829,602 5,158,348 6,151,023 7,080,349 7,648,863	£ 4,393,325 3,636,807 3,634,073 3,456,291 3,776,494 4,341,017

The commercial intercourse of the colony is mainly with the United Kingdom. The value of the trade with Great Britain and Ireland, during each of the five years 1876 to 1880, is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Years	Exports from the Cape Colony to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Cape Colony
1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 3,658,236 3,560,499 3,699,012 4,001,863 5,023,493	£ 3,666,045 3,330,353 3,821,279 4,403,296 4,978,074

Among the articles of export from the Cape to Great Britain, wool is the most important, the value shipped annually constituting nearly nine-tenths of the total exports. In the five years from 1876 to 1880 the exports of wool from the Cape Colony to the United Kingdom were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	Lbs. 35,424,089 32,912,225 30,670,716 36,726,410 42,226,044	£ 2,376,322 2,224,272 2,060,345 2,267,944 2,761,852

Among the minor exports from the colony to Great Britain are copper ore, of the value of 301,585l. in 1880; feathers, chiefly ostrich, of the value of 958,254l.; and sheepskins, of the value of 238,102l. in 1880. The imports of British produce into the colony comprise mainly apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 1,014,430l.; cotton manufactures, of the value of 451,490l.; and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 562,472l. in the year 1880.

There were, at the end of 1875, in the colony 692,514 head of

cattle, and 9,836,065 sheep. The sheep-farms of the colony are often of very great extent, comprising from 3,000 to 15,000 acres, and upwards: those in tillage are comparatively small. The graziers are, for the most part, proprietors of the farms which they occupy.

There were lines of railway of a total length of 961 miles in the colony on January 1, 1882. The lines open for traffic at this date belonged to three systems, the Western, from Capetown to Worcester; the Midland and North-Eastern, starting from Port Elizabeth; and the Border system. There were 420 miles of other lines in course of construction at the end of June 1879.

The number of post-offices in the colony at the end of 1877 was 248, the revenue in 1877 amounting to 57,870*l.*, and the expendi-

ture to 151,220l.

The telegraphs in the colony comprised 3,575 miles, with 98 offices, at the end of 1879. The number of messages sent was 282,050 in 1878. The telegraphs were constructed entirely at the expense of the Government.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

#### MONEY.

The coins in circulation within the colony are exclusively British. All accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The standard weights and measures are British, with the exception of the land measure. To some extent, however, the following old weights and measures are still made use of in the colony:—

91.8 lbs. Dutch	equal to 100 lbs. avoirdupois.
1 Schepel	" '743 imperial bushel.
1 Muid, of 4 Schepels.	" 2.972 ", "
1 Load, of 10 Muids .	,, 29.72 ,, ,,
1 Anker, of 9½ gallons	 " 7.916 imperial gallons.
129 <del>2</del> Ells	,, 100 English yards.

The general surface measure is the old Amsterdam Morgen, reckoned equal to 2 English acres, but, more exactly, 2 11654 acres. Some difference of opinion existed formerly as to the exact equivalents of the shortest land measure, the foot, but it was in 1858 officially settled that 1,000 Cape feet were equal to 1,033 British Imperial feet.

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#### EGYPT.

(KEMI.-MISR.)

## Reigning Khedive.

Mohamed Tewfik, born Nov. 19, 1852; the son of Ismail I.; succeeded to the throne, on the abdication of his father, Aug. 8, 1879. Married, Jan. 10, 1873, to Princess Emineh, daughter of El Hamy Pasha. Offspring of the union are two sons, Abbas, born July 14,

1874, and Mehemet Ali, born in 1876.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the sixth ruler of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1806, who made himself, in 1811, absolute master of the country by force of arms. The position of his father and predecessor, Ismail I.—forced to abdicate, under pressure of the British and French governments, in 1879—was recognised by the Imperial Hatti-Shériff of February 13, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European Powers, which established the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt, under the same rules and regulations as those to the throne of Turkey. The title given to Mehemet Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish one of 'Vali,' or Viceroy; but this was charged by an Imperial firman of May 21, 1866, into the Persian-Arabic of 'Khidîv-el-Misr,' or King of Egypt, or, as more commonly called, Khedive. By the same firman of May 27, 1866, obtained on the condition of the sovereign of Egypt raising his annual tribute to the Sultan's civil list from 376,000l. to 720,0001., the succession to the throne of Egypt was made direct, from father to son, instead of descending, after the Turkish law, to the eldest heir. By a last firman, issued June 8, 1873, the Sultan granted to Ismail I. the hitherto withheld rights of concluding treaties with foreign powers, and of maintaining armies.

The predecessors of the present ruler of Egypt were:-

	Born	Died	Reigned
Mehemet Ali, founder of the dynasty	1769	1849	1811-48
Ibrahim, son of Mehemet	1789	1848	June-Nov. 1848
Abbas, grandson of Mehemet	1813	1854	1848-54
Said, son of Mehemet	1822	1863	1854-63
Ismail	1830		1863_79

The present Khedive of Egypt has an annual allowance of 150,000*l*.; his father of 50,000*l*., with 70,000*l*. more for other members of the family.

## Government, Revenue, and Army.

The administration of Egypt is carried on at present under the supervision of the governments of France and Great Britain, represented each by a 'Controller-General,' invested with great powers,

indicated as follows in a decree of the Khedive in seven articles, issued November 10, 1879:-

'Art. 1. The Controllers-General have full powers of investigation into every public service of the State, including that of the Public Debt. Ministers and all public officials of every rank are bound to furnish the Controllers, or their agents, with all documents they may think fit to require. The Minister of Finance is bound to furnish them weekly with a statement of receipts and expenditure. Other administrations must furnish the same every month.

'Art. 2. The Controllers-General can only be removed from their

posts by their own Governments.

'Art. 3. The Governments of England and France having agreed that, for the moment, the Controllers-General will not take the actual direction of the public service, their duties are limited at present to inquiry, control, and surveillance.

Art. 4. The Controllers-General take the rank of Ministers, and will always have the right to assist and speak at the meetings of the

Council of Ministers, but without the power to vote.

'Art. 5. When they deem it necessary the Controllers may unite with the Commissioners of Public Debt to take such measures as they may deem fit.

Art. 6. Whenever they may deem it useful, and at least once a year, the Controllers will draw up a report on all questions for the

Khedive and his Ministers.

'Art. 7. The Controllers have the power of naming and dismissing all officials whose assistance is of no use to them. prepare a budget; and monthly statements of all salaries and all

resources shall be rendered to them.'

By another decree of the Khedive, dated April 5, 1880, there was appointed an 'International Commission of Liquidation,' composed of seven members, with functions defined as follows: -After examining the whole financial situation of Egypt, the Committee will draught a Law of Liquidation regulating the relations between Egypt and her creditors, and also between the Daira Sanieh and the Daira Khassa and their creditors. The conditions of the issue of the Domain Loan are excluded from the deliberations of the Committee. The Committee will work upon the basis furnished by the report of the Committee of Inquiry, and will sit for three months after the presentation of their own report, in order to watch, in concert with the English and French Controllers-General, the execution of the decisions arrived at. The Law of Liquidation will be binding upon all parties concerned. Representatives of the International Tribunals and a Delegate from the Egyptian Government will attend the sittings of the Committee. The preamble of the decree stated that England, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy, had already declared their acceptance of the Law of Liquidation, and will collectively

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request the adhesion of the other Powers represented on the International Tribunals.

The English and French Controllers-General presented their first report, dated January 16, 1880, and sanctioned by the Khedive, containing their definitive scheme for settling the Egyptian financial situation. They fixed the interest on the Unified Debt at 4 per cent. Should the revenue from the provinces specially set apart for the service of the debt be insufficient to pay 4 per cent, the deficiency is to be made up out of the general revenue. If, on the other hand, the taxes assigned yield more than 4 per cent, the surplus is to be paid to the holders of the Unified Debt up to a maximum of 5 per cent. Any further surplus beyond that is to be applied to half-yearly purchases of stock in the open market. Any surplus of general revenue is to be divided as follows: One moiety to the Administration, and the other moiety to the service of the debt.

The list of resources applied to the service of the general debt was settled by the Controllers-General as follow: Besides the revenues of the provinces Garbiah, Menousieh, Béhéra, and Siout, there are the octroiduties, customs, the tobacco, salt, and other indirect revenues, calculated to more than cover the Unified interest at 4 per cent.

In the Budget for 1880, the first adopted by the 'International Commission of Liquidation,' the total revenue in Egyptian pounds was 8,561,622*l*., and expenditure 7,911,622*l*., leaving a surplus of 650,000*l*. The budget for 1881 gave the revenue as 8,419,421*l*., and expenditure 8,308,870*l*., leaving a surplus of 110,551*l*. The following is a detailed statement of the budget proposed for 1882:—

I .- BUDGET OF THE REVENUES AFFECTED TO THE CONSOLIDATED DEBT.

THE TANK THE TANK THE	NOTED TO THE COMBONDATED DEST
Receipts. £	Expenditure. £
Land Tax 2,317,835	Service of the Debt-
Other Direct Taxes . 96,415	Privileged Debt 1,159,212
Justice 39,820	United Debt 2,223,927
Octrois 20,600	9 909 190
Other Taxes 49,400	3,383,139
Miscellaneous Revenues . 32,008	Administrative Expendi-
Repayment of Loans to	Finance Ministry . 83,488
Peasants 3,905	
Salaries withheld for Pen-	Home Affairs Depart-
sion Fund 12,035	ment 59,245
Railways and Telegraphs . 1,121,700	142,733
Port of Alexandria 65.015	112,100
Customs 711.600	Customs 63,579
	Railways and Telegraphs . 471,912
Total Affected Revenues . 4,470,333	Port of Alexandria 35,737
Deduction for Unrealizable	
Receipts, &c 93,108	713,961
Full receipts £4,377,225	Total . £4,097,100
Surplus to be employed in Sinking	ng Fund . £280,125

3.1	Drynama	0.71	NON-AFFECTED	L' riversarance
11.	-DI DE 18161		LIUN-AFFRUID	LEVENTES

11.—DUDGET OF NO	N-AFFECTED DEVENUES.	
Receipts.	Expenditure.	£
Land Tax 2,918,832	Tribute	678,486
Other direct taxes 208,537	Indemnity for Mokabalah .	150,000
	Daira Khassa	34,000
3,127,369	Suez Canal Shares (English	-
Justice 212,470	interest)	193,858
	Civil List	315,000
Post Office 87,625		
Octrois 251,360		59,733
Salt 166,370	Council of Ministers	9,292
Other indirect taxes 298,058	Ministry, Foreign Affairs .	13,162
1.015.000	T31	568,070
1,015,883	737	422,961
Helouan Railway . 6,830	Mr	70,000
Khedivial Postal Steamers 85,000	77.1	89,464
Other State Administra-	TT A CC. inm	514,951
tions	Touties	281,754
Miscellaneous Revenues 44,577		
Miscellaneous Receipts . 38,860	TT 1 TO 12	439,270
Repayment of Loans to		5,616
	Post Office	80,000
Peasants		120,000
	Government Warehouses .	15,295
sion Fund 44,525		50,000
Full Total . 4,476,223	Pensions	255,964
Deductions for Unrealizable		
Taxes 140,000		
. ITU,000		
£4,336,223	4	24,366,868
Surplus	£2.463	,,

III.—Supplementary or Extraordinary Budget based on the expected surplus of the Revenues as fixed by the Ordinary Budget.

			25
Ministry of War			100,000
Ministry of Public Works			170,000
Railways			70,000
Sondan, Harar, and Red Se	a		100,000
Unforeseen Expenses .			100,000

£540,000

The capital of the debt of Egypt was returned as follows in 1881:—

Unified 4 per cent. debt				57,776,340
Privileged debt		-	• 19	22,608,800
Domain loans at 5 per cent.				8,500,000
Daira Saniel loans at 4 to 5	per	cent.	1	9,512,880

£98,398,020

Not secured by any stipulations on the part of the government is the floating debt of Egypt, the exact amount of which is not known, but which is estimated to be over 5,000,000*l*.

The army of Egypt is raised by conscription. It consists, nominally, of eighteen infantry regiments of three battalions each, with four battalions of rifles, of four regiments of cavalry, and 144

EGYPT. 635

guns. But the number of men contained in the regiments and batteries varies continually, with the exigencies of the service and the state of the finances. At the close of the Russo-Turkish war, in which Egypt participated, the army was reduced to 15,000 men.

The Egyptian navy comprised, at the end of June 1880, two frigates, two corvettes, three large yachts for the use of the Khedive—one of them, the 'Mahroussa,' of 4,000 tons, with 800 horse-power—and four gunboats, the whole of a burthen of 16,476 tons.

Area and Population.

The territories under the rule of the sovereign of Egypt, including those on the Upper Nile and Central Africa, conquered in 1874-75, are vaguely estimated to embrace an area of 1,406,250 English square miles, and to be inhabited by a population of 16,952,000, of whom about one-third are in Egypt proper. The following tabular statement gives the native population, distinguishing males and females, and inhabitants of rural and town districts, of Egypt proper, according to an official estimate of M. Amici, chief of the statistical department in the Ministry of the Interior, on the 31st December, 1878:—

Divisions	Males	Females	Total Population
Lower Egypt Middle Egypt Upper Egypt Towns	. 1,385,258 . 322,672 . 738,598 . 278,711	1,438,737 330,447 732,800 290,404	2,823,995 653,119 1,471,398 569,115
Total .	. 2,725.239	2,792,388	5,517,627

The area of Egypt proper is estimated to comprise 210,000 English square miles, the annexed and conquered districts, including Nubia, Kordofan, Darfur, the Soudan, and the Equatorial Provinces, being estimated at 1,026,250 English square miles, with 11,434,373 inhabitants.

Egypt proper is divided from of old into three great districts, namely, 'Masr-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt; 'El-Wustani,' or Middle Egypt; and 'El-Said,' or Upper Egypt—designations drawn from the course of the river Nile, on which depends the existence of the country. These three geographical districts are subdivided into eleven administrative provinces, and had, as shown in the preceding table, a rural population of 4,948,512, and an urban population of 569,115, at the end of 1878. There are only two considerable towns, namely, Cairo, with 349,883, and Alexandria, with 212,054 inhabitants.

At the enumeration of 1878, there were in Egypt proper 79,696 foreigners. The foreign population consisted of 34,000 Greeks; 17,000 Frenchmen; 13,906 Italians; 6,800 Austrians; 6,000 Englishmen; 1,100 Germans; and 1,390 natives of other countries.

#### Trade and Commerce.

The commerce of Egypt is very large, but consists to a great extent of goods carried in transit. In the year 1880, the total value of the imports amounted to 6,752,500l., and of the exports to 13,390,000l. To the entire foreign trade Great Britain contributed 63 per cent., and the rest was divided between France, Austria, Italy, and Russia, in descending proportions.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Egypt to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Egypt, in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Egypt to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Egypt
	£	£
1871	16,387,424	7,038,795
1872	16,455,731	7,213,063
1873	14,155,913	6,222,013
1874	10,514,798	3,585,106
. 1875	10.895,043	2,945,846
1876	11,481,519	2,630,407
1877	11,101.785	2,273,311
1878	6,145,421	2,194,030
1879	8,890,052	2.143,681
1880	9,190,589	3,060,640

The considerable amount of the exports from Egypt to the United Kingdom is owing, partly to large shipments of raw cotton, and partly to the transit trade flowing from India and other parts of Asia through Egypt, which latter, however, has greatly declined in recent years, owing to the opening of the Suez Canal. The exports of raw cotton from Egypt to Great Britain were of the following quantities and value in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
1871	176,166,480	6,416,729
1872	177,581,712	7,492,513
1873	204,977,136	8,628,733
1874	172,317,488	7,269,342
1875	163,912,336	6,668,340
1876	199,245,312	6,879,231
1877	176,558,256	5,587,248
1878	114,297,344	3,612,108
1879	158,232,032	5,088,109
1880	152,606,608	4,951,090

Next to cotton the largest article of export from Egypt to the United Kingdom in the years 1871 to 1880 was corn and flour. The total corn imports of 1880 were of the value of 1,558,632l.,

comprising wheat, valued at 808,6111.; beans, 700,8681.; barley,

41,969l.; and flour and maize, 7,184l.

The staple article of imports from the United Kingdom into Egypt consists of cotton goods, of the value of 4,290,953*l*. in 1872, of 3,666,942*l*. in 1873, of 1,922,505*l*. in 1874, of 1,558,839*l*. in 1875, of 1,436,232 in 1876, of 1,474,660*l*. in 1877, of 1,255,938*l*. in 1878, of 1,416,615*l*. in 1879, and of 1,918,980*l*. in 1880. A part of these imports from the United Kingdom pass in transit through Egypt.

#### The Suez Canal.

The commerce of the world has derived great advantages from the construction of the Suez Canal of Egypt, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869. The number and tonnage of vessels which passed through the Canal in each of the ten years from 1870 to 1879 was as follows:—

Years	Vessels	Vessels
	Number	Tonnage .
1870	491	436,618
1871	761	761,875
1872	1,082	1,439,169
1873	1,171	2,085,270
1874	1,264	2,423,672
1875	1,496	2,940,708
1876	1,461	2,095,870
1877	1,651	2,251,556
1878	1,593	3,291,535
1879	1,477	3,236,942

Rather more than three-fourths of the shipping that passed through the Suez Canal in the ten years 1870-79 belonged to Great Britain. In the year 1879, there passed through the Canal 1,144 British vessels, 93 of France, 61 of the Netherlands, 51 of Italy, 40 of Austria, 16 of Germany, and 25 of Spain, the remainder being distributed among seven other nationalities.

The state of the capital account was as follows at the end of 1879:-

	£	
400,000 shares of 500 francs, or 20l	8,000,000	
333,333 obligations of 500 francs, or 20%, each, issued at		
121., bearing interest at 5 per cent., on par, and re-		
deemable at par	6,666,660	
200,000 'bons trentenaires,' or 30-year bonds, issued at		
100 francs, or 4l. each, redeemable at		
51. each, bearing interest at 8 per cent.	A STATE OF THE STA	
on 4 <i>l</i> £1,000,000		
Less 80,000 still unissued 400,000		
	600,000	
400,000 'bons de coupons,' or bonds of 31. 8s. each, bear-	7 " VM 5.4 -	
ing interest at 5 per cent., issued for the consolidation		
of unpaid coupons on shares, redeemable at par	1.360,000	

Of the above 400,000 shares, 176,602 belonged formerly to the Khedive of Egypt, and were purchased from him by the British Government in November 1875 for the sum of 3,976,5827. But the Khedive, by a convention passed in 1869 between himself and Suez Canal Company, for the settlement of disputed claims and accounts, had alienated all dividends on his 176,602 shares up to 1894, and placed them at the disposal of the company. Against these dividends the company issued 120,000 'Délégations,' which are entitled to all sums accruing on the above 176,602 shares up to 1894; the dividends which the 'Délégations' receive are, however, lessened by an annual sum laid aside to provide a sinking fund, sufficient to extinguish them all by the end of the year 1894.

The statutes of the Suez Canal Company provide that all net earnings in excess of the 5 per cent. interest on the shares shall be

divided as follows :-

1. 15 per cent. to the Egyptian Government.

to the founders' shares. to form an invalid fund for the employes of the company.

as dividend on the 400,000 shares.

to the Managing Directors.

The receipts of the company from transit dues on ships in the ten years from 1870 to 1879 were as follows:-

Years	Francs	<b>3</b> :
1870	5,159,327	206,37
1871	8,993,732	359,748
1872	16,407,591	656,304
1873	22,897,319	915.892
1874	24,859,383	994,374
1875	28,886,302	1,155,452
1876	29,974,998	1,198,999
1877	32,774,344	1,310,974
1878	31,292,347	1,251,694
1879	29,876,367	1,195,054

The total receipts, from all sources, of the Suez Canal Company amounted to 30,949,148 francs, or 1,237,9661, and the total expenditure to 28,059,800 francs, or 1,122,3921., in the year 1879. The dividend paid to the shareholders, after placing 5 per cent. to the sinking fund, according to the statutes, amounted to 4 francs 87 centimes for the year 1879.

# Railways and Telegraphs.

Egypt had, on the 1st January 1880, a railway system of a total length of 1,518 kilomètres, or 940 Engl. miles, open for traffic, with 800 kilomètres, or 497 Engl. miles, in course of construction. The whole of the railways are state property, with the exception of a short line of 8 kilomètres, or 5 Engl. miles.

The post-office carried 2,925,084 inland letters, and 1,625,139 foreign letters and postcards, in the year 1880, besides 1,000,000 inland and 783,000 foreign newspapers. The number of post-offices was 210 on January 1, 1880.

The telegraphs of Egypt were, at the commencement of 1880, of a total length of 8,570 kilomètres, or 5,322 Engl. miles, the length of wires being 13,900 kilomètres, or 8,632 Engl. miles. The total includes an English line of telegraphs from Alexandria to Cairo, 455 miles in length. All the other telegraphs are State property.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF EGYPT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Egypt had no representative in Great Britain in the year 1881.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN EGYPT.

Agent and Consul-General.—Edward Baldwin Malet, C.B., formerly Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople; appointed October 10, 1879.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Egypt are:-

#### MONEY.

The Piastre, of 40 paras . . = Average rate of exchange, 2½d., or 97 piastres, equal to £1 sterling.

, Kees, or Purse, of 500 piastres = ,, £5 2s. 6d.

The currency of Egypt being insufficient for its vast commerce, coins of nearly all the nations of Europe, as well as of the United States, have become legal tender. Those most in use are French twenty-francs gold pieces and British sovereigns. The Egyptian pound is about 10d. more in value than the pound sterling.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

By a decree of the former Khedive dated August 1, 1875, the metrical system of weights and measures was ordered to be introduced into Egypt on the 1st of January, 1876, but compulsory only at first in all public and administrative transactions.

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#### LIBERIA.

(UNITED STATES OF LIBERIA.)

#### Constitution and Government.

The constitution of the republic of Liberia is on the model of that of the United States of America. The executive is vested in a President, and the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President and the House of Representatives are elected for two years, and the senate for four years. There are 13 members of the Lower House, and 8 of the Upper House. The President must be thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 1201.

President of Liberia.—Anthony W. Gardner, assumed office

January 7, 1878.

The President is assisted in his executive function by four ministers, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the

Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General.

The establishment of the Republic of Liberia was virtually an attempt, made by American philanthropists, to show the capacity of the negro race for self-government; but as such it is admitted to be a failure. Prevailing disorder, with absence of all progress and civilisation, mark the character of the negro republic in its more recent history.

Population, Revenue, and Trade.

Liberia has about 600 miles of coast line, and extends back 100 miles on an average, with an area of about 14,300 square miles. The total population is estimated to number 1,068,000, all of the African race, and of which number 18,000 are Americo-Liberians, and the remaining 1,050,000 aboriginal inhabitants. Monrovia,

the capital, has an estimated population of 14,000.

The public revenue is estimated to amount annually to 85,000 dollars, in paper currency, equal to about 17,000*l*., and the expenditure to 120,000 dollars, or 24,000*l*. The principal part of the revenue is derived from customs duties, while the expenditure embraces chiefly the cost of the general administration. In August 1871, the republic laid the foundation of a public debt by contracting a loan of 500,000 dollars, or 100,000*l*., at 7 per cent. interest, to be redeemed in 15 years. The loan was issued in England, but no interest has been paid on it since 1874, the Government of the republic being actually bankrupt.

There are no statistics regarding the extent of the commercial relations of the republic with the United Kingdom, the 'Annual Statement of Trade and Navigation' issued by the Board of Trade not mentioning Liberia, but only 'Western Coast of Africa.' The

value of the exports and the British imports thus designated was as follows in the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Years,	Exports from Western Africa to Great Britain.	Imports of British produce into Western Africa.
1876 1877 187 ; 1879 1880	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 1,597,764 \\ 1.531,250 \\ 1,213,270 \\ 1,386,217 \\ 1,705,527 \end{array}$	$\pounds$ 867,360 1,026,717 1,038,971 656,902 752,601

The chief article of exports from Western Africa to Great Britain in 1880 was palm oil, of the value of 1,063,7967. The British imports into Western Africa consist mainly of cotton manufactures of the value of 342,7407. in 1880.

# Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF LIBERIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister.—Edward William Blyden, accredited August 22, 1877. There are no representatives of Great Britain in Liberia.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money chiefly used is that of Great Britain, but accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. There is a large paper currency. In the traffic with natives on the west coast of Africa, gold is bought and sold by Usanos, each of 16 Akis. A Usano of Gold contains 314.76 English troy grains.

Weights and measures are mostly British. In the trade with the interior of Africa, the Ardeb is the chief measure of capacity for dry goods. The Gondar Ardeb contains 10 Madegas, or 120 Uckieh, or 1,440 Dirhems, and is equal to 7.7473 British imperial pints. The Kuba is the chief liquid measure; it is equal to 1.7887 British imperial pint.

# Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Liberia.

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## MAURITIUS.

## Constitution and Government.

The government of the British colony of Mauritius, with its dependencies, the island of Rodrigues, of Diego Garcia, and the Seychelles Islands, is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, of which the Colonial Secretary, the Advocate-General, the Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Troops, the Colonial Treasurer, and Auditor-General, are ex-officio members. There is also a Legislative Council, consisting of eight official and twelve non-official members, together with such additional members, official or non-official, as may be named by the Governor and approved by the Crown. The official councillors comprise the five Executive members, the Collector of Customs, the Protector of Immigrants, and the Surveyor-General; the non-official councillors are chosen from the landed proprietors of the island, and submitted to Her Majesty for approval and confirmation. The Council at present consists of twenty members.

Governor of Mauritius.—Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.; born 1821; educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and graduated B.A., 1844; admitted to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, London, 1845; first Governor of Queensland, Australia, 1859–68; Governor of New Zealand, 1868–73; Governor of Victoria, 1873–79. Appointed

Governor of Mauritius, April 4, 1879.

The Governor has a salary of 6,000l., and the Colonial Secretary 1,350l. per annum.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the ten years from 1870 to 1879 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1870	608,166	591,579
1871	616,952	630,961
1872	703,159	650,327
1873	690,081	657,110
1874	720,130	727,063
1875	692,894	775,836
1876	732,106	719,539
1877	748,059	703,608
1878	789,544	734,579
1879	763,769	746,199

The principal source of revenue is from the customs. There is a small public debt, amounting to 700,000% in 1879.

## Area and Population.

The island of Mauritius, lying in the Indian Ocean, 400 miles west of Madagascar, comprises an area of 676 English square miles.

The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1507, but the first who made any settlement in it were the Dutch in 1598, who named it Mauritius, in honour of their Prince Maurice. It was abandoned by them in 1710, and afterwards taken possession of by the French. The British Government captured it in 1810, and its possession was ratified by the Treaty of Paris, 1814.

The dependent islands of Rodrigues, Diego Garcia, and the Seychelles, under the administration of the Governor of Mauritius, are from 300 to 900 miles distant from Mauritius. They are small, with a very thin population, composed of settlers from Mauritius.

The following were the numbers of the population of Mauritius,

according to the census taken in March, 1871:-

<u> </u>		Population 1871	1	
	Male	Female	Total	
Total of resident population Mulitary in Port Louis and elsewhere	193,575 564	122,467 142	316,042	
Crews of mercantile shipping .	314	7	321	
Total of population .	194,453	122,616	317,069	

The following was the estimated population, exclusive of military and shipping, on December 31, 1878:—

General Population		on Indian Population		Total	
Male 59,519	Female 53,210	Male 151,041	Female 90,853	354,623	

In 1879 the population was 357,339, exclusive of military and shipping.

The capital of the colony, Port Louis, had an estimated population of 66,100 at the end of 1878.

### Trade and Industry.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony was as follows in each of the six years from 1874 to 1879:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
1874	£ 2,427,813	£ 2,697,892
1875	2,194,824	2,522,099
1876 1877	2,284,213 2,359,449	3,273,827 4,201,286
1878	2,229,346	3,777,379
1879	2.385,870	3,256,464

The exports from the colony comprise, as staple article, unrefined sugar, and besides, coffee, cocoa nut oil, and rum. A large portion

of the trade is with the British colonies of South Africa.

The commercial intercourse of Mauritius with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the total value of the exports from Mauritius to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Mauritius, in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880:-

Years	Exports from Mauritius to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Produce into Mauritius
1876	936,736	£ 342.249
1877	1,891,031	492,637
1878	887,009	409,352
1879	641,836	341,257
1880	284,485	358,160

The staple article of exports from Mauritius to the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar, the value being 137,021l., in 1880. The other exports comprise coffee, of the value of 22,8911., and cocoa nut oil, of the value of 27,233l. in 1880. The British imports in 1880 consisted principally of cotton goods, valued 117,8091., and iron, valued 52,723*l*.

The colony has two lines of railways, of a total length of 92 miles, at the end of 1880. These lines connect Port Louis, the capital, with Grand River and with Savanne. An extension of the latter line to Moka was in course of construction in 1881.

There exists a complete system of telegraphs throughout the island

of Mauritius.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The standard coin of Mauritius is the India rupee, with its subdivisions (see p. 699). All accounts are kept in rupees.

The metric system decreed by the Government of India in 1871 (see p. 700), came into force in Mauritius on May 1, 1878.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Mauritius.

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## MOROCCO.

(MAGHRIB-EL-AKSA.—EL GHARB.)

# Reigning Sultan.

Muley-Hassan, born 1831, eldest son of Sultan Sidi-Muley-Mohamed; ascended the throne at the death of his father, September 17, 1873.

The present Sultan of Morocco—known to his subjects under the title of 'Emir-al-Mumenin,' or Absolute Ruler of True Believers—is the fourteenth of the dynasty of the Alides, founded by Muley-Achmet, and the thirty-fifth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet. His three predecessors were:—

Sultans.

Muley-Soliman
. 1794-1822.
Muley-Abderrahman
. 1822-1859.

Sultan.

Reign.

Sidi-Muley-Mohamed
. 1859-1873.

The crown is hereditary in the family of the Sharifs of Fileli, or Tafilet. Each Sultan has the right to choose his own successor among the members of his family, and, if not exercising this privilege, the custom of succession is that obeyed in the Ottoman empire (see p. 457), under which the crown falls, at the demise of the sovereign, to the eldest member of the reigning family.

# Government and Religion.

The form of government of the Sultanate, or Empire of Morocco, was formerly an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious. The Sultan is chief of the state as well as head of the religion. As spiritual ruler, the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the expounders of the Koran, the class of 'Ulema,' under the 'Sheïk-ul-Islam.' The Sultan has no regular ministers, but receives advice from and carries on the executive usually through special favourites near his person, the principal of whom is generally invested with the title of 'Mula-el-tesseràd,' or steward of the Imperial household. The Sultan's orders are carried out, and he raises his revenue, estimated at 500,000?. per annum, by an armed force of 8,000 men, of whom 5,000 constitute the Imperial body-guard, one half infantry and the other cavalry.

The Sultan of Morocco and his subjects differ as a sectarian body from the followers of Mahomet in Turkey, Persia, and other countries by adopting as their text-book of faith the commentary upon the Koran by Sidi Beccari, the original of which is kept at the Imperial palace, and deposited in time of war in a tent within

the centre of the army, around which the soldiers rally as both a symbol of religion and national standard.

## Area, Population, and Trade.

The area of Morocco can only be vaguely estimated, as the southern frontiers, towards the Sahara, are unsettled, and claimed alternately by the Sultan and a number of wandering tribes not in any manner under his authority. According to the most recent investigation, the area of the Sultan's dominions is about 219,000 English square miles, inclusive of a conquered portion of the Sahara. The estimates of the population of Morocco vary from 2,500,000 to 8,000,000; and, taking the known density of population of the neighbouring Algeria as measure, it may be fixed, with probably some approximation to truth, at 5,000,000 souls. More than two-thirds of the population belong to the race commonly known as Moors, the remaining third consisting mainly of Bedouin Arabs, Jews, estimated at 340,000, and negroes. The number of Christians is very small, not exceeding 500. A large part of the interior of Morocco is entirely unknown to Europeans.

The trade with foreign countries is not very considerable, and is chiefly with Great Britain and Spain; it passes mainly through the port of Tangier. There are, besides Tangier, seven other ports open to foreign commerce.

The following table gives the value of the exports from Morocco to Great Britain, and of the imports of British home produce into Morocco, in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Years.	Exports from Morocco to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home produce into Morocco.
1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 627,453 811,954 391,369 154,270 350,564	£ 396,277 392,788 191,292 245,037 246,584

The chief articles of export from Morocco to Great Britain in the year 1880 were almonds, of the value of 80,277*l*., and wool, of the value of 130,178*l*. The staple article of British imports into Morocco consists of cotton manufactures, of the value of 226,707*l*., in 1880.

# Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

- 1. OF MOROCCO IN GREAT BRITAIN.
- Consul.—Hadj Said Guesus, accredited Dec. 31, 1863.
  - 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MOROCCO.

Minister and Consul-General.—Sir John Hay Drummond Hay, K.C.B., appointed Minister Plenipotentiary Sept. 1, 1872.

# Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Morocco, and the British equivalents, are :-

#### MONEY.

			A14,141.61 a				
The Blankeel The Ounce The Mitkul	=======================================	10 O	ues Approximankeels " unces " unces "		glish val	==	$3\frac{3}{10}d$ . 3s. 1d.
The Kintar		Through Through	100 Rotales	,,	,	==	lb av. 112-
The Dhra'a		44	8 Tomin .			=	inches. 22.482
The Saâ		==	4 Muhds			Imper	rial Gallons.

= 12.32541Oil is sold by the kula, which weighs 22 rotal (of Morocco), and is equal to about 3.335565 British imperial gallons, or 15.155 litres, but all other liquids are sold by weight.

# Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Morocco.

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Reports by Mr. Consul White on the commerce of Morocco; by Mr. Vice-Consul Lapeen on the trade of Lapeen; by Mr. Vice-Consul Imossi on the trade of Laraiche; by Mr. Vice-Consul Redman on the trade of Mazagan; by Mr. Vice-Consul Frost on the Rabat; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Hunot on the Trade of Saffi, dated January-May 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls. Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Drummond Hay on the trade of Mogador, and by Mr. Consul White on the commerce of Tangier, dated February-April 1878, in

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# 2. Non-Official Publications.

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Augustin (C.), Marokko in seinen geographischen, historischen, religiösen, politischen, militärischen und gesellschaftlichen Zuständen. 8. Pesth, 1845.

Calderon (S.E.), Cuadro geografico, estadistico, historico, politico, del imperio de Marrueccos. 8. Madrid, 1844. Hooker (Sir Joseph D.), Journal of a Tour in Morocco. 8. London, 1878. Leared (Arthur), Morocco and the Moors; being an Account of Travels, with a General Description of the Country and its People. 8. London, 1876.

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Renou (C.), Description géographique de l'empire de Maroc. 8. Paris, 1846. Rohlfs (Gerhard), Land und Volk in Afrika. 8. Bremen, 1870.

Robifs (Gerhard), Mein erster Aufenthalt in Marokko. 8. Bremen, 1873.

#### NATAL.

#### Constitution and Government.

The colony of Natal, formerly an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, was erected in 1856 into a separate colony under the British crown, represented first by a Lieutenant-Governor, and since 1879 by a Governor. Under the charter of constitution granted in 1856, and modified in 1875 and 1879, the Governor is assisted in the administration of the colony by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council is composed of the Chief-justice, the senior officer in command of the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and two members nominated by the Governor from among the Deputies elected to the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council is composed of thirteen official members, including the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary for Native Affairs, and of fifteen members elected by the counties and boroughs.

Governor of Natal.—Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Natal from 1875 to 1880. Appointed

Governor of Natal, January, 1882.

The Governor has a salary of 2,500l. per annum.

## Revenue and Population.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony in the six years from 1874 to 1879 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1874	247,259	254,402
1875	260,271	307,025
1876	265,551	261,933
1877	272,473	283,825
1878	369,383	387,067
1879	473,478	491,883
1880	582,715	477,100

About one-fourth of the revenue is derived from customs, and the rest from miscellaneous sources of income, among them a 'huttax on natives, the impost being fixed at 14s. per hut. In the year 1878 the tax was paid on 85,714 such huts. The chief branch of expenditure is for police and the administration of justice. The public debt consists of six loans, all at six per cent., three of them

contracted for harbour works, two for coolie immigration, the last raised in 1876, for the construction of a line of railway. debt of the colony was 1,631,700%. at the end of 1880.

The colony has an estimated area of about 21,150 English square miles, with a seaboard of 150 miles. But the extent of some of the

districts is all but unknown.

An official return, dated 1877, stated the total population of the colony at 325,512, comprising 157,929 males, and 167,583 females. As to race, there were 25,271 persons of European descent, 362,477natives of Africa, and 18,877 coolies. In 1881 the total population was 406,625. Comparatively few emigrants arrived in recent years, the former Government aid to this effect having come to an

# Trade and Commerce.

The commerce of Natal is almost entirely with Great Britain. The subjoined table gives the value of the total exports from Natal to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British produce in each of the six years 1875 to 1880:-

Year	Total Exports from Natal to Great Britain	Total Imports of British Produce into Natal
1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 754,298 534,180 714,899 682,015 608,516 615,029	872,381 702,796 785,341 1,092,025 1,449,741 1,651,706

The staple article of export from Natal is sheep's wool. The wool exports to Great Britain amounted in value to 514,310l. in 1875, to 379,079l. in 1876, to 518,379l., in 1877, to 568,111l. in 1878, to 502,539l. in 1879, and to 487,912l. in 1880. Next in importance to wool stand hides, the exports of which were of the value of 86,010l. in 1880, and raw sugar, of the value of 29,234l. in the same year. Many of the exports of the colony, particularly wool, come from the neighbouring Dutch republics, which also absorb more than one-third of the imports.

Since the year 1866 cotton has been grown in the colony. exports of raw cotton to Great Britain were of the value of 18,5591. in 1870; and rose to 29,432l. in 1871; but fell to 9,791l. in 1872, to 5,4381 in 1873; to 1,9221 in 1874; to 3091 in 1875, and to 1971. in 1876. There were no exports of raw cotton from 1877 to 1880.

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The chief articles of British imports into Natal in 1879 were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 341,3171. and iron,

wrought and unwrought, of the value of 94,2721.

A convention for the construction of a railway system in the colony was signed by the Government in 1875. The work was to comprise 105 miles of single line, to be constructed at a cost of 1,200,000*l*., and to aid in the execution the colony made a land grant of two-and-a-half million acres, with a further right to certain coal fields, and a subvention of 40,000*l*. per annum. The work is now completed, and a bill for a further 118 miles passed, at a cost of 1,100,000*l*.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Natal.

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#### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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the Diamond Fields, &c. 8. London, 1876.

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#### TUNIS.

(Afrikija.)

#### Reigning Bey.

Sidi Mohamed-el-Sadok, born October 3, 1813, eldest son of Bey Sidy Ahsin; succeeded his brother, Mohamed Bey, September 23, 1859.

Brother of the Bey.

Sidi Ali, second surviving son of Bey Sidy Ahsin, heir presumptive to the throne, born October 5, 1817.

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1691, descend from Ben Ali Tourki, a native of the Isle of Crete, who, by force of arms, made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, in existence since 1575. As such they assumed the title of 'Bey,' or Regent. This suzerainty remained in force, with short interruptions, till the reign of the present Bey, who succeeded in obtaining an Imperial firman, dated October 25, 1871, which liberated him from the payment of the tribute paid by his predecessors and made him virtually independent. But of this independence he was deprived by the French, who landed an army in the country in 1881, and, under form of a treaty, signed May 12, reduced him to a state of vassalage.

#### Government, Revenue, and Army.

The Government of Tunis was a pure despotism till the accession of the present sovereign, who issued, immediately after assuming the government, an 'Organic Law,' establishing courts of justice, and guaranteeing individual and religious liberty. By the terms of this law the general administration of the country was vested, under the Bey, in a Ministerial Council, composed of six members, presiding over the departments of Foreign Affairs, held by the Prime Minister, of the Interior, of Justice, of War, of Marine, and of Public Works. There was likewise established, as a consulting body, a 'Conseil de la régence,' composed of all the foreign consuls, various Government officials, and the members of the municipality of the capital.

The total revenue of the Government in the financial year ending the 30th June, 1875, amounted to 273,2921., and the total expenditure to 251,8741. The principal sources of revenue and chief branches of expenditure were as follows, in the year 1874-75:—

Sources of Revenue, 1874-1875.	
Customs duties on exports	£
	117,623
Taxes and tithes on olive trees	35,459
Tobacco and salt monopolies	18,172
Castoms duties on imports	17,557
Miscellaneous receipts, including stamp duties .	84,481
Total Revenue	273,292

Branches of Expenditure, 1874-75.	
Cost of General Administration	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 6,053 \\ 223,105 \\ 22,716 \end{array}$
Total Expenditure .	251,874

It will be seen that, besides the general administration of the country, carried on at a very small cost, the bulk of the expenditure was for the public debt. The public liabilities were mainly contracted between the years 1856 and 1868, and at the latter date amounted, exclusive of a floating debt, to 182,000,000 francs, or 7,280,000l. a portion of it contracted in Tunis, but the greater part in foreign countries, mainly France. No interest being paid to the creditors, the French and other Governments made reclamations, in pursuance of which the Bey consented to establish an International Finance Commission, to provide for the settlement and gradual extinction of the public debt. Called into existence in 1869, the Commission has been working since that time, with highly satisfactory results to both the Government of Tunis and its creditors. The International Finance Commission is divided into two departments, namely, the Administrative Section, composed of the Prime Minister of Tunis as president, of a French Inspector of finance, and another Tunisian functionary representing the Government; and the Section of Control, comprising six delegates elected by the English, French, and Italian creditors respectively. The Acts of the Administrative Section, having a reference directly or indirectly to financial matters connected with the interests of the foreign creditors, have no executive force unless they are approved by the Section of Control, particularly in respect of any new loans or financial operations, which may in any way affect the public revenue. There is a sub-committee known as the 'Council of Administration of the Conceded Revenues,' composed of five members, namely, one English, one French, one Tunisian, an Italian, and one taken indiscriminately from among the most respectable residents of any other nationality. They are named by the Finance Commission for three years, at the expiration of which period any of them may be re-elected for another year. A member of the Board of Control assists at its deliberations, besides which it submits its half-yearly accounts to the Finance Commission, which, after being audited and approved

by it, are published for the information of the public.

Each foreign delegate of the Finance Commission receives yearly 240l. to meet his extra expenses, while the members of the subcommittee, who are expected to give up all their time to the performance of their several duties, receive a salary of 400l., and their president 480l. The total amount of the annual expenditure incurred by the sub-committee is 6,000l., inclusive of 2,238l., being the commission charged by the bankers for the payment of the coupons in Europe and other outlays.

Under the arrangements made by the International Finance Commission, the total public debt of Tunis stands fixed at present at 125,000,000 francs, or 5,000,000*l*, the whole bearing interest at five per cent. The annual surplus of revenue over expenditure is devoted to the gradual extinction of the debt. Interest was regularly paid up to 1878, when there was some delay; but payment

has since been resumed.

The army of Tunis is divided into two distinct parts, the first consisting of regular, and the second of irregular troops. The first comprises seven regiments of infantry, of 3,900 men; four battalions of artillery, of 600 men; and a cavalry troop of 100 men. The irregular army is computed to amount to 11,500 men, about one-fourth of them horsemen.

Tunis possesses two small armed steamers, an aviso of 500 tons, with 8 guns, and engines of 160 horse-power, and a transport of 400 tons, with 2 guns, and of 140 horse-power, at the end of June 1878.

#### Area, Population, and Trade.

The kingdom or 'Regency' of Tunis, formerly one of the so-called Barbary States, comprises the tract of country included in the ancient Roman provinces of Zeugitana and Byzacium. It takes its present name from its modern capital Tunis, the Roman Tunes, the λευκοή Τύνητα of Diodorus of Sicily. The present boundaries are on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Franco-Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and the Turkish Pachalik of Tripoli; and reckoning its average breadth from west to east to be 100 miles, it covers an area of about 42,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Beled Djerid, extending towards Gadamés.

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The number of inhabitants is only known by estimates, no attempt of enumeration having ever been made. It is stated in the 'Almanacco Tunissino' for 1877, that the total population is calculated to number 2,100,000, comprising 2,028,000 Mahometans, 45,000 Jews, 25,100 Roman Catholics, 400 Greek Catholics, and 100 Protestants. But recording to other reports, there are, at the utmost 1,500,000 inhabitants. According to all accounts, the population, which numbered 17 millions in the tenth century, and 5 millions in the middle of the eighteenth century, is gradually decreasing. The majority of the population is mainly formed of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles.

The capital, the city of Tunis, is situated 10 miles southeast of the site of ancient Carthage, built on the western side of a lake, some 20 miles in circumference, which separates it from its port Goletta. The city walls measure five miles in circumference, and the inhabitants are variously estimated from 100,000 to 120,000,

comprising Moors, Arabs, Negroes, and Jews.

There are twelve ports open to foreign trade, but the bulk of the commerce passes through Tunis-Goletta. The total foreign trade averages 2,400,000*l*. per annum, comprising 1,100,000*l*. imports, and 1,300,000*l*. exports. The principal articles exported are wheat, olive oil, and barley. The foreign trade is carried on mainly with Italy, France, and Great Britain.

In the returns of the Board of Trade the commerce of Great Britain with Tunis is thrown together with that of Tripolis. The following table shows the exports from Tunis and Tripolis to Great Britain, and the imports of British home produce into Tunis and Tripolis, in

each of the five years from 1876 to 1880:—

Years.	Exports from Tunis and Tripolis to the United Kingdom.	Imports of British home produce into Tunis and Tripolis.
	£	£
1876	391,459	66,097
1877	501,578	37,664
1878	345,214	45,995
1879	408,833	57,393
1880	500,108	88,443

The principal article of export from Tunis and Tripolis to Great Britain in the year 1880 was Esparto grass, for making paper, of the value of 477,023*l.*, while the principal article of import of British produce consisted in cotton manufactures, of the value of 66,571*l*.

Tunis has three short lines of railway, running from the capital to Goletta, and other places in the environs, of a total length of 38 Engl. miles, opened for traffic at the end of June 1878. A line to the

Algerian frontier, 80 English miles, was under construction at the

There were 690 miles of telegraphs in operation at the end of June 1881.

# Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF TUNIS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There were no diplomatic representatives of Tunis in Great Britain in 1881.

2. Of Great Britain in Tunis.

Political Agent and Consul-General. - Thomas F. Reade.

# Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Tunis, and the British equivalents, are as follows :-

MONEY.

The Piastre, of 16 karubs . The gold and silver coins of France and Italy are in general use. average value 6d.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Cantar, of 100 rottolos ,, Kaffis, of 16 whibas, each of 12 sahs = 109:15 pounds. 16 bushels.

The pic, or principal long measure, is of three lengths, viz., 0.7359 of a yard for cloth; 0.51729 of a yard for linen; 0.68975 of a yard for silk.

# Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Tunis.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Almanacco Tunisino per l'anno 1881. 8. Tunis, 1881. Report by Mr. Consul-General Wood on the trade, industry, and finances of Tunis, dated Tunis, September 27, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Dupuis on the trade and commerce of Susa in 1875, dated Susa, January 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

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### III. ASIA.

#### CEYLON.

#### Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of Ceylon was established by Letters Patent of April 1831, and supplementary orders of March 1833. According to the terms of this constitution, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members; viz. the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Treasurer, and the Auditor-General; and a Legislative Council of 15 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other officeholders, and six unofficial members.

Governor of Ceylon.—Sir James Robert Longdon, K.C.M.G., born 1825; President of the Virgin Islands, 1861-65; Lieut.-Governor of Dominica, 1865-67; Lieut.-Governor of British Honduras, 1867-70; Governor of Trinidad, 1870-74; Governor of British Guiana, 1874-76. Appointed Governor of Ceylon, July 3, 1877.

The Governor has a salary of 8,000l., and the Colonial Secretary of 2,200l.

#### Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the ten years 1870 to 1879, were as follows:-

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£ .
1870	1,091,606	1,026,870
1871	1,121,679	1,064,184
1872	1,174,698	1,062,994
1873	1,290,918	1,176,258
1874	1,324,328	1,184,192
1875	1,354,123	1,241,519
1876	1,375,888	1,276,930
1877	1,596,205	1,437,266
1878	1,642,609	1,545,063
1879	1,474,867	1,468,783

The principal sources of revenue are the customs, of an average produce of 300,000%; licences, including the arrack monopoly,

returning 220,000*l*.; and sales, with rents of public lands, producing together about 230,000*l*. per annum. The civil and judicial establishments of the colony cost nearly 370,000*l*., and the contribution to military expenditure amounts to 160,000*l*. annually. For public works, from 200,000*l*. to 250,000*l*. have been expended in recent years, and about 20,000*l*. for education.

The public debt of the Colony amounted in 1881 to 1,825,000%.

### Population.

The island of Ceylon was first settled in 1505 by the Portuguese, who established colonies in the west and south, which were taken from them early in the next century by the Dutch. In 1795–96, the British Government took possession of the foreign settlements in the island, which were annexed to the Presidency of Madras; but two years after, in 1798, Ceylon was erected into a separate colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior; the Kandyan King was taken prisoner, and the whole island fell under British rule.

The extreme length of the colony from north to south, that is, from Point Palmyra to Dondera Head, is 266 miles; its greatest width,  $140\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Colombo on the west coast to Sangeman-kande on the east; its area is 24,702 English square miles.

The following table gives the area and population of the seven provinces of Ceylon, according to the last census, taken March 26, 1871, together with the estimates of population on January 1, 1876:—

Provinces	Area: English squaremiles	Popu	lation
27	aduntem 1168	March 1871	January 1870
Central North Central Western North-western Southern Eastern Northern	5,770 4,404 3,345 2,596 1,927 3,510 3,150	\begin{cases} 494,626 \\ 776,930 \\ 276,033 \\ 399,452 \\ 118,077 \\ 340,169 \end{cases}	437,463 56,621 848,896 290,053 408,807 116,677 299,309
Military .	24,702	2,405,287 1,408	2,457,826 1,716
Total (including military).	24,702	2,406,695	2,459,542

In 1879 the total population amounted to about 2,558,488, and in 1881 to 2,750,000.

Of the total population enumerated, at the census of 1871, there were 4,732 British; 14,201 other whites of European descent, and the rest coloured. The census returns stated 635,585 persons, or over one-fourth of the population, to be engaged in agriculture.

The religious creeds were returned as follows: — Buddhists, 1,520,575; Sivites, 464,414; Roman Catholics, 182,613; Mahomedans, 171,542; Protestants, 24,756; Wesleyans, 6,071; Presbyterians, 3,101; and Baptists, 1,478. The whole of the Christians belonged to the European population.

## Trade and Industry.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony, including bullion and specie, was as follows in each of the five years 1875 to 1879 :-

Years	Imports	Exports
1875 1876 1877 1878 1879	$\stackrel{\pounds}{5.361,240}$ $\stackrel{5.562,884}{5.562,885,969}$ $\stackrel{4.980,917}{5.029,435}$	5,375,410 4,509,595 5,730,050 4,438,137 4,960,938

The commercial intercourse of Ceylon is mainly with the United Kingdom and India. The amount of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from Ceylon to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Ceylon, in each of the five years from 1876 to 1880:-

Years	Exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Ceylon
1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 3,134,183 4,498,579 2,922,219 3,568,965 3,386,369	£ 1,073,505 1,045,200 803,339 780,918 987,222

The staple article of exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom is coffee, of the declared value of 2,550,6881 in 1876; and of 3,942,664*l*. in 1877; of 2,508,893*l*. in 1878; of 3,001,075*l*. in 1879; and of 2,571,5461 in 1880. Besides coffee, the only other exports of note are cocoa-nut oil, and cinnamon, the former amounting in value to 374,944l., and the latter to 91,544l. in the year 1880. Manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 366,5911. in 1880, form the staple articles of British imports into Ceylon.

Ceylon had about 150 miles of railway open for traffic, and 26

under construction, at the end of 1881.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The money of the country is the rupee of British India. For value see page 699.

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#### CHINA.

(CHUNG KWO, 'THE MIDDLE KINGDOM.')

#### Reigning Emperor.

Tsait'ien, Emperor—Hwangti—of China, born 1871, the son of Prince Ch'un, brother of the Emperor Hien-fung; succeeded to the throne by proclamation, at the death of Emperor T'oung-chê,

January 22, 1875.

In official language the sovereign of China is called Tien-tze, the Son of Heaven, and also described as fing tien ming, one who has received the Divine commission as ruler; he is the Vicegerent of Heaven upon earth. The Hwangti is both the secular and spiritual ruler of the Empire, exercising at once the highest legislative and

executive power, without limit or control.

The present sovereign, surnamed Kwangsu, or 'Continuation of Glory,' is the ninth Emperor of China of the Tartar dynasty of Tsing, 'The Sublimely Pure,' which succeeded the native dynasty of Ming, 'The Bright,' in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family. The late Emperor, dying suddenly in the eighteenth year of age, did not designate a successor, and it was in consequence of a palace intrigue, directed by the Empress Dowager, widow of the Emperor Hienfung, predecessor of Toung-chê, in concert with Prince Ch'un, that the infant son of the latter was made the nominal occupant of the throne.

#### Government and Public Revenue.

The fundamental laws of the empire are laid down in the Ta-tsing-hwei-tien, or 'Collected Regulations of the Great Pure dynasty,' which prescribe the government of the state to be based upon the government of the family. The Emperor is considered the sole high priest of the empire, and can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any

priesthood attached to the Confucian or State religion.

The administration of the empire is under the supreme direction of the 'Interior Council Chamber,' comprising four members, two of Tartar and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-lin, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the empire, contained in the Ta-tsing-hwei-tien, and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated 'Ta-hyo-si,' or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the Liu-poo, or six boards of

government, each of which is presided over by a Tartar and a Chinese. They are:—1. The board of civil appointments, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers; 2. The board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs; 3. The board of rites and ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people; 4. The military board, superintending the administration of the army; 5. The board of public works; and 6. The high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction.

Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the Tu-chah-yuen, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the cne of Tartar and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor must be present at the meetings of each of the six Government boards.

The amount of the public revenue of China is only known by estimates. According to the most authentic of these, the total receipts of the government in recent years averaged 25,000,000l., derived from taxes on land, grain, licences, and customs duties upon exports and imports. The receipts from customs alone are made public. They amounted to 7,872,257 haikwan tael, or 2,361,677l. in 1864, and gradually increasing, had risen to 12,483,988 haikwan tael, or 3,745,196l., in 1878. The customs duties fall more upon exports than imports, The expenditure of the Government is mainly for the army, the maintenance of which is estimated to cost 15,000,000l. per annum on the average.

China had no foreign debt till the end of 1874. In December 1874 the Government contracted a loan of 627,675*l.*, bearing 8 per cent. interest, secured by the customs revenue. A second 8 per cent. foreign loan, likewise secured on the customs, to the amount of 1,604,276*l.*, was issued in July 1878.

## Army and Navy.

The standing military force of China consists of two great divisions, the first formed by the more immediate subjects of the ruling dynasty, the Tartars, and the second by the Chinese and other subject races. Under the first are included the Manchu, Mongol, and Chinese Bannermen, distributed in permanent garrisons over the great cities of the empire, while the second is made up of purely Chinese troops. The Manchu Tartars, founders of the present dynasty, when they conquered China, in 1644, divided their army into four corps, distinguished as being under white, blue, red, and yellow banners. Four bordered banners of the same colours were subsequently added, and in course of time there were added to these eight similar corps of Mongols and eight of Chinese, who had cast

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in their lot with the invaders. The chief command of these corps -which are of a mixed civil and military organisation, all being liable to bear arms, but not all being paid as soldiers—is vested in high officers of the three nationalities, the Manchu, on the whole, predominating. Permanent Manchu garrisons under Manchu officers are established in the great cities on the coast and along the frontier. The purely Chinese army is altogether distinct from this force, and is mainly composed of natives of China. It is broken up into a multitude of camps widely distributed over the empire, each province having probably from 20,000 to 100,000 men during time of war. But the standing Chinese army is mainly used to act as a constabulary in the various departments of the empire.

The foundation for a navy of war, intended, primarily, for defence of the coast, was laid in June 1877, when four ironclad gunboats, built in England, called the Alpha, Beta, Gamma, and Delta, were received by the Government. They were followed, in 1879, by the Epsilon, Zeta, Eta, and Theta, also constructed in England, on the same designs. These ironclads have a displacement of from 400 to 450 tons, engines of 310-horse power, a speed of 9 knots, and a draught of only 8 feet, the first four carrying each a 271-ton gun and the others a 38-ton gun, all worked by hydraulic power. With slight differences in construction, the length of each of these gunboats is 125 feet, and the breadth, between perpendiculars, 30 feet. The following statement as to the condition of the Chinese navy was given by Capt. A. Bocard in the 'Revue Maritime et Coloniale' for January 1880:-

2 Frigates	101				Guns.	1	Men. 1,200
1 Corvette	•	٠.	- ·		. 11		350
47 Gunboat			•	•	. 207		4,000
2 Steam-slo 3 Transpor	oops	•	•	•	. 4		40
1 Steamer	U.S		-11-0	•	. 6	40	270
_	•	•	•		. 3		
56			40.4		283		5,860

A new ironclad, the Tingyuen, was launched at Stettin, in December 1881.

### Area and Population.

The population of China is believed to be very dense, but nothing accurate is known respecting either the area or the number of inhabitants. One of the causes of uncertainty regarding the population of the empire is that its limits are undefined, the imperial Government claiming the allegiance of the inhabitants of many of the neighbouring territories, which appear to be more or less independent. According to various missionary reports, none of which however, can lay claim to be more than vague estimates, the

area of the empire and its dependencies embraces 186,887 geographical, or 3,924,627 English square miles, with a population of 382,447,183, distributed as follows:—

	Area	Population
China proper . Dependencies:—	Engl. sq. miles 1,534,953	362,447,183
Manchuria Mongolia Thibet Corea Liaotong	362,313 1,288,035 643,734 90,300 2,982	3,000,000 2,000,000 6,000,000 8,000,000 1,000,000
Total .	3,922,317	382,447,183

China proper is often designated by its inhabitants as 'the eighteen provinces'—Shih-pa-sheng—from its administrative divisions. According to the latest official returns, the area and population of each of the eighteen provinces are as follows:—

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population	Population per square mile
Chihli Shantung Shansi Honan Kiangsu Anhwei Kiangsi Chèhkiang Fukien Hupeh Hunan Shensi Kunsu Szechuen Kwangtung Kwangsi Kwangsi Kwangsi Kwangsi Kweichow Yünnan Shêngking	65,104 55,268	27,990,871 28,958,764 14,004,210 23,037,171 37,843,501 34,168,059 23,046,999 26,256,784 14,777,410 27,370,098 18,652,507 10,207,256 15,193,125 21,435,678 19,174,030 7,313,895 5,288,219 5,561,320 2,167,286 362,447,183	475 444 253 354 850 705 320 671 276 389 223 152 175 128 241 93 82 51 10

The above population appears to be excessive, considering that some of the outlying portions of the immense territory are by no means densely inhabited. Nevertheless, other returns give still higher figures. It is stated that in 1842 the population of China was officially ascertained to number 414,686,994, or 320 per English square mile, and that in 1852 it had risen to 450,000,000, or 347 inhabitants per square mile. There is great probability that the present population of

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China, devastated as the country has been for years by internecine wars and occasional famines, does not surpass 300 millions.

According to a return of the Imperial customs authorities, the total number of foreigners resident in the open ports of China was 3,995 at the end of 1879. Among them were 2,070 natives of Great Britain and Ireland, 469 of the United States; 364 of Germany; and 225 of France, all other nationalities being represented by very few members. More than one half of the total number of foreigners resided at Shanghai.

#### Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United Kingdom and the British colonies. The total imports into China amounted in 1880 to 79,293,452 haikwan tael, or 22,226,700*L*, and the total exports to 77,883,587 haikwan tael, or 22,252,453*L*. In the ten years from 1871 to 1880 the imports increased 19 per cent. and the exports 27 per cent.

Great Britain has, in virtue of various treaties with the Chinese Government, the right of access to twenty-two ports of the Empire. The following is a list of these twenty-two ports, known as Treaty ports, with the name of the provinces in which they are situated, and the date at which they were opened to trade:—

Names of Ports	Provinces	Population	Opened to Trade
Newchwang	Shêngking	60,000	May 1864
Tientsin	Chihli	930,000	May 1861
Chefoo	Shantung	35,000	March 1862
Ichang	Hupeh	33,560	April 1877
Hankow		600,000	January 1862
Kiukiang	Kiangsi	48,000	January 1862
Wuhu	Anhwei	40,000	April 1877
Nanking	Kiangsu	150,000	
Chinkiang		130,000	April 1861
Shanghai		272,234	April 1854
Ningpo	Chéhkiang.	260,000	May 1861
Wênchow		83,000	April 1877
Foochow .	Fukien	630,000	July 1861
Tamsui	,,	90,000	September 1863
Kelung .	,,	70,000	September 1863
Taiwan .	,,	135,000	September 1863
Takow .	,,	100,000	March 1864
Amoy	,,	88,000	April 1862
Swatow .	Kwangtung .	30,000	January 1860
Canton		1,600,000	October 1859
Kiungchow	"	30,000	April 1876
Pakhoi .	"	25,000	April 1877

The port of Nanking, which the Chinese Government consented to throw open by a Treaty made with France in 1858, in which

England participated under the 'most favoured nation' clause, had not been opened at the end of 1881.

The value of the total exports from China to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into China, was as follows in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from China to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into China
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879	£ 11,836,388 13,246,042 12,454,234 11,145,909 13,607,582 14,921,182 13,420,910 13,600,936 11,049,300 11,826,102	£ 6.628,236 6,624,511 4,882,701 4,751,103 4,928,500 4,611,180 4,404,686 3,738,125 4,649,978 5.064,308

The exports from China to Great Britain and Ireland are made up, to the amount of more than two-thirds, of one article of merchandise, namely, tea. During the ten years from 1871 to 1880, the quantities and value of the exports of tea from China to the United Kingdom were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
1871	148,118,667 152,283,847 130,493,426 127,345,285 158,060,126 142,963,455 143,243,058 154,372,138 128,542,216 146,081,679	9,763,276 10,290,365 8,806,786 8,678,418 10,642,052 9,288,444 8,959,361 9,344,229 7,379,190 7,701,804

Besides tea, the only other important article of export from China to Great Britain is raw silk, the value of which amounted to 2,836,9131. in 1878, to 2,656,7781. in 1879, and to 2,650,0851 in 1880.

Manufactured cotton and woollen goods, the former of the value of 3,498,684*l*., and the latter of 867,420*l*., in the year 1880, constitute the bulk of the imports of British produce into the Chinese empire, exclusive of the goods passing in transit through the colony of Hong Kong. (See page 673.)

According to the best authorities, there are immense coal-fields in the empire, but almost unworked, the total amount of coal raised at present being under three millions tons per annum. All the 18

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provinces contain coal; and, although the extent of the coal-fields and the age and quality of the coal vary, yet China may be regarded

as one of the first coal countries of the world.

China is traversed in all directions by 20,000 imperial roads, and though most of them are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on over them, and by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. It is stated that the most populous part of China is singularly well adapted for the establishment of a network of railways, and a first attempt to introduce them into the country was made by the construction of a short line from Shanghai to Woosung, forty miles in length. One-half of this line, from Shanghai to Kangwang, was opened for traffic June 3, 1876, but closed again in 1877, after having been purchased by the Chinese authorities. A telegraph line constructed by a Russo-Danish company, from Shanghai to Pekin by Tientsin, was completed in November 1881.

#### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Marquis Tsêng, accredited March 20, 1879. English Secretary.—Dr. Halliday Macartney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

Envoy, Minister, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade.—Sir Thomas Francis Wade, K.C.B., appointed July 22, 1871. Secretaries.—Henry Fraser; Ralph Milbanke. Chinese Secretary.—E. Colborne Baber.

#### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures, in ordinary use at the treaty ports, and in the intercourse with foreigners, are as follows:—

#### MONEY.

The Haikwan Tacl=10 Mace=100 Candarens=1,000 Cash=Average rate of exchange, 5s. 10d. or 3½ Haikwan Tael to a pound sterling.

There are no national gold and silver coins in China, and foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion, and usually taken by weight.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Léang, or Tael . =  $1\frac{1}{3}$  oz. avoirdupois. " Picul . = 133 lbs. " " Catty . =  $1\frac{3}{4}$  " " " Chih . =  $1\frac{4}{10}$  inches. " Chang . =  $11\frac{4}{10}$  feet. " Lys, or Li . = 194 to a degree, or about  $\frac{1}{3}$  English mile.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the Chih of  $14\frac{1}{10}$  English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. It is the only authorised measure of length at all the ports of trade, and its use is gradually spreading all over the empire.

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#### HONG KONG.

### Constitution and Government.

The colony of Hong Kong, formerly an integral part of China, was ceded to Great Britain in January 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, in August 1842; and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is mainly a factory for British commerce with China, and a military and naval station.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the officer commanding the troops, and the Attorney-General. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Auditor-General, and four

unofficial members nominated by the Crown.

Governor of Hong Kong .- Hon. John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.; born 1834; studied law, and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, London; M.P. for King's County, Ireland, 1859-65; Governor of Labuan, 1868-71; Governor of the West African Settlement, 1872-73; Governor of the Bahamas, 1873-75; Governor of the Windward Islands, 1875-76. Appointed Governor of Hong Kong, November 10, 1876.

The Governor has a salary of 6,000l. per annum.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The occupation of Hong Kong at its outset was effected at considerable cost to Imperial funds, the vote from Parliament in the year 1845 being nearly 50,000% in addition to military expenditure. The colony may be considered to have paid its local establishments in 1855, since which year it has held generally a surplus of revenue over and above its fixed expenditure. Hong Kong at present pays 20,000% a-year to the British Government as military contribution.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in each of the five years from 1875 to 1879 :-

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
1875 1876 1877 1878	£ 186,813 184,406 206,954 189,526 200,822	£ 181,337 178,569 169,787 182,104 193,066

Above one-half of the public revenue of the colony is derived from land, taxes, and licences, and an opium monopoly, which together more than cover the expenses of administration. A large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force.

Hong Kong formerly had a small public debt, amounting to 15,625%. in 1867, but which became extinct in 1868.

### Area and Population.

Hong Kong is one of a number of islands called by the Portuguese Ladrones,' or thieves, from the notorious habits of the old inhabitants. It is situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton river, about 40 miles east of Macao. The whole of Hong Kong island forms an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its abrupt peaks rising to the height of 1,800 feet above the sea level. The length of the island is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 29 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Koo-loon was ceded to Great Britain by a treaty entered into in 1861 with the Government of China, and now forms part of Hong Kong.

The population of Hong Kong, including the military and naval establishments, was as follows at the last census, taken April 2, 1871:

	Men	Women	Total, including Children
Resident Europeans and Americans	1,831	684	2,736
British, military	709	36	821
" naval establishment Europeans, police	1,022		1,022
and Americans	109	8	126
,, and Americans, mercantile, ship- ping in the harbour	1,080	29	1,109
Europeans and Americans, temporary residents	57	-	57
" prisoners	60	· : :	60
Total Europeans and Americans	4,868	757	5,931
Goa, Manila, Indian, and others of mixed blood, resident	470	97	685
Goa, Manila, Indian, and others of mixed blood, crews of mercantile vessels in harbour Indians, military	697	6	703
	1,094	10	1,122
Goa Manile Indian and at	285	8	298
Goa, Manila Indian, and others of mixed blood, prisoners	15		15
Total Indians, &c.	2,561	121	2,823

	Men	Women	Total, including children
Chinese in employ of Europeans, resident  "police" in harbour.  "police on the police	5,436 548 223 458 47,647 6,325 6,021 5,136 391	808 2  14,269 2,051 2,542 3,010 13	6,609 550 223 458 72,984 10,507 12,309 11,400 104
Total Chinese	72,185	22,695	115,144
Total	79,614	23,573	123,898

At the end of 1876, the total population was estimated at 139,144, comprising 101,232 males and 37,912 females.

The resident population of Hong Kong was composed of the following nationalities at the census of April 2, 1871:—

Native Count	ries	Men	Women	loys	Girls	Total
Great Britain Portugal Germany United States France Denmark Italy Spain Switzerland Austria Norway Sweden Russia Belgium Mexico Netherlands Turkey Hungary Greece		524 447 152 94 48 22 11 35 8 2 7 9 6 4 3 2	160 467 14 17 9 1 1 3 — 1 — — —	102 290 11 1 - 2 1 - 1	83 163 4 11 2 1	869 1,367 170 133 60 23 25 37 8 4 7 9 6 6 4 3 2
		1,381	684	407	264	2,736

There is a constant flow of emigration from China passing through Hong Kong. In the eight years from 1872 to 1879 there passed through the colony annually upwards of 12,000 Chinese emigrants, the majority going to the United States.

#### Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of Hong Kong—virtually a part of the commerce of China—is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, Great Britain absorbing about one-half of the total imports and exports. There are no official returns of the value of the imports and exports of the colony, from and to all countries, but only mercantile estimates, according to which the former average four, and the latter two, millions sterling.

The amount of the commercial intercourse between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, which gives the value of the total exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Hong Kong, in each of the five years 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong
1876	£ 1,356,850	£ 3,080,376
1877	1,895,310	3,507,977
1878	1,174,469	2,870,796
1879	1,327,085	2,947,984
1880	1,253,541	3,778 201

The chief article of exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain in the year 1880 was tea, of the value of 639,270l. The British imports into Hong Kong consist almost entirely of manufactured textile fabrics, mainly cotton goods, in transit for China.

The subjoined table gives the value of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from 1871 to 1880, exhibiting separately the imports into China and into Hong Kong, and jointly to both, so as to show the share of Hong Kong in Chinese commerce during the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Imports of British Produce into China	Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong	Total into China and Hong Kong
	£	£	£
1871	6,628,236	2,787,714	9,415,950
1872	6,624,511	2,872,673	9,497,184
1873	4,882,701	3,411,968	8,294,669
1874	4,751,103	3,650,963	8,402,066
1875	4,928,500	3,599,811	8,528,311
1876	4,611,180	3,080,376	7,691,556
1877	4,404,686	3,507,977	7,912,663
1878	3,738,125	2,870,796	6,608,921
1879	4,649,978	2,947,984	7,597,962
1880	5,064,308	3,778,201	8,842,509

It will be seen that the British trade with Hong Kong underwent considerable fluctuations in the ten years from 1869 to 1878, but which corresponded throughout with the general Chinese commerce, differing only in so far as showing a decrease in the value of the British imports coming direct to China during this period, and an increase in those arriving by way of Hong Kong.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in use at Hong Kong, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The Mexican Dollar = 100 Cents = Average rate of exchange, 4s. 2d.

" Chinese Tael = 10 Mace = 100 Candareens = 1,000 Cash = ,, ,, 6s. 8d.

The Mexican dollar is the only legal tender of payment for sums above two hundred cents, but silver dollars, bearing the effigy of the British sovereign, are issued from the Hong Kong mint.

Besides the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general use in the colony.

# Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Hong Kong.

#### 1. Official Publications.

Report of Governor Sir Arthur Kennedy, dated Hong Kong, July 15, 1873; in 'Papers relating to H.M.'s Colonial Possessions.' Part I. 1874. London, 1874.

Report of Lieutenant-Governor Major-General Whitfield on the trade, commerce, and population of Hong Kong; in 'Reports on the Present State of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.' Part II. 8. London, 1872.

Statistics of Hong Kong; in 'Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom in each year from 1862 to 1876. No. XV. London, 1879.

Trade of Hong Kong with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possession's in the year 1880.' Imp. 4. London, 1881.

#### 2. Non-Official Publications.

Dennys (N. B.) and Mayers (W. T.), China and Japan: a Complete Guide to the Open Ports of those Countries; together with Peking, Yeddo, Hong Kong and Macao. 8. London, 1867.

Topography of China and Neighbouring States, with Degrees of Longitude and Latitude. 8. Hong Kong, 1864.

Wells (S. Williams), Chinese Commercial Guide. 8. Hong Kong, 1863.

### INDIA.

# Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Act 21 and 22 Victoriæ, cap. 106, called 'An Act for the better Government of India,' sanctioned August 2, 1858. By the terms of this Act, all the territories heretofore under the government of the East India Company are vested in Her Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in her name; all territorial and other revenues and all tributes and other payments are likewise received in her name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone, subject to the provisions of this Act. One of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, called the Secretary of State for India, is invested with all the powers hitherto exercised by the Company or by the Board of Control. By Act 39 & 40 Victoriæ, cap. 10, proclaimed at Delhi, before all the princes and high dignitaries of India, January 1, 1877, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland assumed the additional title of India Imperatrix, or Empress of India.

The executive authority in India is vested in a Governor-General or Viceroy, appointed by the Crown, and acting under the orders of the Secretary of State for India. By Act 24 and 25 Victoriæ, cap. 67, amended by Acts 28 Victoriæ, cap. 17, and 32 and 33 Victoriæ, cap. 98, the Governor-General in Council has power to make laws for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, within the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty, and for all subjects of the Crown within the dominions of Indian princes and

states in alliance with Her Majesty.

\* Governor-General of India.—Right Hon. George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Earl De Grey and Ripon, born 1827, eldest son of the first Earl of Ripon; returned M.P. for Huddersfield, 1853, and for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1857; succeeded to the earldom, 1859; Under Secretary of State for War, 1859-61; Secretary of State for War, 1863-66; Secretary of State for India, February to July 1866; Lord President of the Council, December 9, 1868, to September 9, 1873. Appointed Governor-General

of India, as successor to Lord Lytton, May 6, 1880; assumed the government at Simla, June 8, 1880.

The salary of the Governor-General is 25,000l. a year, exclusive

of allowances, which are estimated at 12,000%.

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India with the dates of their appointments:—

Warren Hastings	1772	Lord Auckland			1835
Sir J. M'Pherson	1785	Lord Ellenborough			1842
	1786	Sir H. (Lord) Hardi	nge		1844
Lord Teignmouth (Sir J. Shore)	1793	Earl Dalhousie			1847
Earl of Mornington (Marquis		Lord Canning .			1855
	1798	Lord Elgin .			1862
Marquis Cornwallis	1805	Sir John Lawrence			1863
Sir G. Barlow	1805	Earl of Mayo .			1868
Earl of Minto	1807	Lord Northbrook			1872
Earl Moira (Marquis of Hastings)	1813	Lord Lytton .			1876
Earl Amherst	1823	Marquis of Ripon			1880
Lord W. Bentinck	1828				

The average term of office of the Governors-General, during the

period from 1772 to 1880, was five years.

The government of the Indian Empire is entrusted by Act 21 and 22 Victoriæ, cap. 106, amended by 32 and 33 Victoriæ, cap. 97, to a Secretary of State for India, aided by a Council of fifteen members, of whom at first seven were elected by the Court of Directors from their own body, and eight were nominated by the Crown. In future, vacancies in the Council will be filled up by the Secretary of State for India. But the major part of the Council must be of persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and not have left India more than ten years previous to the date of their appointment; and no person not so qualified can be appointed unless nine of the continuing members be so qualified. The office is held for a term of ten years; but a member may be removed upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State for India may for special reasons re-appoint a member of the Council for a further term of five years. No member can sit in Parliament.

The duties of the Council of State are, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of and the correspondence with India; but every order sent to India must be signed by the Secretary, and all despatches from governments and presidencies in India must be addressed to the Secretary. The secretary has to divide the Council into committees, to direct what departments shall be under such committees respectively, and to regulate the transaction of business. The Secretary is to be president of the Council, and has to appoint from time to time a vice-president,

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The meetings of the Council are to be held when and as the secretary shall direct; but at least one meeting must be held every week, at which not less than five members shall be present.

The Government in India is exercised by the <sup>†</sup>Council of the Governor-General,' consisting of five ordinary members, and one extraordinary member, the latter the commander-in-chief. The ordinary members of the Council preside over the departments of foreign affairs, finances, the interior, military administration, and public works, but do not form part, as such, of what is designated in European governments a 'Cabinet.' The appointment of the ordinary members of the 'Council of the Governor-General,' the governors of Presidencies, and of the governors of provinces is made by the Crown. The lieutenant-governors of the various provinces are appointed by the Governor-General, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of State for India.

#### Revenue and Expenditure.

According to the Act of 1858, the revenue and expenditure of the Indian Empire are subjected to the control of the Secretary in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of the revenue can be made without the concurrence of a majority of the Council. Such parts of the revenues of India as may be remitted to England, and moneys arising in Great Britain, must be paid into the Bank of England; and paid out on drafts or orders signed by three members of the Council, and countersigned by the secretary or one of his under-secretaries.

The subjoined table gives the total gross amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of India, distinguishing Indian and home expenditure, in each of the ten fiscal years, ending March 31, from 1871 to 1880.

Years ended Revenue		Expe	Expenditure		
March 31	Revenue	In India	In Great Britain	Total Expenditure	
W	£	£	£	£	
1871	51,413,686	39,899,435	10,031,261	49,930,696	
1872	50,110,215	37,282,803	9,703,235	46,986,038	
1873	50,219,489	38,205,212	10,248,605	48,453,817	
1874	49,598,253	42,094,995	9,310,926	51,405,921	
1875	50,570,171	40,760,583	9,490,391	50,250,974	
1876	51,310,063	40,486,068	9,155,050	49,641,118	
1877	55,955,785	44,710,800	13,467,763	58,178,563	
1878	58,969,301	48,464,038	14,048,350	62,512,388	
1879	65,199,602	49,314,060	13,851,296	63,165,356	
1880	68,484,666	55,119,951	14,547,664	69,667,617	

The following table shows the distribution of the revenue and expenditure over the various presidencies and provinces in each of the two financial years, ending March 31, 1879, and 1880:—

REVENUE	The second second	The same of the sa
Presidencies and Provinces	1879	The same of the sa
	1019	1880
India under the Governor-General	0.005.005	£
i Deligiti. With Assorp	9,335,887	10,275,311
North-West Provinces	18,987,141	19,282,693
Oudh	8,770,497	1
Punjab		8,692,584
Central Provinces	3,665,766	4,075,776
British Burmah	1,204,851	1,299,130
Madras	2,039,233	2,262,889
Bombay, including Sind	9,908,079	10,108,295
· ·	11,047,063	12,164,215
Revenue in India	61 050 515	-
Revenue in Great Britain	64,958,517	68,160,893
	241,085	323,773
Total revenue	65,199,602	68,484,666
Expenditure	As the second of	As a fact of the second second second
India under the Governor-General	17,589,063	2.0.01
Dengal, With Assum	7,262,735	20,977,541
North-West Provinces Oudh		7,814,562
Punjab	34,007,322	3,892,143
Central Provinces	2,547,238	3,458,098
British Burmah	815,430	800,396
Madras .	1,126,364	1 992 700
Bombay, including Sind	7,384,163	1,223,720 $7,033,624$
	8,491,745	9,919,867
Expenditure in India		0,010,001
Expenditure in Great Britain	49,314,060	55,119,951
Power in Great Britain .	13,851,296	14,547,664
Total expenditure		
carpenettette	63,165,356	69,667,615

In the budget estimates for the financial year  $1878_{\pi}79$ , the revenue was assessed at 64,562,000L, and the ordinary expenditure at 65,917,000L, leaving a deficit of 1,355,000L. Besides the ordinary expenditure, a sum of 3,500,000L was set down as probable extraordinary expenditure for public works, raising the total deficit to 4,855,000L. The Budget estimates for 1879-80 fixed the total revenue at 64,620,000L, and the total expenditure at 65,950,000L including 2,000,000L for the expenses of the Afghan War. The excess of ordinary expenditure over revenue in the

budget of 1879-80 was estimated at 1,395,000*l*. and the capital expenditure on productive public works at 3,500,000*l*.

The following table, compiled from official documents, exhibits the growth of the three most important sources of the public revenue of India, namely, land, opium, and salt, in the ten financial years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years ended March 31	Land	Opium	Salt
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 20,622,828 20,520,337 21,348,669 21,037,912 21,296,793 21,503,742 19,857,152 20,026,036 22,330,586 22,463,548	\$,045,459 9,253,859 8,684,691 8,324,879 8,556,629 8,471,425 9,122,460 9,182,722 9,399,401 10,319,162	£ 6,106,280 5,996,595 6,165,630 6,150,662 6,227,301 6,244,415 6,304,658 6,460,082 6,941,120 7,266,413

The following table shows the distribution of the three great sources of revenue over the different presidencies and provinces in the financial year ending March 31, 1879:—

Presidencies and Provinces	Land	Opium	Salt
India under the Governor-	£	£	£
General Bengal, with Assam Madras Bombay Unjab Vorth-West Provinces	84,755 4,116,889 4,949,488 3,924,792 2,046 497 $\left\{5,765,763\right\}$	3,141,347 215 37,206	1,715,749 2,473,995 1,573,338 1,482,932
Central Provinces British Burmah	606,007 969,357	17,911 33,282	20,309
	22,463,548	10,319,162	6,941,120

• The most important source of public revenue to which rulers in India have, in all ages, looked for obtaining their income is the land, the revenue from which, in the year before the Mutiny, furnished more than one-half of the total receipts of the East India Company's Treasury. At present, when the necessities of the Indian exchequer require that Government should resort more largely to the aid of duties levied on the continually increasing trade of the country, the revenue from land produces not quite so much in proportion, but it still forms two-fifths of the total receipts of the empire.

The land revenue of India, as of all Eastern countries, is generally regarded less as a tax on the landowners than as the result of a joint proprietorship in the soil, under which the produce is divided, in unequal and generally uncertain proportions, between the ostensible proprietors and the State. It would seem a matter of justice, therefore, as well as of security for the landowner, that the respective shares should, at a given period, or for specified terms, be strictly defined and limited. Nevertheless, the proportion which the assessment bears to the full value of the land varies greatly in the several provinces and districts of India. Under the old native system, a fixed proportion of the gross produce was taken; but the British system ordinarily deals with the surplus or net produce which the land may yield after deducting the expenses of cultivation.

In Bengal, a permanent settlement was made by Lord Cornwallis, by which measure the Government was debarred from any further direct participation in the agricultural improvement of the country. The division of Benares was also permanently settled about the same In the north-western provinces, a general settlement of the revenue was completed in 1840, fixing the amount to be paid by each village for a period of thirty years; and a similar course was adopted in the Punjab. Some of the districts of the Punjab were inadequately assessed at former settlements, and these have therefore been confirmed for a term of ten years only. In many cases these expired in 1874 and 1875, and the revised settlements which were subsequently made were generally for thirty years. It is estimated that in most cases the assessment is about two-thirds of the yearly value—that is, the surplus after deducting expenses of cultivation. profits of stock, and wages of labour. In the revised settlements, more recently made, it was reduced to one-half of the yearly value.

In the Madras Presidency there are three different revenue systems. The zemindary tenure exists in some districts, principally in the northern Circars; the proprietors, of whom some possess old ancestral estates, and others were created landholders in 1802, hold the land direct from the Government, on payment of a fixed annual sum. In the second, the village-renting system, the villagers stand in the position of the zemindar, and hold the land jointly from the Government, allotting the different portions for cultivation among themselves. Under the third, the ryotwar system, every registered holder of land is recognised as its proprietor, and pays direct to the Government. He can sublet, transfer, sell, or mortgage it; he cannot be ejected by the Government, and, so long as he pays the fixed assessment, he has the option of annually increasing or diminishing the cultivation on his holding, or he may entirely abandon it. In unfavourable seasons remissions of assessment are granted for loss of produce. The assessment is fixed in money, and does not vary from

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year to year, except when water is obtained from a Government source of irrigation; nor is any addition made to the rent for improvements effected at the ryot's own expense. He has, therefore, all the benefit of a perpetual lease without its responsibilities, as he can at any time throw up his lands, but cannot be ejected so long as he pays his dues, and receives assistance in difficult seasons. An annual settlement is made, not to re-assess the land, but to determine upon how much of his holding the ryot shall pay; when no change occurs in a holding, the ryot is not affected by the annual settlement, and is not required to attend it. The ryotwar system may be said essentially to prevail throughout the Presidency of Madras, as the zemindar and village renter equally deal with their tenants on this

principle.

In Bombay and the Berars the revenue management is generally ryotwar; that is, as a rule, the occupants of Government lands settle for their land revenue, or rent, with the Government officers direct. and not through the intervention of a middle-man. Instances. however, occasionally occur in which the Government revenues of entire villages are settled by individual superior holders, under various denominations, or by a co-partnership of superior holders. The survey and assessment of the Bombay Presidency has been almost completed on a system introduced and carefully elaborated about twenty years ago. The whole country is surveyed and mapped, and the fields distinguished by permanent boundary marks which it is penal to remove; the soil of each field is classed according to its intrinsic qualities and to the climate; and the rate of assessment to be paid on fields of each class in each subdivision of a district is fixed on a careful consideration of the value of the crops they are capable of producing, as affected by the proximity to market towns, reads, canals, railways, and similar external incidents, but not by improvements made by the ryot himself. This rate was probably about one-half of the yearly value of the land, when fixed; but, owing to the general improvement of the country, it is not more than from a fourth to an eighth in the districts which have not been settled quite recently. The measurement and classification of the soil are made once for all; but the rate of assessment is open to revision at the end of every thirty years, in order that the ryot, on the one hand, may have the certainty of the long period as an inducement to lay out capital, and the State, on the other, may secure that participation in the advantages accruing from the general progress of society to which its joint proprietorship in the land entitles it. In the thirty years' revision, moreover, only public improvements and a general change of prices, but not improvements effected by the ryots themselves, are considered as grounds for enhancing the assessment. The ryot's tenure is permanent, provided he pays the assessment.

The important questions of the expediency of settling in perpetuity the amount of revenue to be paid to the Government by landholders, of permitting this revenue to be redeemed for ever by the payment of a capital sum of money, and of selling the fee simple of waste lands not under assessment, have been within the last few years fully considered by the Government of India. The expediency of allowing owners of land to redeem the revenue has long been advocated as likely to promote the settlement of European colonists; but experience seems to show that advantage is very rarely taken of the power which already exists in certain cases to redeem the rent by a quit payment; and it appears unlikely that such a permission would be acted upon to any great extent, while the rate of interest afforded by an investment in the purchase of the land assessment is as low as at present in India.

Next in importance to the land-revenue, as a great source of Indian receipts, is the income derived from the opium monopoly. The cultivation of the poppy is prohibited in Bengal, except for the purpose of selling the juice to the officers of the Government at a certain fixed price. It is manufactured into opium at the Government factories at Patna and Ghazipore, and then sent to Calcutta, and sold by auction to merchants who export it to China. In the Bombay Presidency, the revenue is derived from the opium which is manufactured in the native states of Malwa and Guzerat, on which passes are given, at the price of 60l. per chest, weighing 140 lbs. net, to merchants who wish to send opium to the port of Bombay. The poppy is not cultivated in the Presidency of Madras. The gross revenue derived from opium averaged during the ten years 1871 to

1880 the sum of nine millions sterling.

The largest branch of expenditure is that for the army, equal to the aggregate annual revenue from salt and opium. The maintenance of the armed force to uphold British rule in India cost 12,000,000*l*. the year before the great mutiny, and subsequently rose to above 25,000,000*l*.; but after the year 1861 sank, for a short period, to less than 15,000,000*l*. It was 16,793,306*l*. in the financial year 1865-66; 16,329,739*l*. in 1869-70; 15,228,429*l*. in 1873-74; 15,308,460*l*. in 1875-76; 16,639,761*l*. in 1877-78; 17,092,488*l*. in 1878-79; and 21,712,862*l*. in the financial year 1879-80.

The amount of the public debt of India, including that incurred in Great Britain, was 59,943,8141., on April 30, 1857. In the course of the next five years the debt was largely increased, and on April 30, 1862, it had risen to 99,652,0531. From 1862 to 1868, the Government were enabled to pay off some portion, and at the end of the financial year 1868, the total had been reduced to 95,054,8581. In the course of the eleven years 1868 to 1878 there was again an increase of nearly 39 millions sterling in the total debt.

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The subjoined table shows the amount of the public debt of British India, both that interest and not interest bearing, and distinguishing the debt in India and in Great Britain, in each of the ten financial years from 1871 to 1880:—

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Years ended March 31	In I	ndia	In Great Britain		
	Bearing Interest	Not bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Not bearing Interest	
1.071	£	£	£	£	
1871	66,573,347	125,421	37,606,700	20,917	
1872	66,499,704	1,356,981	38,991,700	20,917	
1873	66,168,427	289,941	39,991,700	20.917	
1874	66,273,249	144,041	41,095,700	21,917	
1875	69,757,679	92,280	48,576,116	20,917	
1876	72,705,641	67,340	49,776,116	20,917	
1877	71,865,936	57,190	55,376,116	20,917	
1878	74,906,450	48,070	59,656,116	20,917	
1879	78,797,856	41,070	59,008,200	20,917	
1880	82,729,163	143,346	68,834,639	20,917	

The total debt in India and Great Britain amounted to 96,194,642l. on the 31st March 1869, and had increased to 151,728,065l. on the 31st March 1880. Not included in the latter total were 'obligations'—including treasury notes and bills, service funds, and savings bank balances—to the amount of 1,406,620l., bringing the entire liabilities up to 153,134,685l. The total interest on debt and obligations amounted to 4,954,021l. in the financial year 1879-80.

The currency of India is chiefly silver, and the amount of money coined annually is large. In the ten financial years from 1871 to 1880, the value of the new coinage was as follows:—

Years Ending March 31	Gold	Silver	Copper	Total
	£	£	£	£
1871	4,143	1,718,197	6,121	1,728,461
1872	15,413	1,690,395	25,049	1,730,857
1873	31,795	3,981,436	10,500	4,023,731
1874	15,498	2,370,013	14,461	2,399,972
1875	14,034	4,896,884	111,334	5,022,252
1876	17,150	2,550,218	150,660	2,718,028
1877	*****	6,271,122	123,429	6,394,551
1878	15,636	16,180,326	148,591	16,344,553
1879	85	7,210,770	66,648	7,277,503
1880	14,730	10,256,967	67,300	10,338,977

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India, providing for the issue of a paper currency through a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes. Circles

of issue were established from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle in which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency within which that place was situated. Under the provisions of further laws, consolidated by a statute known as Act III. of 1871, the issue was regulated in seven descriptions of notes, namely, for 10,000 rupces, or 1,000%; for 1,000 rupees, or 1001; for 500 rupees, or 501; for 100 rupees, or 101.; for 50 rupees, or 51.; for 20 rupees, or 21.; for 10 rupees, or 11., and for five rupees, or 10s. There are ten currency circles, the head-quarters of which are at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Madras, Calicut, Cocanada, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Akolah.—(Official Communication.)

The following were the total amounts of notes in circulationcalculated at 2s. the rupee—on March 31 in each year, soon after

the introduction of the State paper currency :--

			one come pap	er currenc	V *	
March 31, 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870		•	£ 4,926,000 5,350,000 7,427,327 6,898,481 8,090,868 9,069,569 9,959,296	March 31, 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878	y :—	£ .13,167,917 .12,864,037 .11,145,191 .10,670,407 .11,352,662 .11,641,654 .13,250,247
1871	:	:	. 10,472,883	1879 1880		.13,190,508
A and						,, 00,000

Nearly two-thirds of the total note circulation are in the currency circles of Calcutta and Bombay. The circulation in Calcutta was to the amount of 6,436,556L, and in Bombay to the amount of 3,345,0671. on the 31st of March 1880.

### Army.

The Act of Parliament which transferred the Government of India to the Crown, in 1858, directed that the military forces of the East India Company should be deemed to be Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, and should be 'entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company.' It was at the same time provided, that the Secretary of State for India should have 'all such or the like powers over all officers appointed or continued under this Act as might or should have been exercised or performed by the East India Company.'

The following table gives the established strength of the European and native army in British India-exclusive of native artificers and

followers on the 31st of March 1880:-

Corps		Total	
	Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates	Total
EUROPEAN ARMY.			
Royal Artillery Cavalry Royal Engineers Infantry Invalid and Veteran Establishment Staff Corps General List, Cavalry General List, Infantry Unattached Officers General Officers unemployed	609 252 349 1,650 1 1,146 73 176 9 77	11,623 4,095 44,312 108	12,232 4,347 349 45,962 149 1,146 73 176 9
Total European Army .	4,382	60,138	64,520
NATIVE ARMY.			
Artillery Body Guard Cavalry Sappers and Miners Infantry	19 8 303 226 1,068	883 194 18,043 3,019 101,215	902 202 18,346 3,245 102,283
Total Native Army	1,624	123,354	124,978
Total, European and Native Army	6,006	183,492	189,498

In the army estimates laid before Parliament in the session of 1880, the strength of the British Regular Army in India for the year 1881-82 was given as follows:—

Troops	Officers	Non-com- missioned officers	Rank and File	Total Strength
Royal horse artillery Cavalry of the line Royal artillery & engineers Infantry of the line.	84 216 840 1,450	166 423 724 3,318	2,044 3,672 8,626 41,000	2,294 4,302 10,211 45,768
• Total	2,590	4,631	55,342	62,575

Returns of the year 1879 reported the combined armies of the native chiefs of India to number 305,235 men, with an artillery of 5,252 large guns. Hyderabad had 36,890 infantry, 8,202 cavalry, and 725 guns; Bundelcund 22,163 infantry, 2,677 cavalry, and 421 guns; Cashmere 18,436 infantry, 1,393 cavalry, and 96 guns; Gwalior 16,050 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 210 guns; Kattywar 15,300 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, and 504 guns; and Oodeypore, 15,000 infantry, and 6,240 cavalry. The rest do not exceed 11,000 men.

## Area and Population.

The first general census of British India was taken during the years 1868 to 1876. According to the revised returns of this census, the total population numbered 191.096,603, living on an area of 899,341 English square miles, being an average of 212 inhabitants to the square The following table shows the population of each of the divisions of India under direct British administration for that census, with the area and preliminary results of the census of February 17, 1881.

Copulation 1868-76	Population
396,889 2,227,654 5,055,412 168,312 	2,670,982 4.186 399
	96,603

The total population of British India in 1881 was thus not far from one-seventh of the population of our globe. Berar and Mysore are only temporarily under British administration. Mysore was handed over to the Native Government in March 1881. Oudh was amalgamated with the North-West Provinces January 1877.

Besides the provinces of India under direct British administration, there are, more or less under the control of the Indian Government, a number of feudatory, or Native States, covering an extent of 573,516 English square miles, with 48,298,895 inhabitants. They are:

	Native States under—	habitants. 7	They are:
Governor-Gen	eral of Train	Area : English	Population
LieutGovern	or of Bengal	312,070	31,754,651
"	" North-West Provinces	. 37,988 . 5,125	2,328,440
4 7 4 2 2 2	" Punjab " Central Provinces	. 114,742	745,675 3,853,282
Governor	, Madras	• 29,112 • 9,818	1,049,712
	,, Bombay Total Native States	66,408	3,001,436 6,941,631
	- Zour Milite States	• 575,193	49,674,827

According to the last official reports, the native States exceed 450 in number. Various frontier countries, like Nepaul, merely acknowledge British superintendence; while others pay tribute, or provide military contingents. New States are gradually drawn within the circle of British supremacy, either for the consolidation or the protection of the existing boundaries. The latest movement in this direction, towards the north-west, was the invasion of Afghanistan, a country of about the size of the United Kingdom, with an estimated population of four millions.

Including the Feudatory states, the total area and population of British India according to the preliminary results of the census of

Provinces under direct British at Feudatory or Native States . Total, British India		istrati	ion.	Area: Eng. sq. miles 902,500 575,263	Population 203,159,156 49,674,827	
The following to bland	•	•	٠.	1,477,763	252,833,983	

The following table gives the administrative divisions, the number of executive districts, and the number of villages and of inhabited houses of each of the presidencies and provinces of India under British administration, at the enumerations of 1868 to 1876:-

Provinces	Divisions of Com- missionerships	Executive Districts	Number of Villages	Number of Inhabited Houses
Provinces under the Governor- General of India:— Province of Ajmere ,,, Coorg ,, Mysore ,, Berar Bengal Presidency:— Province of Lower Bengal ,, Behar ,, Orissa ,, Chota Nagpore ,, Assam North-west Provinces Province of Oudh ,,, Punjab Central Provinces British Burmah Madras Madras Madras Bombay Presidency:— Bombay Presidency:— Bombay Presidency:— Bombay Presidency:—	1 1 3 2 6 2 1 1 2 7 4 10 4 3 3	5 14 81 19 80 36 9 8 16 177 43 132 57 129 156	936 510 35,218 5,694 100,189 48,285 22,119 25,766 4,737 91,226 24,760 34,466 34,272 13,151 27,802	$\begin{cases} 93,464\\ 22,900\\ 1,012,738\\ 495,760\\ \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 10,481,132\\ 670,078\\ 6,359,092\\ 2,438,006\\ 4,124,857\\ 1,674,291\\ 535,533\\ 5,857,994\\ \end{cases}$
Bombay and Sind	3	152	17,930	3,277,679
Total	53	1,114	487,061	37,043,524

The following table gives the population of each of the fifty-three divisions, or commissionerships, of British India, distinguishing males and females, at the enumerations of 1868 to 1876:—

	Provinces	Divisions or Comm	is-	Population	1 2 34
-		sionerships	Persons	Males	Females
Ajr	nere .	. Aimere	426,268		
Coc	org .	. Coorg		269,48	
My	sore.	Nandidroog .	168,312	94,45	
1		Ashtagram .	2,079,547	1.039,668	
1		Nagar	. 1,611,604	795,886	815.718
Ber	ar .	East Berar	1,364,261	700,370	663,89
		West Berar	1,183,590	608,396	580.19.
Ben	gal, Lower	Burdwan	. 1,042,975	544,801	498,174
	8, 2011.61	Providence D:	7,286,957	3,572,108	3,714,849
1		Presidency Divisio		3,383,867	
		Rajshahye	8,893,738	4,448,843	4,444,895
		Cooch Behar	1,045,942	548,535	
		Dacea .	9,517,498	4.786,531	4,730,967
Beh		Chittagong	3,480,136	1,739,595	1710.50
Den	ar	Patna .	13,122,743	6,477,356	1,740,541
0.		Bhaugulpore	6,613,358	3,320,293	6,645,387
Oris		Orissa .	4,317,999	2,140,061	3,293,065
Chot	a Nagpore	Chota Nagpore	3,825,571	1,020,001	2,177,938
Assa	m	Cooch Behar	524,761	1,933,380	1,892,191
	_	Assam .	1,682,692	270,654	254,107
Nort	h - West	Meerut	4,973,190	872,419	810,273
Pr	ovinces .	Kumaon	743.170	2,684,509	2,288,681
		Rohilkund	5,435,550	386,891	356,279
		Agra		2,916,412	2,519,138
		Ibancio	5,038,136	2,749,528	2,288,608
		Allahahad	934,747	495,751	438,996
		Benares	5,466,116	2,861,422	2,604,694
Oudh		Lucknow	8,178,147	4,312,320	3,865,827
		Sectapore	2,583,019	1,341,068	1,241,951
		Faizabad	2,603,426	1,398,321	1,205,105
		Rai Bareli	3,384,130	1,751,612	1,632,518
Punja	h	Delhi .	2,650,172	1,331,662	1,318,510
		Hissar .	1,920,912	1,029,757	891,155
		Ambala	1,226,703	669,185	557,518
	- 1, 1	Ambala	1,652,728	908,891	743,837
	-	Jullundhur	2,464,019	1,327,734	1,136,285
		Amritsur	2,743,880	1,512,480	1,231,400
		Lahore	1,889,495	1,048,120	841,375
		Rawalpindi	2,197,401	1,177,668	1,019,733
		Mooltan	1,474,574	817,164	657,410
		Deerajat	991,255	533,541	157 714
1		Peshawur	1,035,785	556,743	457,714
entra		Nagpoor	2,299,535		479,042
vinc	es .	Jubbulpore .	2,446,118		1,130,077
		Nerbudda .	1,080,510	578 660	1,178,491
11		Chutteesghur	3,239,877	576,669	503,841
1811	1		-,-00,011	1,637,391	1,602,486

Provinces	Division or Commis-	Population			
Provinces	sionerships	Persons	Males	Females	
British Burmah	Arrakan	461,136	240,675	220,461	
1 1	Pegu	1,524,422	781,459	742,963	
	Tenasserim	576,765	298,796	277,969	
Madras	Northern Range .	6,794,912		1	
	Central Range .	10,436,821	16,156,549	15,154,593	
	Southern Range .	14.079.409		, - 5 - , - 5	
Bombay .	Northern Division \ including Bombay \}	5,269,262	2,786,142	2,483,120	
	Southern Division	7.043.011	3,634,194	3,408,817	
Sind	Sind	1,730,323	892,847	837,476	

Enumerations to ascertain the religious creed of the inhabitants of India were taken in the various provinces during the years 1868 to 1876—in Berar and the Punjab 1868, in Oude 1869, in Ajmere and Coorg, 1871, and in the remaining provinces from 1872 to 1876. A verification of all these returns with the results of the general census of India furnished the following classification of the leading creeds in the provinces under British administration:—

	~			-	~	OLNIL	COCKET	*****	COLOTT	•
Creeds.										Numbers.
Hindoos			1 .							139,248,568
Mahomedan	s.							•		. 40,882,537
Buddhists										. 2,832,851
Sikhs .	•								. 1	. 1,174,436
Christians									• 10	. 897.216
Other Creed	s.			٠,						. 5,102,823
'Religion no	ot kno	wn '				•	٠.			. 1,977,400
hast an			To	tal	l					192,115,831

The following table shows the number of Hindoos, Mahomedans, Buddhists, and Christians, in each of the provinces of India under British administration:—

Provinces	Hindoos	Mahomedans	Bhuddists	Christians
Bengal	38,975,418	19,553,831	84,974	90,763
Assam	2,679,507	1,104,601	1.521	1,947
North-west Provinces .	26,568,071	4,189,348		22,196
Ajmere	252,996	62,722		807
Oudh	10,003,323	1,197,704		7.761
Punjab	6,125,460	9,337,685	36,190	22,154
Central Provinces .	5,879,772	233,247	36,569	10,477
Berar	1,912,155	154,951	2 -1	903
Mysore	4,807,425	208,991	13,263	25,676
Coorg	154,476	11,304	112	2,410
British Burmah	36,658	99,846	2,447,831	52,299
Madras	28,863,978	1,857,857	21,254	533,760
Bombay	12,989,329	2,870,450	191,137	126,063
Total	139,248,568	40,882,537	2,832,851	897,216

The British-born population in India, exclusive of the army (for number of which see p. 685), amounted according to a census taken June 15, 1871, to 64,061 persons. Of these, there were 38,946 of the male, and 25,115 of the female sex. The largest number, at the date of the census, was in the province of Lower Bengal, namely, 16,402, comprising 10,625 males and 5,777 females; the next largest number in the province of Bombay, namely 10,921, comprising 6,786 males and 4,135 females; and the next largest number in the North West Provinces, namely 6,910, comprising 3,843 males and 3,067 females. In the Central Provinces there were, at the date of the census, only 276 British-born subjects, namely, 173 males and 103 females. In the three capital cities of India the number of British subjects was as follows at the census of June 15, 1871:—

	British-born population				
	Males	Females	Total		
Calcutta Bombay Madras	5,536 2,996 778	2,784 1,800 528	8,320 4,796 1,306		

The ages and conjugal condition of the British-born subjects in India were as follows at the census of June 15, 1871:—

		Under twenty years	All ages
Unmarried { Married { Widowed {	Males Females Husbands Wives Widowers Widows	13,227 12,030 45 781 4 21	26,355 13,604 11,320 9,690 1,271 1,821
Team of	Total	26,108	64,061

The occupations of the British-born subjects in India were as follows at the census of 1871, under the six classes adopted by the English Registrar-General:—

Classes	Number
I. Professional class, incl. civil service II. Domestic class III. Commercial class IV. Agricultural class V. Industrial class VI. Indefinite and non-productive class	14,822 12,708 7,993 614 2,595
including women and children	25,329
Total .	64,061

INDIA.

At the last enumerations there were in British India 44 towns with over 50,000 inhabitants, as follows:-

Towns	Population	Towns	
Calcutta (with suburbs)			Population
	794,645	Bhaugulpoor	
Madras	644,405	II Uacca	69,678
Lucknow	397,552	Mirzapoor	69,212
Benares	284,779	Gya	67,274
Patna	175,188	Moradabad	66,843
Delhi	158,900	Monghyr	62,417
Agra	154,417	Muttra	59,698
Allahahad	149,008	Peshawur	59,281
Bangalore	143,693	Allyghur	58,555
Umritsur	142,513	Mysore	58,539
Cawnnoor	135,813	Mooltan	57,815
roona.	122,770	Jubbulpoor	56,826
Ahmedabad	118,886	Kurrachee	55,188
Surat	116,873	Sholapoor	53,526
Bareilly	107,149	Tanjore	53,403
Lahore	102,982	Madura	52,175
Rangoon	98,924	Bellary	51,987
10wrah	98,745	Goruckpoor	51,766
Vagpoor	97,784	Cuttack	51,117
leerut.	84,441	Salem	50,878
urruckshad	81,386		50,012
richinonaly	79,204	Total population of the	
hahjehanpoor		44 largest towns	5,594,913
poor .	72,136	Rose cowns .	0,004,913

The following is the present population of some of the leading towns according to the census of 1881:-Calcutta, 683,458; 753,000; Madras, 405,948; Lucknow, Benares, 207,570; Agra, 137,908; Allahabad, 150,378; Cawnpore, 119,603; Bareilly, 101,688; Rangoon, 132,004; Meerut, 60,882; Shahjehanpoor, 77,533; Mirzapoor, 52,495; Moradabad, 67,158; Muttra, 54,985; Allyghur, 62,451; Goruckpoor, 58,599; Saharanpoor, 58,742; Malmein, 53,080.

The occupations of the adult male population of British India, were classified as follows at the last enumerations: -Government service and professions, 2,404,855; domestic occupations, 4,137,429; agriculture, 37,462,220; commerce, 3,440,951; industrial occupations, 8,746,503; labourers, 8,174,600; independent and non-pro-2,264,858; total adult male 66,631,416.

In the North-Western Provinces and Madras the foundation has been laid of a national system of education; while public instruction throughout the whole of India has made great progress in recent years. Three universities, at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, were incorporated by Acts of the government of India in 1857. In the year ending March 1880 there passed 787 candidates for admission at Calcutta, 1,094 at Madras, and 436 at Bombay.

#### Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports of the Indian empire, including bullion and specie, was as follows, in each of the ten fiscal years, ending March 31, from 1871 to 1881:—

Years ended March 31	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1871	39,913,942	57,556,951
1872	43,665,663	64,685,374
1873	36,431,210	56,540,042
1874	39,628,562	56,940,073
1875	44,363,134	57,984,539
1876	44,188,062	60,291,731
1877	48,876,751	65,043,789
1878	58,819,644	67,433,324
1879	44,857,343	64,919,741
1880	52,821,398	69,247,511

The total imports, if divided into merchandise and 'treasure,' the latter term meaning bullion and specie, were as follows in each of the ten fiscal years 1871 to 1881:—

Years ended		Imports	
March 31	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	£	£	£
1871	33,348,246	5,444,823	38,793,069
1872	30,810,776	11,573,813	42,384,589
1873	30,473,069	4,556,585	35,029,654
1874	31,628,497	5,792,534	37,421,031
1875	34,645,262	8,141,047	42,786,309
1876	37,112,668	5,300,722	42,413,390
1877	35,367,177	11,436,118	46,803,295
1878	39,326,003	17,355,459	56,681,462
1879	36,566,194	7,056,749	43,622,943
1880	41,166,003	11,655,395	52,821,398

The exports in the same ten years, classified as merchandise and treasure, were as follows:—

Years ended March 31		Exports	
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 55,336,186 63,209,282 55,250,763 54,996,010 56,359,240 58,091,495 61,013,891 65,222,328 60,937,513 67,212,363	£ 2,220,765 1,476,094 1,298,079 1,914,071 1,625,309 2,200,236 4,029,898 2,210,996 3,982,228 2,035,148	£ 57,556,95 64,685,376 56,548,845 56,910,083 57,984,545 60,201,783 65,043,788 67,433,324 64,919,741 69,247,511

The imports, including treasure, were distributed as follows between the four great commercial divisions of India:—

Years ended	Imports into	Imports into	Imports into	Imports into
March 31	Bengal	British Burmah	Madras	
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 18,588,706 19,741,420 16,492,741 17,169,310 20,257,175 18,847,720 19,319,279 24,348,845 18,432,196 21,778,651	£ 1,128,744 1,439,656 1,753,345 1,852,459 2,215,258 1,685,576 2,238,297 2,238,297 2,238,196 2,979,702 3,033,804	4,032,341 3,792,232 3,894,058 3,861,057 3,812,848 4,454,291 3,879,433 3,622,444 3,331,176 3,599,026	£ 15,108,938 17,684,252 13,676,002 15,054,121 16,501,002 17,425,803 21,366,286 22,426,977 18,876,869 22,985,081

The exports, including treasure, were divided as follows:—

Years ended	Exports from	Exports from	Exports from	Exports from
March 31	Bengal	British Burmah	Madras	Bombay
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 23,455,045 27,849,329 24,694,519 23,201,820 22,772,218 24,493,003 26,699,849 31,265,524 29,850,034 30,704,339	£ 2,452,659 2,807,136 3,795,580 3,480,407 3,042,820 3,738,677 3,864,544 4,670,427 5,346,008 5,712,960	£ 5,150,725 7,297,324 6,460,646 7,258,147 6,794,938 7,478,352 7,007,874 5,864,591 6,519,489 7,489,087	£ 26,494,161 26,708,152 21,573,829 21,694,571 25,294,992 24,463,237 27,331,945 25,540,307 23,073,625 25,245,200

The amount of bullion and specie imported annually into India is very large, but though it has been greatly on the increase in recent years, it is, on the whole, very fluctuating, especially as regards silver. The following table gives the imports, distinguishing gold and silver, in each of the ten fiscal years, ended March 31, from 1871 to 1880:—

Years ended	Imports of	Imports of	Total Bullior
March 31	Gold	Silver	and Specie
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 2,782,574 3,573,778 2,622,371 1,648,808 2,089,236 1,836,381 1,443,712 1,578,927 1,463,050 2,050,393	£ 2,662,249 8,000,035 1,934,214 4,143,726 6,051,811 3,464,341 9,992,408 15,776,532 5,593,699 9,605,002	£,444,823 11,573,813 4,556,585 5,792,534 8,141,047 5,300,722 11,436,120 17,355,459 7,056,749 11,655,395

The following table shows the exports of bullion and specie, distinguishing gold and silver, in each of the ten fiscal years, ended March 31, from 1871 to 1880:—

Years ended	Exports of	Exports of	Total Bullion
March 31	Gold	Silver	and Specie
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 500,453 8,434 79,009 266,169 215,701 291,250 1,236,362 1,110,798 2,350,228 299,889	£ 1,720,312 1,467,660 1,219,070 1,647,902 1,449,608 1,908,986 2,793,536 1,100,198 1,623,005 1,735,259	£ 2,220,765 1,476,094 1,298,079 1,914,071 1,625,309 2,200,236 4,029,898 2,210,996 3,982,228 2,035,148

The imports of bullion and specie into India are mainly from the United Kingdom and from China, while the exports are shipped principally to the United Kingdom, Ceylon, China, and South Africa.

The extent of the commercial intercourse between India and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table which gives the total value of the exports from India to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into India, in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from India to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into India
1871	30,737,385	18,053,478
1872	33,682,156	18,471,394
1873	29,890,802	21,364,205
1874	31,198,446	24,080,693
1875	30,137,295	24,246,406
1876	30,025,024	22,405,420
1877	31,224,763	25,338,286
1878	27,470,473	23,276,890
1879	24,698,213	21,374,404
1880	30,117,980	30,451,314

The staple article of export from India to the United Kingdom is raw cotton; but the quantities, and still more the value of the exports, have been greatly on the decrease within the decennial period. The following table exhibits the quantities and value of the exports of raw cotton from India to Great Britain in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Quantities	Value
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	Cwts. 3,843,491 3,934,546 3,278,986 3,668,928 3,413,546 2,448,738 1,725,582 1,433,104 1,616,633 1,841,059	1,711,349 12,862,300 19,812,086 0,325,630 19,173,275 5,874,704 4,230,803 3,513,595 3,914,301 4,781,541

Next to cotton, the most important articles of export from India to the United Kingdom in the year 1880 were jute, 4,633,327 cwts., of the value of 4,014,699*l.*; rice, 6,563,849 cwts., of the value of 3,134,556*l.*; tea, 45,138,111 lbs., of the value of 3,072,922*l.*; and untanned hides, 463,764 cwts., of the value of 1,616,634*l.* 

The chief articles of British produce imported into India are cotton goods and iron. The imports of cotton manufactures, averaging two-thirds of the total British imports into India, were of the value of 13,101,645*l*. in 1871; of 13,078,831*l*. in 1872; of 15,020,646*l*. in 1873; of 16,216,491*l*. in 1874; of 15,699,713*l*. in 1875; of 14,934,370*l*. in 1876; of 16,692,865*l*. in 1877; of 15,078,497*l* in 1878; of 14,415,456*l*. in 1879; and of 22,099,267*l*. in 1880. Of

iron the imports amounted to 1,637,584*l*. in 1876, to 1,923,820*l*. in 1877, to 1,767,526*l*. in 1878, to 1,535,901*l*. in 1879, and to 2.415,309*l*. in 1880.

Next to the United Kingdom, the countries having the largest trade with India are China, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon.

The internal commerce of India has been vastly developed of late years by the construction of several great lines of railways. made under the guarantee of the Government. In the year 1845 two great private associations, were formed for the purpose of constructing lines of railroad in India; but the projectors found it impossible to raise the necessary funds for their proposed schemes without the assistance of the State. It was, therefore, determined by the Indian Government to guarantee to the railway companies, for a term of 99 years, a rate of interest of 5 per cent. upon the capital subscribed for their undertakings; and, in order to guard against the evil effects of failure on the part of the companies, power was reserved by the Government to supervise and control their proceedings by means of an official director. The lands are given by the Government free of expense, and the stipulated rate of interest is guaranteed to the shareholders in every case, except that of the traffic receipts of the line being insufficient to cover the working expenses, in which event the deficiency is chargeable against the guaranteed interest. Should the net receipts be in excess of the sum required to pay the guaranty, the surplus is divided in equal parts between the Government and the shareholders, until the charge to the Government for interest in previous years, with simple interest thereon, has been repaid, after which time the whole of the receipts are distributed among the shareholders. The Government has the power, at the expiration of a period of 25 or 50 years from the date of the contracts, of purchasing the railways at the mean value of the shares for the three previous years, or of paying a proportionate annuity until the end of the 99 years, when the whole of the lands and works will revert from the companies to the Government. In 1869 the Government of India decided on carrying out all the new railway extensions by means of direct State agency, that is, without the intervention of guaranteed companies.

The progress of the railway system in India since 1854 is exhibited in the following table, which gives the length of lines open for traffic in 1860, in 1867, in 1872, and from 1878 to 1881, at the commencement of each year:—

		150.4	On 1st of	January—	1		
1854	1860	1867	1872	1878	1879	1880	1881
21	624	3,567	5,077	7,324	8,211	8,342	9,179

INDIA.

The following table shows the length of the various lines of railway, divided into Guaranteed and State railways, open for traffic, and in course of construction, on January 1, 1880:—

East Indian, including Jabbalpoor branch   Eastern Bengal   1,504   Bot. b	. 1, 1881.
Bast Indian, including Jabbalpoor branch   1,504   159   159   159   159   159   159   159   159   159   159   159   159   150   159   159   150   159   150   159   150   1	· 1, 1881.
School   S	Miles by Govi 159
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	547
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	663
South Indian	288
Total, guaranteed lines	422
State   Stat	860
State   Stat	653
East Indian Calcutta and South-eastern Nalhati Nalhati Northern Bengal Tirhoot Patna-Gya Punjab Northern Indus Valley Sandahar Muttra-Hathras Cawnpore and Farakhabad Rajputana Vestern Rajputana Indian Reemuch Iolkar Hathras Reemuch Iolkar Hathras Reemuch Iolkar Rajputana Reemuch Reemuch Iolkar Rajputana Reemuch Reemuc	509
Calcutta and South eastern         28         1,50           Nalhati         27         2           Northern Bengal         27         2           Tirhoot         242         24           Patna-Gya         85         8           Punjab Northern         103         28           Kandahar         500         50           Muttra-Hathras         —         152           Lawnpore and Farakhabad         29         29           Aajputana         400         45           Western Rajputana         400         573           iindia         10         573           iindia         86         66           Iolkar         86         168           havnagar-Gondal         86         86           harnagar-Gondal         22         23           thamgaon         40         57           mraoti         8         8           'ardha 'Salley         46         6           'ardha 'Salley         46         47           hond-Manmad         121         121           ildarhargar and Ghazipore         145         147           augoon and Irawaddy Valley         —	334
Paristra   27   27   27   27   27   27   27   2	
Administration	04
11rnoot       242       24         Patna-Gya       55       8         Punjab Northern       57       5         Indus Valley       103       28         Kandahar       —       500       500         Muttra-Hathras       —       9       25         Jaiputana       —       45       29       22         Jaiputana       —       400       573       3       3       66	28
Patna-Gya         85         24           Punjab Northern         57         5           Indus Valley         103         28           Kandahar         500         500           Muttra-Hathras         —         152           Lawnpore and Farakhabad         29         29           kajputana         400         42           Vestern Rajputana         400         573           india.         10         573           indemuch         66         66           folkar         86         168           havnagar-Gondal         86         86           atri         22         23           hamgaon         40         57           mackwar of Baroda's         40         57           hamgaon         40         57           mackwar of Baroda's         40         57           hamgaon         40         57           fardha Valley         6         6           izam's         46         47           hond-Manmad         121         121           ildarhargar and Ghazipore         145         147           ungoon and Irawaddy Valley         —         <	27
Punjab Northern       57       5         Indus Valley       103       28         Kandahar       500       50         Muttra-Hathras       —       152         Dawnpore and Farakhabad       —       29         kajputana       400       42         Vestern Rajputana       10       573         india.       10       573         indemuch       66       66       66         folkar       86       168         havnagar-Gondal       —       105         atri       22       23         hamgaon       40       57         mraoti       8       8         fardha Valley       6       6         izam's       46       47         nond-Manmad       121       121         ildarhargar and Ghazipore       145       147         ungoon and Irawaddy Valley       —       12         gpur and Chattisghar       53	44
Indus Valley	85
Candanara       500       500         Muttra-Hathras       29       152         Cawnpore and Farakhabad       29       28         Rajputana       400       400         Vestern Rajputana       10       573         iindia       66       66       66         iindia       86       168         Iolkar       86       168         havnagar-Gondal       86       86         atri       22       23         hamgaon       40       57         mraoti       8       8         'archa Valley       6       6         'archa Valley       46       47         hond-Manmad       121       121         ildarhargar and Ghazipore       145       147         augoon and Irawaddy Valley       -       12         agpur and Chattisghar       53	57
Muttra-Hathras       155         Lawnpore and Farakhabad       29       28         Rajputana       400       45         Western Rajputana       10       573         lindia       86       66       66         lokar       86       168         lokavnagar-Gondal       86       86       86         atri       22       23         aekwar of Baroda's       40       57         hamgaon       8       8         Yardha Valley       6       6         izam's       46       47         hond-Manmad       121       121         ildarhargar and Ghazipore       145       147         urgoon and Irawaddy Valley       163       163         agpur and Chattisghar       58       58	
Jawnpore and Farakhabad       29       28         Rajputana       400       45         Vestern Rajputana       10       573         india.       66       66       66         feemuch       86       86       168         lolkar       86       88       8       80       82       82       82	
Agputana	
Vestern Rajputana       400	
Hilding   10   10   10   10   10   10   10   1	19
Geemuch         66         66         66         66         168         168         168         168         86         86         86         86         86         86         105         22         23         105         22         23         40         57         40         57         40         57         40         47         40         47         46         47	3
168	- 1
shavnagar-Gondal       86       86         atri       —       105         ackwar of Baroda's       22       23         hamgaon       40       57         mraoti       8       8         'ardha Valley       6       6         izam's       46       47         hond-Manmad       121       121         ildarhargar and Ghazipore       145       145         augoon and Irawaddy Valley       —       12         agpur and Chattisghar       163       53         Total, State railways       —       53	
atri — 105 ackwar of Baroda's 22 23 hamgaon 40 57 mraoti 8 8 Yardha Valley 6 6 6 izam's 46 47 hond-Manmad 121 121 ildarhargar and Ghazipore 145 147 augoon and Irawaddy Valley — 12 agpur and Chattisghar 163 53 Total, State railways	
aekwar of Baroda's       22       23         hamgaon       40       57         maoti       8       8         Yardha Valley       6       6         izam's       46       47         hond-Manmad       121       121         ildarhargar and Ghazipore       145       147         urgoon and Irawaddy Valley       163       163         agpur and Chattisghar       53       53	
Managaon mraoti       \$6       57         Marcha Valley       6       6       6         izam's       46       47       121       121       121       121       121       121       121       121       121       121       121       121       121       123       163 </td <td></td>	
Arrival   State railways   State railw	
(ardha Valley izam's state sizam's state and Shazipore states and Ghazipore states	
12am s   46   47   121	
Iddarhargar and Ghazipore 145 147 121 121 147 angoon and Irawaddy Valley 163 163 163 153 Total, State railways	
Ildarhargar and Ghazipore 145 147 12 12 163 163 163 17 154 163 163 17 154 163 17 154 163 17 154 163 17 154 163 17 154 163 17 154 163 17 154 163 17 154 163 17 154 163 17 154 163 17 154 163 17 154 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163	
agoon and Trawaddy Valley agpur and Chattisghar  Total, State railways	
Total, State railways	
Total, State railways	
Total, State railways	
Total 0 9970	13
Total, Guaranteed and State railways 2,270 4,587	1

The number of passengers carried on the railways of India largely increased in the course of ten years, rising from 15,999,633 in 1869, to 48,040,940 in 1880.

The gross receipts of all the railways during the year 1880

amounted to 12,099,593l., while the gross expenses in the same year were 6,192,171l., equal to 51.17 per cent of the earnings.

The total amount of guaranteed capital raised for the construction of railways up to the 31st March 1879 amounted to 96,444,6661., while the total outlay upon railways, both State and guaranteed,

amounted to 119,979,139% at the same date.

The construction of railways, besides fostering trade and commerce, has produced social and moral effects indicated, to some extent, by a vastly increased postal intercourse. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1880, the number of letters which passed through the Post-office of British India was 128,567,058; of newspapers 11,251,021; of parcels 1,074,262; and of books and patterns 2,085,303; being a total of 142,977,644. The following table gives the number of letters, newspapers, etc., carried, and the number of offices and receiving houses, together with the total revenue and expenditure of the Post-office—including that of the non-postal branches—in each of the ten fiscal years 1871 to 1880:—

Years ended March 31	Number of letters, newspapers, &c.	Post offices and letter boxes	Total revenue	Total expenditure
		Number	£	£
1871	85,689,823	4,340	805,235	752,940
1872	89,561,685	4,769	820.894	657,200
1873	93,157,314	5,174	677,047	704,193
1874	109.235.503	6,805	676.645	725,357
1875	116,119,231	7.344	719,587	729,191
1876	119,470,921	8,108	752,094	745,445
1877	122,541,753	9,306	782,320	744,281
1878	128,826,080	9,681	832,666	768,088
1879	131,899,268	10,524	894,634	839,478
1880	143,977,644	10,811	985,812	914,889

The number of letters carried by the Post-office nearly doubled in Bengal and Madras during the ten years 1870 to 1880. In 1870 the number was 15,511,495 in Bengal, and 12,167,455 in Madras, while in 1880 it was 22,065,695 in Bengal, and 23,950,820 in Madras. The increase was not in anything like the same proportion in the other provinces of India.

In the fiscal year, ending March 1870, the mails travelled over 50,281 miles, of which total 40,586 miles was done by boats and 'runners;' 5,460 miles by carts and on horseback; and 4,235 miles by railways. Eleven years after, in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1880, the mails travelled over 57,418 miles, of which total 45,817 miles was done by boats and 'runners;' 3,034 miles by carts and on horseback; and 8,567 miles by railways.

The following table gives the number of miles of lines, the total receipts, and the working expenditure of all the telegraphs in India,

in each of the ten fiscal years from 1871 to 1880:-

Years ended March 31	Number of miles of wire	Number of miles of line	Total Receipts	Working Ex- penditure
	1000		£	£
1871	22,834	15,102	126,953	229,562
1872	28,893	15,336	153,962	228,997
1873	30,681	15,705	183,216	254,610
1874	32,556	15,980	196,820	255,711
1875	33,798	16,649	203,881	266,823
1876	36,193	17,145	213,054	276,943
1877	39,700	17,840	249,646	265,387
1878	42,687	18,210	306,089	279,879
1879	44,470	18,589	353,741	305,381
1880	51,834	20,468	422,463	292,291

The total number of messages despatched on the telegraph lines of India in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1880, was 1,569,907. Of these, 1,562,511 were paid private messages and on the public service, and the rest unpaid messages on the news and telegraph service. There were 276 telegraph offices on March 31, 1880.

#### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents, are:—

		MONEY.		
The Pie			. ==	1 Farthing.
3 ,,	. =	= 1 Pice .	. :=	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ,,
4 Pice, or 12 Pie				$1\frac{1}{2}$ Pence.
16 Annas .		= 1 Rupee .		2 Shillings.
16 Rupees .	. :	= 1 Gold Mohur	. =	1l. 12s.

The relative value of the money of India and England fluctuates in the Money market; thus, a Rupee is sometimes worth 2s. 2d., and sometimes only 1s. 9d.; but 2s. is the medium, or, as it is called, its par value.

The sum of 100,000 rupees is called a 'lac,' and of 10,000,000

a 'crore,' of rupees.

In 1835 the Government remodelled the currency of India, establishing a more uniform system, in conformity with which accounts are mostly kept at present in Rupees, reckoned of the value of 2 shillings. Silver is the only legal tender and standard of value.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The	Maund	of Bengal,	of 40	seers		-	2.054 lbs. avoirdupois.
,,	22	Bombay					28 lbs.
,,	,,	Madras		• 1	•		25 lbs.
,,	Candy,	of 20 mauni	ds				24.3 bushels.
,,	Tola	10 1. 7	· .				180 gr.
11	Guz of	Bengal				=	36 inches.

An Act 'to provide for the ultimate adoption of an uniform system

of weights and measures of capacity throughout British India' was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1871. The Act orders: Art. 2. 'The primary standard of weight shall be called a ser, and shall be a weight of metal in the possession of the Government of India, equal, when weighed in a vacuum, to the weight known in France as the kilogramme.' Art. 3. 'The units of weight and measures of capacity shall be, for weights, the said ser; for measures of capacity, a measure containing one such ser of water at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum.' Unless it be otherwise ordered, the sub-divisions of all such weights and measures of capacity shall be expressed in decimal parts.'

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### JAPAN.

(SHO KOKU.-NIPPON.)

## Constitution and Government.

THE system of government of the Japanese empire is that of an absolute monarchy. It was adopted in the year 1869, when the now ruling sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Tycoon, together with that of the principal Daimios, or feudal nobles. The sovereign bears the name of Supreme Lord, or Emperor; but the appellation by which he is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado, or 'The Honourable Gate.'

Mikado of Japan.—Mutsu Hito, born at Yedo, Nov. 23, 1850; succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, 1867; married, Dec. 28, 1868, to Princess Haru-ko, born April 17, 1850, daughter of Prince

Itchiô.

The power of the Mikado is absolute and unlimited, in temporal as well as spiritual affairs. He acts through an executive ministry, divided, in imitation of that of France under Napoleon III., into eight departments, of the Imperial House, of Foreign Affairs, War, Navy, Finances and the Interior, Justice, and Public Instruction. At the side of the Ministry stands the 'Sain,' or Senate, composed of thirty members, and the 'Shoin,' or Council of State, of an unlimited number of members, both nominated by the Mikado, and consulted

by him at his pleasure.

There exists no regular law of succession to the throne, but in case of the death or abdication of the Mikado, the crown devolves generally, not on his son, but on either the eldest or the most distinguished member of his house. It is not uncommon that palace intrigues settle the choice, the only condition of legality of which is that the elect should be member of the Shi Shinno, the 'Four Imperial Relatives,' or Royal Families of Japan. The throne can be, and has frequently been, occupied by a female, who, however, is not allowed to remain single, but must seek a consort within the limits of the Shi Shinnô.

The government is at present organised on a basis which is partly European. The Mikado is, theoretically, an absolute Sovereign, who reigns and governs; but the work of government is carried on by the Great Council, which is divided into three sections

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denominated Centre, Right, and Left. The Centre is composed of the Prime Minister, Vice-Prime Minister, and five advisers. Left is made up exclusively of the Council of State, the functions of which are analogous to those of the French Conseil d'Etat, so far as the preparation and discussion of laws is concerned. The Right includes all the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of the eight departments into which the administration is divided. The Ministers, either individually or united in a Cabinet, decide all ordinary questions; but points of real importance are reserved for the Great Council, presided over by the Mikado. A Parliament was formed in 1869, with deputies selected by the provincial Governments, but it was soon dissolved, its deliberations taking no effect. The local administration in the provinces is in the hands of prefects, one of them residing in each of the 36 districts into which Japan is The powers and the attributes of these prefects are far more extensive than those of any similar functionaries in Europe. There is, however, a limit to their judicial action, for they cannot carry into execution sentences involving banishment or death until they have been confirmed by the Minister of Justice.

Previous to the last change of government, which placed all power in the hands of the Mikado, a large share of administrative authority rested with the Daimios, the feudal proprietors of the soil, an official list of whose names was published periodically at Yedo, the capital. The list gave the family name and genealogy of each, as well as the fullest particulars of his family, the number of his residences, the extent and value of his territorial and other property, the uniform of his retainers, the design of his coat of arms, and the flag carried on his ships. A list of Daimios, published at Yedo in 1862, stated their number at 266, with incomes varying from 10,000 to 610,500 koban, or from about 15,0001. to 915,5001. tory of each Daimio formed a sovereignty within itself, governed, in the case of the more powerful magnates, by a Secretary of State, called Karô, and a number of assistant ministers, and many of them were possessed of large bodies of troops. All these, with their fortified castles, and every attribute of authority, the Daimios surrendered, after more or less resistance, to the hereditary Emperor.

## Revenue and Expenditure.

Since the year 1875, regular accounts of public receipts and expenses have been issued by the Government, and though only, as yet, in the form of estimates, they are believed to be very correct.

In 1878-9 the revenue amounted to 12,372,422*l.* and the expenditure to 11,923,041*l.*; in 1879-80, the revenue was 11,130,276*l.*, and expenditure the same. The following is the budget in yens for the year ending June 30, 1881:—

Sources of Revenue	Yen.	Branches of Expenditure	Yen.
Customs	2,569,462	Public debt	21,448,907
Land tax	41,901,441	Civil List and appanages	960,100
Tax on mines	12,544	Pensions	596,744
Tax on produce of		Council of State	500,000
Northern provinces .	660,979	Senate	184,000
Tax on alcoholic liquors	5,965,029	Ministry of For. Affairs	201,000
Tax on tobacco	348,674	the Interior	1,647,150
Stamp duties	3,100,175	Finance .	1,487,700
Mineral produce	242,192	, War	8,151,000
Railways	616,762	" Marine .	3,015,000
Telegraphs	25.071	, Publ. Inst	1,181,100
Mint	434,000	, Publ. Works	545,860
Rents of public lands .	650,956	,, Justice .	1,785,000
Other revenues	89,622	, Imperial	-,, -,,
Extraordinary receipts .	3,316,600	Household	348,000
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Colonisation Department	1,834,199
	0 - 2	Land tax Office	90,400
		Provincial administration	
		Post Office	1,260,000
		Encouragement of Indust.	
		Police	2,575,596
	1	Shintô Temples	135,000
		Maintenance of Public	200,000
		Works	1.884.415
		Legations & Consulates	821,000
		Famine expenses	1,200,000
		Extraordinary expenses	3,438,884
		January Carponous	0,700,004
Total revenue	59,933,507	Total expenditure .	59,933,507
	11,986,701/.		11,986,701

The public debt of Japan consists of a Home and a Foreign debt. The Home debt stood as follows in July 1880:—

Home Debt	£
4 per cent	11,152,650 46,412,555 42,104,420 108,131,090 12,245,275 9,093,625
Without interest	229,139,615 9,211,776
Total Paper money in circulation .	238,351,391 108,683,204
Total home debt .	347,034,595 £69,406,919

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The foreign debt of Japan was raised in England. It comprises a 9 per cent. loan of 1,000,000l. issued in 1870, and a 7 per cent. loan of 2,400,000%. contracted in London, at the price of  $92\frac{1}{2}$ , in January 1875. This total of 3,400,000%. had been reduced, by the action of a sinking fund, to 2,134,700l. at the end of 1881.

# Army and Navy.

The Japanese army was reorganised in 1879 somewhat after the model of that of Germany, and consists of four distinct parts: (1) the Active Army; (2) the Reserve; (3) the Land Guard; (4) the Landsturm. As all males between the ages of 17 and 40 may be called upon by the conscription to serve in one or other of these divisions, there are thus nearly 7 millions of men liable to military service. The normal strength of the army, however, in peace, is 35,560 men; and in war, 50,230. The troops have been highly trained, mainly under French officers at first, though these have

been now almost entirely superseded by native officers.

The navy of Japan consisted of one ironclad frigate, two ironclad corvettes, two wooden corvettes, three schooners, one gunboat, one transport, one yacht, and several smaller vessels, in 1881. The largest of these ships, the ironclad frigate Foo-soo, was built by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, at Poplar, near London, in 1876-77, and despatched to Japan in March 1878. The Foo-soo has a burthen of 3,700 tons displacement, with engines of 3,500 horse-power. The armour is from 7 inches to 9 inches in thickness, while the armament consists of four  $15\frac{1}{4}$ -ton and two  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -ton steel breechloaders by Krupp, so arranged as to command every point of the horizon. The second largest ship of the navy is an ironclad corvette, called the Kon-go, constructed in 1876-77 at Earle's shipbuilding yard, Hull, after the design of Sir Edw. J. Reed. The Kon-go has a burthen of 2,800 tons displacement, with engines of 2,500 horsepower, and has a belt of armour  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. The armament consists of 12 Krupp guns, capable of throwing steel shells of 142 pounds. A sister ship to the Kon-go, the Hi-jei, was also built at Hull. Besides the ships built in English dockyards, the Japanese Government had an ironclad corvette, the Li-ki, constructed at home in 1874-75. The Li-ki, built after the designs of M. Chiboudier, a native of France, superintendent of the Arsenal of Yokosuka, where there is an extensive naval establishment, is 191 feet in length, with a breadth of 22 feet, and carries five guns on the upper deck. There is another naval establishment at Nagasaki.

The navy of Japan was manned in 1880 by 5,550 officers and men. Naval instruction was given to the personnel of the Japanese navy by a number of commissioned and non-commissioned

English officers, who arrived in the country in 1873.

### Population, Trade, and Industry.

The total area of Japan is estimated at 160,474 square miles, with a population of 32,794,897, namely, 16,733,698 males, and 16,061,199 females, according to official reports of the year 1875. According to a census taken in December 1878, the population of Japan numbered 34,338,304 souls. Tokio, which at one time had the reputation of being the most populous city in the world, contained, at this enumeration, including the district, which is of considerable area, 1,036,771 inhabitants dwelling in 236,961 houses. In 1881 Tokio, with district, had a population of 1,140,586; the population of the city proper in 1879 was 811,510.

The empire is geographically divided into the three islands of Nippon, the central and most important territory; Kiushiu, 'the nine provinces,' the south-western island; and Shikoku, 'the four states,' the southern island. Administratively, there exists a division into seven large districts, called 'Dô,' or roads, which are subdivided into

thirty-five 'Ken,' or provinces.

The total value of the foreign trade of Japan averaged 10,000,000*l*. in each of the years 1878-79, the imports being about 1,000,000*l*. in excess of the exports. The two staple articles of import into Japan are cotton and woollen fabrics, and the staple

articles of export, raw silk and tea.

The commercial intercourse of Japan is carried on mainly with two countries, namely, Great Britain, and the United States of America, the former absorbing more than two-thirds of the whole. The extent of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the total exports from Japan to Great Britain, and of the total imports of British produce and manufactures into Japan in each of the five years 1876 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Japan to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Japan
-	£	£
1876	657,145	2,032,685
1877	734,399	2,203,153
1878	628,805	2,615,616
1879	450,945	2,638,092
1880	531.621	3,290,906

The staple article of export from Japan to Great Britain in the year 1880 was raw silk, of the value of 204,202l. The other chief exports were wax, of the value of 48,148l.; and tobacco, of the value of 42,807l., in 1880. The staple article of British imports into Japan consists of cotton goods, the value of which was

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2,007,850%, in 1880. Besides cotton manufactures, the British imports consisted chiefly of woollen fabrics, of the value of 498,2691., and of iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 255,350l.,

By treaties made with a number of foreign Governmentswith the United States in March 1854; with Great Britain in October 1854; with Russia and the Netherlands in 1855; with France in 1859; with Portugal in 1860; with Prussia and the Zollverein in 1861; with Switzerland in 1864; with Italy in 1866; and with Denmark in 1867—the Japanese ports of Kanagawa (Yokohama,) Nagasaki, Hiogo-Osaka, Hakodate, and the city of Yedo, renamed Tokio, were thrown open to foreign commerce.

The first line of railway, from Hiogo to Osaka, 25 miles long, was opened on the 12th of June 1875. At the end of June 1879 there were open for traffic 76 miles of railway, 140 miles in course of construction, and 455 additional miles sanctioned by the Government.

The ports of Hiogo-Osaka, Nagasaki, and Hakodate, are connected with each other, and with Europe, by lines of telegraphs.

The post office, first established in 1871, after European models, carried 34,627,343 letters, 17,345,212 postcards, and 14,256,795 newspapers in the fiscal year 1879-80. The charges for the letters are  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . in all the large towns, and 1d. for the rest of the empire, while postcards are sold at one-half these prices. The revenue of the post-office in 1879-80 amounted to 1,173,692 yen, or 234,7381., and the expenditure to 1,091,900 yen, or 218,380%. There were 4,877 post offices in Japan at the end of June 1880.

There were telegraphs of a length of 3,929 Engl. miles with 9,345 miles of wire in Japan at the beginning of 1882. The number of

telegrams carried was 1,272,756 in the year 1881.

# Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF JAPAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister. - Jushii Mori Arinori, accredited Feb. 1880. English Secretary .- R. Stuart Lane.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JAPAN.

Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General.—Sir Harry Smith Parkes, K.C.B., appointed March 28, 1865. Secretaries -- Walter Baring; George W. Buchanan. Japanese Secretary .- Ernest M. Satow.

# Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in common use at the three open ports of Japan, and the British equivalents, are :-

#### MONEY.

The	Ichibu (silver),	average rate of exchange		1s. 43d	
,,	Yen, or Dollar	"		48.	

The gold yen, the unit of account, very slightly differs, as to the quantity of gold contained in it, from the quantity of gold contained in the standard gold dollar of the United States.

The Chinese system of taking money only for its strict metal value, and using it indiscriminately, either whole or in pieces, exists also in Japan; but, unlike the Chinese, the Japanese have national coins. These coins were made out of the country until the latter part of 1870, when the Government purchased at Hong Kong the complete machinery of a mint, manufactured in England. and set it up at Osaka, in a building constructed for the purpose. The new coinage issued from this mint consists of gold 10, 5, and 21 dollar pieces, equal to Mexican dollars in shape, weight, and fineness; of silver dollars, and 50, 20, and 5 cents; besides copper 1 and 1 cents and 1 mil, the latter said to be the smallest modern coin. They are made of iron, copper, silver and gold, and an alloy of gold and silver, and are of different shapes - rectangular, square, circular, and oval. There is also an extensive paper currency, consisting of banknotes of one-quarter, one-half, and one  $Ri\partial$ , but it is at a large discount, generally averaging from 25 to 30 per cent.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

T	ne Picul, or ton .				133 lbs. avoirdupois.
	Kin = 160 momme			. =	$1\frac{1}{3}$ ,, , , , 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
5	Shaku = 10 sun.	-		. =	
,				. =	24 miles.
	Châ. land measure.		_		24 acres

It is stated to be the intention of the Government to introduce into Japan at an early period a new system of weights and measures, based on the decimal system of France.

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JAPAN.

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#### JAVA.

(NEDERLANDSCH OOST-INDIË.)

#### Constitution and Government.

Java, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, is administered, politically and socially, on a system established by General Johannes Van den Bosch, in 1832, and known as the 'culture system.' It is based in principle on the officially superintended labour of the natives, directed so as to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but the largest quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. To carry out the 'culture system,' there exists a complicate machinery of government, the functions of which descend into the minutest details of administration.

The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura -is divided into twenty-three provinces, or residencies, each governed by a Resident, who has under him several Assistant-Residents and a number of inspectors, called Contrôleurs. All these functionaries must be citizens of the Netherlands, and must have gone through an examination previous to their appointment by the Government. The Resident and his assistants exercise absolute control over the province in their charge; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials. There is a regular and unceasing personal intercourse between the native chiefs and the Contrôleurs, who act as the immediate agents of the Resident. The native officials receive either salaries or percentages on the amount of the taxes gathered from the natives, and of the quantities of coffee delivered by them into the Government stores. Formerly, the 'culture system' comprised the forced labour of the natives, employed in the cultivation of coffee, sugar, indigo, pepper, tea, tobacco, and several other articles. At present, the labour of the natives is only required for the produce of coffee and sugar. By the terms of a bill which passed the legislature of the Netherlands in 1870, the forced cultivation of the sugar cane will be totally abolished in 1890.—(Official Communication.)

The superior administration of Java, and executive, is in the hands of a Governor-General, who is at the same time Governor of all the Netherland possessions in the East Indies. He is assisted by a Council of five members, who, however, have no share in the

executive, and can act only as a Court of Advice.

Governor-General.—Frederik s' Jacob; assumed office as Governor-General July 1881.

The Governor-General represents not only the executive power

JAVA.

of government, but he has the right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, so far as the authority is not reserved to the legislature of the mother-country. But he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which Java and its dependencies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands' India,' passed by the King and States-General of the mother-country in 1854.

#### Revenue and Expenditure.

Java produces, for the benefit of the Netherlands, a large surplus revenue, after paying for its own government. The local revenue is derived from taxes on houses and estates, from licences, customs duties, personal imports, the income of crown lands, the Government monopolies of salt and opium, and a number of indirect taxes. But the chief portion of the large profits derived from Java is indirect, being obtained by the sale of a vast amount of colonial produce, grown under the 'culture system,' and sold in India and Europe.

The subjoined tabular statement gives the total revenue and expenditure of the colony, with the annual surplus, during each of the ten years from 1869 to 1878, the first eight actual, and the last two budget estimates:—

Years Revenue		Expenditure	Surplus		
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders		
1869	107,487,338	93,269,033	14,218,305		
1870	115,508,064	97,451,247	18,056,817		
1871	127.868,047	98,623,086	29,244,961		
1872	130,177,159	109,228,368	20,948,791		
1873	139,315,833	125,703,676	13,612,157		
1874	139,106,612	118,754,060	20,352,552		
1875	127,183,275	117,071,590	10,111,685		
1876	140,958,294	130,197,839	10,850,455		
1877	146,666,146	136,691,274	9,974,872		
1878	138,962,364	138,883,324	79,040		

About one-third of the annual expenditure is for the army and navy, and another third for the general administration, both in Java and in the Netherlands. The total expenditure in 1881 was 144,671,160 guilders.

# Army and Navy.

The peculiar system of government of Java necessitates a comparatively large army, numbering, on the average, about 30,000 rank and file, commanded by 1,200 commissioned officers. In 1880, the strength of the army was 32,106, comprising 11,730 Europeans and 20,376 natives. The European troops consist of natives of various countries, recruited by voluntary enlistment. No portion of the regular army of the Netherlands is allowed to be sent on colonial service; but individual soldiers are at liberty to enlist, by the permission of their commanding officers, and they form the nucleus of the garrison of Java. The native and European soldiers are not divided into separate corps, but generally mixed together in the same battalions. The artillery is composed of European gunners, with native riders, while the cavalry are at present Europeans.

The infantry, which is the most important branch of the army in Java, is divided into field and garrison battalions. In the former there is a greater proportion of Europeans than in the latter. Each company is composed separately either of Europeans or of natives, but the European and native companies are mixed in the same battalion, in the proportion of one-third to two-thirds. Each battalion is composed of six companies, the two flank companies consisting of European soldiers, and the four centre companies of natives. The companies often contain 'half-castes,' negroes, and Christianised natives of India, all on a footing of perfect equality with the The native companies are composed of the different Mahometan and heathen tribes of Netherlands' India, mixed together so as not to allow of any great preponderance of race or religion. The whole of the commissioned officers are Europeans, with the exception of a few natives of high rank-to the number of seven in July 1878—and in each of the companies composed of natives at least one-half of the non-commissioned officers must also be Europeans. A great number of the soldiers, both Europeans and natives, are married, and are allowed to be always accompanied by their families, except when on active service in the field. Every married man, when not actually quartered in a town, has a small plot of land which he may cultivate, and on which his family may live. Schools, both for adults and children, are attached to every

Unlike the Java army, which is purely colonial, the fleet of war in Netherlands' India forms a part of the royal navy, and its expenses are borne partly by the mother-country and partly by the colony. The fleet consisted, in the summer of 1880, of one screw frigate, two corvettes, and twenty-six smaller steamers, manned by 3,161 Europeans, and 2,304 natives.—(Official Communication.)

### Area and Population.

The area of Java, including Madura, embraces 51,336 English square miles, with a population of 19,067,829 at the end of 1878, or 366 per square mile. The population more than quadrupled since the year 1816, when the British Government, after a temporary occupation extending over five years, restored the colony to the Netherlands. The following table gives the numbers of the population at various periods, and annually, on the 31st of December, from 1816 to 1878, according to official returns:—

Years Dec. 31	Europeans	Chinese	Arabs and other foreign Orientals	Natives	Total
1816				_	4,615,270
1826		-	·		5,403,786
1836					7,861,551
1849	16,409	119,481	27,687	9,420,553	9,584,130
1853	17,417	130,940	27,554	10,114,134	10,290,045
1861	20,523	139,960	24,451	12,834,174	13,019,108
1871	27,585	174,540	16,943	16,233,100	16,452,168
1873	27,009	190,603	22,958	17,545,550	17,786,120
1874	27,571	191,821	23,481	17,882,396	18,125,269
1875	28,229	195.384	22,866	18,088,212	18,334,691
1876	28,121	193,594	13,206	18,285,487	18,520,408
1877	28,672	198,233	13,340	18,559,553	18,799,798
1878	29,998	200,303	12,954	18,824,574	19,067,829

Slavery was abolished in Java by a law of the States-General of the Netherlands, passed in 1856, which took effect on January 1, 1860. There were at this date 5,265 slaves in the colony, for each of whom, without regard to age or sex, the owner received

400 florins, or about 331., in compensation.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is only in the residencies in the north-western part of Java-that there are private estates, chiefly owned by natives of the Netherlands. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. The landlords, whether under Government or private landowners, enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven from all the labourers on their estates; they were formerly also entitled to as much work as they chose to claim, on the sole condition of paying each man the wages of the district, but this was abolished in 1872. Great power is vested in the Resident and his European and native officials to enforce a strict adherence to all the laws regulating labour.

The whole population of Java is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with them. The former are generally under the laws of the mother-country, while in the jurisdiction of the latter their own customs and institutions are considered. The division of the whole population into two classes is a fundamental principle in the policy of the administration, and enacted in the code specifying the limits and conditions for future legislation in Netherlands' India. It is thereby withdrawn from the competence of the Governor-General and all other local legislative powers, and entirely preserved from alteration, except by the paramount legislative authority of the King and States-General of the Netherlands. — (Official Communication.)

# Trade and Commerce.

The greater part of the trade of Java is with the Netherlands, and the commercial intercourse with other countries is comparatively small. On the average of the three years 1878 to 1880, the total imports amounted in value to 150,000,000 guilders, or 12,500,0001, and the total exports to 180,000,000 guilders, or 15,000,0001. About two-thirds of the imports came from the Netherlands, and not far from three-fourths of the exports were shipped to the mother The principal foreign countries trading with Java are Great Britain, France, the United States, and Germany.

The principal articles of export from Java are sugar, coffee, rice, indigo, and tobacco. With the exception of rice, about one-half or which is shipped for Borneo and China, nearly four-fifths of these exports go to the Netherlands.

The subjoined table shows the value of the trade of Java with the United Kingdom in each of the ten years 1871 to 1880:-

Years Exports from Java to Great Britain		Imports of British Homo Produce into Java		
1871	£	£		
1872	470,264	826,476		
1873	733,281	743,428		
1874	436,163	727,365		
1875	1,311,939	1,208,734		
1876	1,442,607	1,577,980		
1877	1,421,745	1,562,883		
1878	1,955,586	1,907,056		
1879	1,850,643	1,455,934		
1880	1,784,140	1,553,431		
1000	2,236,545	1,624,352		

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The chief and almost sole article of export from Java to the United Kingdom is sugar in an unrefined state. In the year 1873 the exports of sugar were of the value of 425,271l.; in 1874 of 1,209,610l.; in 1875 of 1,425,918l.; in 1876 of 1,400,981l.; in 1877 of 1,923,796l.; in 1878 of 1,850,643l.; in 1879 of 1,766,285l.; and in 1880 of 2,226,225l. The staple article of British home produce imported into Java is manufactured cotton, including cotton

yarns, of the value of 1,114,3631., in the year 1880.

The whole of the exports from Java to the Netherlands, on account of the Government, are carried by the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij.' This trading society was established at Amsterdam in 1824, with a capital of 37,000,000 guilders, or upwards of three millions sterling, but which was subsequently reduced to 24,000,000 guilders, or 2,000,000l. The King of the Netherlands, Willem I., was one of the principal shareholders, and to create confidence in the company, he promised a guarantee of 41 per cent. per annum to his associates. His Majesty had to pay this interest from his own purse up to the year 1832, when the introduction of the 'culture system' in Java laid the foundation for the prosperity of the company, which has since been uninterrupted. The capital to start and work the 'culture system' was advanced by the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij,' on an interest of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. guaranteed by the State; and the company, at the same time, was appointed sole agent for buying and importing into Java all Government supplies, and for exporting the produce of the colony and selling it in Europe.—(Official Communication.)

The railways of Java consist of two lines, constructed under Government concessions, by the 'Netherlands' Indian Railway Company,' formed in 1863. At the end of 1880, the total length of railways opened for traffic was 388 kilomètres, or 240 Engl. miles, the total comprising a main line, 203 kilomètres long, from the port of Samarang, on the northern coast of the Island, to Djokdjokarta, and a local railway, 58 kilomètres in length, connecting Batavia, the capital, with Buitenzorg, the country seat of the Governor-

General.

A railway connects Sourabaya with Passoeroean and the Malang coffee district, 112 kilomètres. A bill for the construction of a network of railways in Java, at the cost of the government, was adopted in the session of 1875 by the States-General of the Netherlands, and the immediate execution of them was ordered by royal decree of July 4, 1878. These state railways (staatsspoorwegen) were designed partly for military purposes, and their management was vested in a special staff, under the Governor-General.

# Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Java, and the British equivalents, are:—

#### MONEY.

The Guilder, or Florin = 100 Centen = 1s. 8d.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Amsterdam Pond . = 1.09 lbs. avoirdupeis.

,, Pecul . . = 133 lbs. ,, Catty . . = 11

", Chang . . =  $1\frac{1}{3}$  ", Chang . . = 4 yards.

The only legal coins, as well as weights and measures, of Java are those of the Netherlands.

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#### PERSIA.

(ARJANA.-ERAN.)

#### Reigning Shah.

Nassr-ed-Din, born Sept. 4, 1829, eldest son of Shah Mohammed; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Sept. 10, 1848.

#### Sons of the Shah.

1. Muzaffer-ed-Din, heir-apparent, born in 1850.

II. Djilal-ed-Dauleh, born in 1853.

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, 'Shah-in-shah,' or king of kings—is absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the

lives and goods of all his subjects.

The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia have been able to amass a large private fortune. That of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to four millions sterling, one-half represented by diamonds—the largest the Derya-i-Noor, of 178 carats—and other precious stones, forming the crown jewels.

The present sovereign of Persia is the fourth of the dynasty of the Kadjars, which took possession of the crown after a civil war extending over fifteen years, from 1779 to 1794. The date of accession of each of the four members of the reigning dynasty

was as follows :-

Aga-Mohammed		1794	Mohammed .		1835
Feth-Ali .		1797	Nassr-ed-Din .		1848

It is within the power of the Persian monarchs to alter or to overrule the existing law of succession, and to leave the crown, with disregard of the natural heir, to any member of their family.

### Government, Religion, and Education.

The form of government of Persia is in its most important features similar to that of Turkey. All the laws are based on the precepts of the Koran, and though the power of the Shah is absolute, it is only in so far as it is not opposed to the accepted doctrines of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet, his oral commentaries and sayings, and the interpretation of the same by his successors and the high priesthood. The Shah is regarded as vicegerent of the Prophet, and it is as such that he claims implicit obedience. Under him, the executive government

is carried on by a ministry, formerly consisting of but two high functionaries, the Vizier-i-Azem, or grand vizier, and the Ameen-ed-Doulah, or lord treasurer, but in more recent times divided into seven departments, after the European fashion. However, the grand vizier and the lord treasurer are still the most important members of the executive, the vizier directing the foreign policy of the government, and acting as commander-in-chief of the army.

The country is divided for administrative and other purposes into twenty provinces, each under the rule of a Beglerbeg, or civil and military governor, usually a member of the royal family. The provinces again are subdivided into districts, superintended by a Hakim, or governor-lieutenant, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue. There is a certain amount of self-government in towns and villages, the citizens of the former electing, at fixed times, a Ketkhodah, or magistrate, and of the latter a Muhuleh, who administer justice.

The vast majority of the inhabitants of Persia are Maliometans, the total number of dissenters not amounting to more than about 74,000. The latter consist of Armenians, Nestorians, Jews, and Guebres, or Parsees. The Armenian population is estimated at 4,660 families, or 26,035 souls; the Nestorians at 4,100 families, or 25,000 souls; the Jews at 16,000 souls; and the Guebres at 7,190 souls.

The Mahometans of Persia are mostly of the sect called Shiites or Sheahs, differing to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the inhabitants of the Turkish empire, who are called Sunnites. The Persian priesthood consist of many orders, the chief of them at the present time being that of Mooshtehed, of whom there are but five in number in the whole country. Vacancies in this post are filled nominally by the members of the order, but in reality by the public voice, and the Shah himself is excluded from all power of appointment. Next in rank to the Mooshtehed is the Sheik-ul-Islam, or ruler of the faith, of whom there is one in every large town, nominated by, and receiving his salary from, the go-Under these dignitaries there are three classes of ministers of religion, the Mooturelle, one for each mosque or place of pilgrimage; the Muezzin, or sayer of prayers, and the Mollah, or conductor of rites. The Armenians are under two bishops, one of them Roman Catholic, and both residing at Ispahan. There is wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, but the Jews and Guebres suffer under great oppression.

Education is in a comparatively advanced state, at least as far as the upper classes are concerned. There are a great number of colleges, supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabian literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means. A larger

portion of the population of Persia are possessed of the rudiments of education than of any other country in Asia, except China.

# Revenue and Army.

The revenue and expenditure of the Government are known only from estimates, as no budgets or other official accounts have ever been published. According to the most recent estimates, based on consular reports, the total receipts of the Government amounted, on the average of the years 1872 to 1875, to 1,900,000l. per annum, while the expenditure during the same period was at the rate of 1,756,000l. per annum. The receipts of the year 1875 amounted to 4,361,660 tomans, or 2,026,354l. in money, besides payments in kind, consisting of barley, wheat, rice, and silk, valued at 550,840 tomans, or 2,55,911l., making the total revenue equal to 4,912,500 tomans, or 2,282,265l. The bulk of the public expenditure is for the maintenance of troops, and salaries, with pensions, to the Persian priesthood, while each annual surplus is paid into the Shah's treasury.

About one-fourth of the receipts are constituted by payments in kind, mostly reserved for the use of the army and the Shah's own household. The whole revenue is raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors appointed by the Government. Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes, and, among these, upon the Mahometan subjects of the Shah. The amount of revenue collected from the Christian population, the Jews, and the Guebres, is reported to be very small. The Government has no public debt.

The Persian army, according to official returns of the Minister of War, numbers 105,500 men, of whom 5,000 form the artillery, 70,000 the infantry, and 30,500 the cavalry, regular and irregular. Of the total of these troops, however, only one-third are employed on active service, the standing army of Persia consisting, on the peace footing, of:—

A = 4:11 # 1							
Artillery, 5 batteries .							1,500
Infantry, 70 battalions							
Irregular cavalry			- 1	•	•		18,000
Regular cavalry			•	•			10,000
		•	•	•		•	500
	Total						20.000

The remainder of the 105,500 troops enumerated in the Government returns form the reserve. The soldiers composing it are allowed to reside in their own villages and districts, where they may engage in agricultural and other pursuits, subject to no drill or military discipline, the infantry and artillery being usually disarmed when placed on this footing. They, as well as the irregular cavalry,

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are liable, however, to be called out at any moment, on the requisition of the Minister for War. By a decree of the Shah, issued in July 1875, it was ordered that the army should for the future be raised by conscription, instead of by irregular levies, and that a term of service of twelve years should be substituted for the old system, under which the mass of the soldiers were retained for life.

The organisation of the army is by provinces, tribes, and districts. A province furnishes several regiments; a tribe gives one, and sometimes two, and a district contributes one battalion to the army. The commanding officers are almost invariably selected from the chiefs of the tribe or district from which the regiment is raised. The Christians, Jews, and Guebres in Persia are exempt from all military service.

#### Area, Population, and Trade.

The area and population of Persia are known only by estimates. According to the latest and most trustworthy of these, the country—extending for about 700 miles from north to south, and for 900 miles from east to west—contains an area of 648,000 square miles. A vast portion of this area is, however, an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, seven inhabitants to the square mile. According to a carefully-made estimate, furnished by the British Secretary of Legation, in May 1868, the population of Persia at that period numbered:—

Inhabitants of cities			1 000 000
impaditants of cities	•		1,000,000
Population belonging to wandering tribes	•		1,700,000
Inhabitants of villages and country districts	•	•,:	1,700,000
Total population		2	4.400.000

Other estimates raise the population to 8,000,000.

The largest cities of Persia are—Tauris, or Tabreez, with 120,000; Tehran, with 85,000; Meshed, with 70,000; Ispahan, with 60,000; and Yezd, with 40,000 inhabitants. The one million of inhabitants of towns constitute the pure Persian race, and more than half of the remaining population belongs to the Turkish, Lek, Koordish, and Arab tribes, which are spread over the whole of the territory.

The whole external trade of Persia may be roughly valued at 4,000,000*l*. sterling annually, of which 2,500,000*l*. may be taken as the value of the imports, and 1,500,000*l*. as that of the exports.

The greater part of the commerce of Persia centres at Tabreez, which is the chief emporium for the productions of Northern India, Samarcand, Bokhara, Cabul, and Beloochistan. There are no

official returns of the value of the total imports and exports, the former of which are estimated to have averaged 1,000,000*l*., and the latter 500,000*l*. per annum in the years 1876 to 1880. The principal article of import into Tabreez during the five years consisted of cotton goods of British manufacture, of the average annual value of 800,000*l*.; while the chief article of export was silk, shipped for France and Great Britain, of the average annual value of 110,000*l*. All the European merchandise that reaches Tabreez passes by Constantinople to Trebizonde, whence it is forwarded by caravans.

The direct trade of Persia with the United Kingdom is very small. In each of the five years 1876 to 1880 the value of the exports of Persia to Great Britain and of the imports of British

produce and manufactures into Persia was as follows:-

Years	Exports from Persia to Great Britain	Imports of British home produce into Persia
	£	£
1876	63,384	71,067
1877	148,294	158,220
1878	173,358	149,191
1879	71,921	163,063
1880	81,614	226.402

The direct exports from Persia to Great Britain in 1880 consisted mainly of opium, valued at 42,772l. Cotton goods, of the value of 165,425l., were the staple article of British imports in 1879.

Persia has a system of telegraphs, established by Europeans. At the end of 1879 there were 3,367 miles of telegraph lines, and 5,660 miles of telegraph wire in operation. The number of telegraph offices was 71 at the same date. The number of despatches forwarded in the year 1878 was 500,000, the revenue of the year from telegraphs amounting to 15,000l.

The first regular postal service, also established by Europeans, was opened in January 1877. Under it, mails are conveyed from Julfa, on the Russian frontier, to Tabreez and Tehran, and from

thence to the port of Resht, on the Caspian Sea.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Prince Nazem Malcom Khan, accredited April 1, 1873. Secretaries.—Mirza Mikael Khan; Mirza Mohamed Aly; Mirza Aly.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA.

Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General.-Ronald Ferguson Thomson; appointed Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General, June 27, 1879. Secretaries .- W. J. Dickson; A. Larcom.

Oriental Secretary.—G. F. B. Jenner.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Persia, and the British equivalents, are :-

MONEY.

The Keran = 1,000 Dinars, or 20 Shahis = = 10 Kerans  $= 9s. 3 \frac{1}{2}d.$ 

In the year 1872 the first Persian mint was established at Saltanet Abed, near Teheran. The mint issues gold pieces of 2 tomans, 1 toman, and 1-toman, and silver pieces of one and two kerans.

#### Weights and Measures.

= 40 Sihrs, or 640 Miscals . = 13\frac{1}{2} lbs. avoirdupois. The Batman ,, Collothun = 3\frac{1}{3} Cepichas, or 6\frac{1}{4} Chenicas = 1.809 Imperial gallon. ,, Artata = 8 Collothun . . . = 1.809 Imperial bushel. = 16 Gerehs . Zer= 38 inches.

" Fersakh, or Parasang . = 41 miles.

Besides the weights and measures here enumerated there exist a great variety of local standards. In foreign commerce, Russian weights and measures are largely used.

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#### SIAM.

(SAYAM, OR THAL.)

### Reigning King.

Chulalon Korn I. (Somdech Phra Paramindr Maha), born 21st September, 1853; the eldest son of the late King Maha Mongkeet and of Queen Rambhey Bhomarabhiromya; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, October 1, 1868.

### Children of the King.

- I. Prince Somdech Chowfa Maha Vajirunhish, heir apparent, born June 23, 1878.
  - II. Princess Sri Vilailaxna, born July 1868.
  - III. Princess Sudha Dibaratna, born 1877.
  - IV. Princess Karnabhorn Bejraratna, born 1878.V. Princess Bahurat Nanimaig, born 1879.

### Brothers of the King.

- I. Somdech Chowfa Chaturant Rasmi, born January 14, 1857.
- II. Somdech Chowfa Bhaunrangsi Swangwongse, born January 13, 1860.
  - III. Krom Mun Naresa, born May 8, 1855.
  - IV. Krom Mun Bijit, born October 29, 1855.
  - V. Krom Mun Atisara, born March 15, 1856.
  - VI. Krom Mun Bhudhares, born March 16, 1856.
  - VII. Devan Udayawongse, born November 30, 1858.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but does not descend always from the father to the eldest son, each sovereign being invested with the privilege of appointing his own successor.

### Revenue and Army.

The public revenue is estimated at about 3,145,000*l*. sterling a year; of which sum, the poll-tax and fines for non-service in the army produce 2,500,000*l*.; the land-tax, 287,000*l*.; tax on fruit trees, &c., 65,000*l*.; on pepper, 50,000*l*.; on spirits and gambling, about 57,000*l*. each; and the customs, 33,000*l*. The tax collectors receive no salary, being remunerated by a tithe of the revenue realised. The expenditure is stated to keep within the receipts.

There is no standing army, but a general armament of the people, in the form of a militia. Every male inhabitant, from the age of 21 upwards, is obliged to serve the State for four months a year. The following individuals are, however, exempted:—Members of the priesthood, the Chinese settlers, who pay a commu-

tation tax, slaves, public functionaries, the fathers of three sons liable to service, and those who purchase exemption by a fine of from six to eight ticals a month, or by furnishing a slave or some other person not subject to the conscription, as a substitute. It is stated that the Government possesses upwards of 80,000 stand of arms, besides a considerable stock of cannon.

The fleet of war consists of two steam corvettes and twelve gunboats, officered by Europeans, chiefly Englishmen. The organisation of the navy is modelled on that of Great Britain.

### Population and Trade.

The limits of the kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history; and even now, with the exception of the Western frontier, the lines of demarcation cannot be exactly traced, most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. As nearly as can be calculated, the country extends, at present, from the 4th to the 20th degree of north latitude, and from the 96th to the 102nd degree of east longitude, being a total area of about 250,000 square miles. The numbers of the population are still more imperfectly known than the extent of territory, and the difficulty of any correct result is the greater on account of the Oriental custom of numbering only the men. The last native registers state the male population of the kingdom as follows, in round numbers:—2,000,000 Siamese; 1,500,000 Chinese; 1,000,000 Laotians; 1,000,000 Malays; 350,000 Cambodians; and 50,000 Peguans. Doubling these figures, to include the female sex, this would give a total population for the kingdom of 11,800,000 inhabitants, or 47 to the square mile.

The Siamese dominions are divided into 41 provinces, each presided over by a phaja, or governor. The native historians distinguish two natural divisions of the country, called Monang-Nona, the region of the north, and Monang-Tai, the southern region. Previous to the fifteenth century, the former was the more populous part of the country, but since the establishment of Bangkok as capital—with from 300,000 to 400,000 inhabitants—the south has taken the lead in population. Siam is called by its inhabitants Thaï, or Monang-Thaï, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam—quite unknown to the natives—is Malay, from

sajam, 'the brown race.'

There is comparatively little trade and industry in the country, mainly owing to the state of serfdom in which the population is kept by the feudal owners of the land. Throughout the whole of Siam, the natives are kept to forced labour for a certain period of the year, varying from three to four months, in consequence of which the land, rich in many parts, is so badly cultivated as barely to pro-

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duce sufficient food for its thin population. Nearly the whole of the trade is in the hands of foreigners, and in recent years many Chinese, not subject like the natives to forced labour, have settled in the country. The foreign trade of Siam centres in Bangkok, the capital. The value of the total exports from Bangkok in 1879 was 2,000,000*l*., the staple article of export being rice shipped to the amount of 4,191,985 piculs, valued 896,850*l*. The minor exports of 1876 embraced a great variety of articles, chief among them teel-seed, pepper, Sapan wood, skins, spices, and sugar. The total imports into Bangkok, in the year 1879, were of the value of 1,200,000*l*., the imports comprising mainly textile goods, hardware, and opium.

At the end of 1878, the mercantile navy of Siam numbered 32 sailing vessels and 3 steamers, of an aggregate burthen of 39,850

tons.

The direct commercial intercourse of Siam with the United Kingdom is inconsiderable, and of a very fluctuating character. In the five years 1876 to 1880 the value of the exports from Siam to Great Britain, and of imports of British produce into Siam, was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Siam to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Siam
1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	£ 127,110 23,947 nil 29,666 340,786	.\$ 5,313 22,358 30,293 15,759 23,280

The staple and almost only article of exports from Siam to Great Britain in the year 1880 was rice, of the declared value of 338,177l. Among the imports of British produce into Siam, the chief articles in 1880 were hardware and cutlery, of the value of 2,027l.; iron, valued 2,578l.; and machinery of the value of 2,680l.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Siam, and the British equivalents, are:—

#### Money.

The Tical, or Bat = 12,800 couries, average rate of exchange, 2s. 6d., Spanish Dollar , , 4s. 2d.

The legal money of Siam is the Tical, a silver coin, with the device of an elephant impressed, weighing 236 grains troy. Spanish dollars, largely in use, are accepted in payment at the rate of 3 dollars for 5 Ticals. In 1875, the Government ordered a large quantity of bronze coinage from England, which is reported to get into

extensive use among the people, taking the place of previous small paper notes of the value of 200 cowries, or one-halfpenny.

WEIGHTS	AND	MEASURES.

The	Tael	•			==	11 oz. avoirdupois.
	Picul.					133 lbs. "
77	Catty		٠			$1\frac{1}{3}$ ,, ,,
**	Chang				=	4 yards.

The basis of all measures of weights in Siam is the Niu, equal to 8 grains of husked rice; while the measures of length are taken from the Kup, or Keub, that is, the length of the thumb to the middle finger of a grown-up man, and the Sok, the length of the lower part of the arm, from the end of the middle finger to the elbow.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SIAM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Chao Phya Bhanu Wongse Maha Kosa Tibodi ti Phrakiang, accredited July 2, 1880.

Secretary.—Phya Ratna Kosa.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM.

Agent and Consul-General.—Thomas George Knox, appointed Feb. 8, 1875.

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# AUSTRALASIA.

## SUMMARY TABLES.

I. Area and Population.

Colonies	Area Square Miles.	Years.	Population on December 31.
New South Wales	810,988 -	1876 1877 1878 1879 1881	629,776 662,212 693,743 734,882 740,836
New Zealand	105,342 -	1876 1877 1878 1879 1881	399,075 417,622 432,519 463,729 534,008
Queensland	669,520 -	1876 1877 1878 1879 1881	187,100 203,084 210,510 217,851 213,525
South Australia	903,690 -	1876 1877 1878 1879 1881	225,677 236,864 248,795 259,287 279,865
Tasmania	26,215	1876 1877 1878 1879	105,484 107,104 109,947 112,469
Victoria	88,198	1881 1876 1877 1878 1879	115,705 840,300 860,787 879,442 899,333
Western Australia	1,000,000	1881 1876 1877 1878	858,562 27,321 27,838 28,166
		1879 1881	28,668 31,000

# AUSTRALASIA.

# SUMMARY TABLES.

II. Finances.

Colonies.	Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt on December
	1876	5.022.000	£	*
	1877	5,033,828	4,749,013	11,759,51
New South Wales	1878	5,748,245	4,627,979	11,724,41
	1879	4,983,864	5,672,154	11,688,11
	1880	4,475,059	4,570,720	14,937,41
	1876	4,904,216	4,854,706	14,903,919
		3,580,294	4,305,337	18,678,11
New Zealand	1877	3,916,023	3,822,426	20,070,11
***	1878	4,167,889	4,365,275	20,691,111
	1879	4,524,841	4,510,726	22,608,311
	1880	3,283,306	4,019,850	23,958,311
	1876	1,263,268	1,283,520	28,583,231
Queensland	1877	1,436,582	1,382,806	6,948,586
- Cuccustance	1878	1,559,111	1,543,820	7,685,350
	1879	1,461,824	1 050,020	8,935,350
	1880	1,612,314	1,678,631	10,192,086
1	1876	1,320,204	1,673,095	12,102,150
S	1877	1,441,401	1,323,337	3,837,100
South Australia	1878	1,592,634	1,443,653	4,737,200
7 76 3	1879	1,662,120	1,620,310	5,329,600
1 37	1881		1,768,167	6,605,750
	1876	2,010,681	1,979,426	9,831,100
	1877	327,349	336,388	1,520,500
asmania	1878	361,771	352,564	1,589,705
	1879	381,909	375,601	1,747,400
	1880	375,367	405,838	1,787,800
3 2 3		448,845	427,712	1 049 700
11111	1876	4,325,156	4,572,844	1,943,700
ictoria	1877	4,723,877	4,358,096	17,011,382
	1878	4,504,413	4,634,349	17,018,913
	1879	4,525,998	4,855,676	17,022,065
The state of the s	1880	4,621,282	4,875,029	20,050,753
1	1876	162,189		22,060,749
des	1877	165,413	179,484	135,000
estern Australia	1878	163,344	182,959	161,000
	1879	196,315	198,243	184,556
	1880	180,849	145,312	361,000
	77 1	100,049	204,337	361,000

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

#### Constitution and Government.

The constitution of New South Wales, oldest of the Australasian colonies, is embodied in the Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 54, proclaimed in 1855 which established a 'responsible government.' The constitution vests the legislative power in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty-one members—39 in 1878—nominated by the Crown, and the Assembly of 102 members, elected in as many constituencies. To be eligible, a man must be of age, a natural-born subject of the Queen, or, if an alien, he must have been naturalised for five years, and resident for two years before election. There is no property qualification for electors, and the votes are taken by secret ballot. The executive is in the hands of a governor nominated by the Crown.

Governor of New South Wales.—Rt. Hon. Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, born 1818; entered the diplomatic career, 1837; Envoy and Minister to Austria, 1858–60; to Prussia, 1860–62; and to Bavaria, 1862–66; Ambassador to Prussia and the North-German Confederation, 1866–71; Ambassador to Russia, 1871–79. Appointed Governor of New South Wales, May 3,

1879; assumed office, August 4, 1879.

The Governor, by the terms of his commission, is commander-inchief of all the troops in the colony. He has a salary of 7,0001. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of eight ministers, containing the following members:—

Colonial Secretary and Premier.—Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. James Watson.

Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.—Sir George Innes.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Robert Wisdom.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. John Lackey.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. F. B. Sutter.

Minister of Mines.—Hon. Ezekiel A. Baker. Secretary for Lands.—Hon. James Hoskins.

The Colonial Secretary has a salary of 2,000*l*., and the other ministers of 1,500*l*. The Cabinet is responsible for its acts to the Legislative Assembly.

# Revenue and Expenditure.

The principal part of the public revenue, in recent years, was derived from the sale and rent of public lands, which produced more than one-half of the total annual receipts. The next important source of revenue was from customs duties, which yielded, on the average, nearly one-fourth of the total annual receipts. Direct taxation does not exist.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, including under the first head loans, and under the latter sums disbursements for public works, were as follows in each of the ten years 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
1871 1872 1873 1874 1876 1876 1877 878	£ 4,288,862 4,161,415 3,324,713 4,200,827 4,121,996 5,037,661 5,751,879 4,983,864	\$,602,499 3,638,623 2,918,725 3,506,780 3,399,024 4,749,013 5,530,056 5,672,154
879 880	4,524,841 $4,904,216$	4,510,726 4,854,706

The expenditure for 1880 included 400,000*l*. for new public works. The estimated revenue for 1882 is 6,240,000*l*., and expenditure, 5,960,000*l*.

The public debt of the colony amounted to 3,830,230*l*. in 1860, to 6,418,030*l*. in 1866, to 6,917,630*l*. in 1867, to 8,564,830*l*. in 1868, to 9,546,030*l*. in 1869, to 11,470,637*l*. in 1875, to 14,903,919*l*. in 1880. The debt was chiefly incurred for railways, telegraphs, and other reproductive public works. The expenditure on railways and telegraphs alone amounted to 11,343,063*l*. at the end of 1880.

# Area and Population.

New South Wales, discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, was first colonised by convicts in 1788, the British Government having sent thither 565 male and 192 female prisoners condemned to transportation for life. The colony originally embraced all the territory from Cape York in the parallel of 10° 37′ south latitude, to South Cape in latitude 43° 29′ south, including the islands in the Pacific within this latitude, and inland to the westward as far as the 135th

meridian of east longitude. The erection into separate colonies of South Australia in 1836, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859, greatly reduced its area. It now contains an area of 310,938 square miles, being enclosed within the parallels of 28° and 37° south latitude, and 141° and 154° of east longitude. Its greatest length is 900 miles, but averaging only 500. The greatest breadth is about 850 miles, but the average does not exceed 500 miles. Its boundaries are, on the north, the colony of Queensland; on the east, the Pacific Ocean; on the south, the colony of Victoria; on the west, South Australia. The 141st meridian is the dividing line from South Australia; and the 29th parallel, with an irregular line to Point Danger, from Queensland.

In 1788 the total population of the colony, including the Government establishment and convicts, amounted to 1,030, and in 1810 the population, free and felon, had risen to 8,293. In 1821 the inhabitants of New South Wales had increased to 29,783, and in 1828 to 36,598. Of this number, 14,156 were male, and 1,513 female convicts. The colony was relieved from the transportation

of criminals in 1840.

According to the returns of the last census, taken April 2, 1871, the total population of the colony, exclusive of aborigines, was 503,981, comprising 275,551 males and 228,430 females. The preceding census, taken April 7, 1861, showed a total population of 350,860, of whom 198,488 were males and 152,372 females. The population on April 3, 1881, was 740,836—405,578 males and 335,258 females. The excess of immigration over emigration averaged 10,100 annually in the five years from 1874 to 1878. There is a high birth-rate in the colony. The excess of births over deaths amounted to 14,565 in the year 1878.

The population of Sydney, capital of New South Wales, numbered 220,427 at the census of April 3, 1881, the total comprising 99,670 inhabitants within the city, and 120,757 in the suburbs. The increase of population in the decennial period 1871-81 was 89,272,

or  $66\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

### Trade and Industry.

The trade of New South Wales more than quadrupled in the fifteen years from 1850 to 1864. The total value of the imports in 1850 amounted to 2,078,338l., and in 1864 had risen to 10,135,708l. The exports in 1850 were valued at 2,399,580l., and in 1864 at 9,037,832l. From 1864 till 1870 there was a decline in both imports and exports, but a new rise took place in 1871, continuing, with interruptions, till 1878.

The value of the total imports and exports, including bullion

and specie, in each of the six years 1875 to 1880, was as follows:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1875	13,490,210	13,671,581
1876	13,672,776	13,003,941
1877	14,606,594	13,125,819
1878	14,768,873	12,965,879
1879	14,198	13,950,075
1880	13,950	15,525,138

Rather more than one-third of the total imports into New South Wales come from the United Kingdom, and about one-third of the exports are shipped to it. The rest of the trade is chiefly with British Possessions. The commercial intercourse of the colony with the United Kingdom is shown in the following tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from New South Wales to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into New South Wales in each of the six years from 1875 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from New South Wales to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into New South Wales
1875	£ 4,442,680	£ 501,000
1876	4,861,837	5,584,638 4,816,576
1877 1878	5,126,872 4,463,142	5,415,217 5,701,674
1879 1880	5,168,447 6,818,886	4,874,003 5,287,872

The staple article of exports from New South Wales to the United Kingdom is wool, the quantities and values of which were as follows in each of the six years from 1875 to 1880:—

	Years	Quantity	Value
-		lbs.	£
4	1875	43,602,277	3.072.784
	1976	53,445,792	3,317,202
1.	1877	57,651,282	3,533,957
1	1878	54,534,117	3,290,046
1	1879	64,059,824	3,800,542
4.	1880	76,965,651	4,722,782

Next to wool, the most important articles of export to Great Britain are tin, of the value of 627,339l.; copper, of the value of

376,694*l.*; tallow, of the value of 423,069*l.*; and preserved meat of the value of 140,721*l.* in 1880. The imports from Great Britain consist of all the chief articles of British manufacturing industry, chief among them iron, of the value of 775,428*l.*, and cotton goods, of the value of 527,701*l.* in 1880.

In March 1881, New South Wales had 32,399,547 sheep; 2,580,040 horned cattle; 395,984 horses; and 308,205 pigs. The total area of land under cultivation embraced 706,498 acres, of which about one-half was under wheat and maize.

New South Wales is believed to be richer in coal than the other territories of Australasia. In 1880 there were raised 1,466,180 tons of coal, valued at 625,336l.

The gold mines of New South Wales cover a vast area, extending over three districts, called the Western Fields, the Southern Fields, and the Northern Fields. The gold produce of the colony was estimated as follows in each of the six years from 1873 to 1878:—

Years	Quantity	Value
	Ounces	£
1873	665,676	2,590,145
1874	482,076	1,875,081
1875	552,592	2,097,740
1876	410,330	1,589,854
1877	124,113	496,452
1878	182,120	768,480

In 1880 the total yield was 118,600 ounces, valued at 441,543l. New South Wales likewise possesses valuable copper and tin mines, the former producing 6,027 tons of copper in 1877.

New South Wales has three lines of railway, the Southern, the Northern, and the Western. In March 1881 there were 958 miles of railway open for traffic, and 487 miles under construction. The whole of the lines were built by the Government.

Of electric telegraphs there were in the colony 13,188 miles of line in 1881, constructed at a cost of 462,225*l*. The paid messages transmitted in 1880 numbered 1,319,537. There were 289 telegraph stations at the end of 1880.

The Post-office of the colony transmitted 20,323,200 letters, 12,907,000 newspapers, and 603,000 packets in the year 1880.

Agent-General of New South Wales in Great Britain.—Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., appointed August 1880.

## NEW ZEALAND.

# Constitution and Government.

The present form of government for New Zealand was established by statute 15 & 16 Vict. cap. 72, passed in 1852. By this Act, the Colony was divided into six provinces, afterwards increased to nine, namely, Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, Otago, Hawke's Bay, Westland, and Marlborough, each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants according to a franchise which practically amounts to household suffrage. By a subsequent Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vic., No. XXI., passed in 1875, the provincial system of government was abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were ordered to be exercised by the Governor or by local boards. By the terms of this and other amending statutes, the legislative power is vested in the Governor and a 'General Assembly,' consisting of two Chambers, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the House of Representatives. The Legislative Council consists of forty-five members, nominated by the Crown for life, and the House of Representatives of eightyeight members, elected by the people for five years. Members of both branches of the legislature receive payment of 2101. for every session, to cover the expenses of their attendance. The members of the House of Representatives include four aborigines, or Maories, elected by the natives. Every owner of a freehold worth 50%, or tenant householder, in the country at 51., in the towns at 101. a year rent, is qualified both to vote for, and to be a member of, the House of Representatives.

The executive is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown. Governor of New Zealand.—Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G., born 1830, a younger son of the Earl of Aberdeen; M.P. for Beverley, 1854-57; Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, 1861-66; Governor of Trinidad, 1866-70; Governor of Mauritius, 1870-74; Governor of the Fiji Islands, 1875-80; appointed Governor of New Zealand, August 11, 1880.

The Governor, who is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops, has a salary of 5,000*l*. and of 2,500*l*. allowance. The general administration rests with a responsible ministry, consisting of nine members. Besides the nine ministers, there are two native members of the Executive Council, but not in charge of any department.

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native government, were transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. In 1864 the seat of the general Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington, on account of the central position of the latter city.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the colony is divided into Ordinary and Territorial revenue. The chief source of ordinary revenue is from customs receipts on imports. Separately treated in the financial accounts of the government is the territorial revenue, derived partly from the sale of crown lands, depasturing licenses and assessments, and partly from export duties on gold and mining licenses. The following table exhibits the ordinary and the territorial revenue, and the total, in each of the ten financial years, ending June 30, from 1870 to 1879:—

Years	Ordinary Revenue	Territorial Revenue	Total Revenue
	£	£	£
1870	960,368	327,589	1,287,957
1871	921,672	377,699	1,299,371
1872	1.005.942	618,772	1,624,714
1873	1,487,393	1,265,788	2,753,181
1874	1,873,448	1,150,900	3,024,348
1875	2,047,234	688,722	2,735,956
1876	2,391,344	1,149,622	3,540,966
1877	2,198,291	1,592,254	3,790,545
1878	2,328,753	1,586,563	3,915,316
1879	1,533,393	2,634,496	4,167,889

The sources of ordinary revenue are from customs, producing, on the average of the last few years, 1,250,000*l*. per annum, while the territorial revenue is derived almost entirely from land sales. The largest branch of public expenditure, which amounted to an average of 2,000,000*l*. in recent years, was for public works, chief of them a complete system of railways as well as of ordinary roads. The total ordinary expenditure in 1879 amounted to 4,366,938*l*. In 1880 there was a deficit of 961,455*l*. In the year ending March 31, 1881, the total revenue of the Consolidated Fund was 3,461,862*l*., and the expenditure 3,461,862*l*., thus leaving a surplus of 26,706*l*. The estimated expenditure for 1881–2 is 3,276,199*l*., and the revenue 3,297,650*l*.

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1856, amounted to 77,174*l*. in that year, and rose to 594,044*l*. in 1860, to 1,289,750*l*. in 1863, to 2,219,450*l*. in 1864, to 4,368,682*l*. in 1865, to 5,435,729*l*. in 1866, to 7,579,000*l*. in 1867, to 7,178,143*l*. in 1868, to 7,360,616*l*. in 1869, to 7,841,891*l*. in 1870, to 8,496,016*l*. in 1871,

to 9,985,386l. in 1873, and to 13,897,185l. on the 31st of December 1875. On December 31, 1878, the total public debt had risen to 22,608,311l., to 23,958,310l. at the end of 1879. On March 31, 1880, it was 27,422,611l., and in 1881 it was 29,165,511l. The debt is to be repaid gradually by a sinking fund, accumulating from the profit of railways and other public works. The annual charge for the debt in 1881 amounted to 1,543,000l., after deducing the accrued sinking, fund which then amounted to 2,057,241l. The total debt per head of the population, exclusive of Maories, on March 31, 1881, was 53l. 10s.

About one-half of the total liabilities of the colony are made up of loans granted by the legislature under the 'Immigration and Public Works Loan Act' of 1870, 1873, and 1874. The total amount of these loans was 8,664,4241 at the end of 1879. Under the first of these Loan Acts, which created the Immigration and Public Works Loan of 1870, the sum of 1,000,0001 was guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament, sanctioned by 33 & 34 Vict. cap. 40. The loan was issued in England, at the price of 84 per cent., bearing interest at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and secured on the consolidated revenues of New Zealand.

# Area and Population.

The colony of New Zealand, first visited by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, in 1642, and surveyed by Captain Cook in 1769, consists of two principal groups, known as the North and the Middle Islands. Besides these there are several small outlying islands, the chief of the Stewart or South Island and the Chatham Isles. The whole group is nearly 1,000 miles long, and 200 miles broad, and its coast line extends over 3,000 miles. The area of New Zealand is estimated at 105,342 square miles, two-thirds of which are fitted for agriculture and grazing. The North Island is estimated to embrace an area of 44,000 square miles, and the Middle Island 55,000, while Stewart's Island has an area of about 1,000 square miles. New Zealand was officially established as a colony in 1840.

The population of New Zealand, in 1851, when the first census was taken, numbered 26,707, exclusive of aborigines. In 1858, the number had risen to 59,413, of whom 33,679 were males, and 25,734 females, being an increase, in the seven years, of 122 per cent. In 1861, the total was 99,022, comprising 61,063 males, and 37,959 females, or an increase of 40 per cent. in three years. The next triennial census of 1864 showed a population of 172,158, of whom 106,580 were males, and 65,578 females, while at the following enumeration, made December 19, 1867, the total number of inhabitants was found to be 218,484, comprising 131,806 males, and 86,678

females; and at the next following enumeration, of February 27, 1871, the population had increased to 256,260, comprising 150,267 males, and 105,993 females. The next census, taken March 1, 1874, showed the population, exclusive of Maories, to number 299,514 souls,

of whom 170,981 were males, and 128,533 females.

In 1876, New Zealand, previously divided into ten provinces, was divided into 52 counties and boroughs. The first census of the colony by counties was taken March 3, 1878, giving the following general results. The total population of New Zealand, including Chinese and half-castes and persons on shipboard, but exclusive of aborigines, known as Maories, was 414,412, comprising 230,998 males, and 183,414 females. Of the total population, 247,617 belonged to counties, and 163,028 to boroughs, which by the Counties Act are not included in counties. The remainder were on shipboard and in the small islands. The North Island had a population of 158,208; Middle Island, 255,757; Stewart Island, 251; and Chatham Island, 196. The number of Maories was not taken at the census of 1878, but the Chinese were carefully registered, their number being ascertained at 4,382, of whom only eight were females.

The census of April 3, 1881, gave the total population of 534,008, including 44,099 Maories (24,370 males, 19,729 females); of the rest 269,634 were males and 220,275 females. This includes

4,941 Chinese, of whom only eight were females.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages was as follows in each of the five years from 1875 to 1879 :-

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1875	14,438	5,712	3,209
1876	16,168	4,904	3,196
1877	16,856	4,685	3,114
1878	17,770	4,642	3,385
1879	18,070	5,583	3,404

At the census of 1881, there were four towns with upwards o 10,000 inhabitants in New Zealand, namely, Dunedin, 24,377, with suburbs, 42,802; Auckland, 16,665, with suburbs, 39,966: Wellington, 20,535; and Christchurch, 15,214, with suburbs. 30,719 inhabitants. All the towns largely increased in number of inhabitants between the enumerations of 1874 and 1881.

It appears that in 1858 there were in the North Island 41,315, in the South Island 2,160, and in the Chatham Islands 120 Maories, being a total of 43,595 in the whole colony. Although the Maories have greatly decreased in numbers since the settlement of Europeans, their number now (44,099) would seem to be slightly greater than in 1858.

The total number of immigrants and of emigrants, and the surplus of immigrants over emigrants into the colony, was as follows in each of the ten years from 1869 to 1878:—

Years	Immigrants. Number	Emigrants. Number	Surplus of Immi- grants over Emi- grants. Number
1869	8,903	5,262	3,641
1870	9,124	5,547	3,577
1871	10,083	5,297	4.786
1872	10,725	5,752	4,973
1873	13,572	4.761	8,811
1874	43,965	5,859	38,106
1875	31,737	6,467	25,270
1876	18,414	6,459	11,955
1877	12,987	6,611	6,376
1878	16,263	5,766	10,497

During the year ending June 30, 1881, 15,154 immigrants arrived and 7,923 emigrants left, leaving a surplus of 7,231.

The population of New Zealand is increasing more rapidly than that of any of the other Australasian colonies, both by natural increment and immigration.

### Trade and Industry.

The commerce of New Zealand increased nearly twenty-fold in the twenty years from 1859 to 1878, but while the imports, which at one time amounted to more than eight millions, fell again to under seven millions, the exports increased slightly in recent years.

The following table exhibits the value of the total imports and exports of the colony in each of the six years 1875 to 1880:—

1	Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
-	1875	£ 8,029,172	£ 5,475,844
	1876	6,905,171	5,673,465
	1877	6,973,418	6,329,251
-	1878	8,755,663	6,015,525
	1879 1880	8,374,585 6,162,011	5,743,126 6,352,692

The commercial intercourse between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of merchandise—exclusive of gold and specie—from New Zealand to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into New Zealand, in each of the six years 1875 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from New Zealand to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into New Zealand
10	£	£
1875	3,489,138	3,854,090
1876	3,499,692	3,190,802
1877	3,720,093	3,320,121
1878	4,017,525	4.314.004
1879	4,501,082	3,550,026
1880	5,205,087	2,913,767

The staple article of export from New Zealand to the United Kingdom is wool, the quantities and value of which were as follows in each of the six years from 1875 to 1880:—

Years	Quantity	Value
1875	lbs. 49,548,472	£3,079,115
1876	52,585,145	2,997,579
1877	53,973,873 58,594,062	3,112,469 3,238,026
1879	60,437,190 60,964,640	3,330,076 3,503,675
1876 1877 1878	52,585,145 53,973,873 58,594,062	2,997,579 3,112,469 3,238,026

Next to wool, the two most important articles of export from New Zealand to Great Britain in 1880 were corn and flour, of the value of 973,049l., and gum, of the value of 181,793l. Among the other exports are preserved meat, amounting in value to 114,708l. in 1874, to 19,801l. in 1875, to 14,668l. in 1876, to 46,379l. in 1877, to 63,877l. in 1878, to 44,271l. in 1879, and to 55,081l. in 1880. The British imports comprise mainly iron, of the value of 395,306l.; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 423,297l.; and woollens, of the value of 256,493l. in 1880.

The live stock of the colony consisted, at the end of June 1879, of 137,768 horses; 578,430 cattle; 13,069,338 sheep; 207,337 pigs; and 1,205,700 heads of poultry. The greatest increase of live stock in recent years was in sheep. They numbered 1,523,324 in 1858; 2,761,383 in 1861; 4,937,273 in 1864; 8,413,579 in 1867; and 9,700,629 in 1871, and 11,704,853 in March 1874.

Large gold fields were discovered in the spring of 1857. The gold exports amounted to 355,322 ounces, valued at 1,407,770*l.*, in 1875; to 318,367 ounces, valued at 1,268,559*l.*, in 1876; to 371,685 ounces, valued at 1,496,080*l.*, in 1877; and to 310,486 ounces, valued at 1,240,079*l.* in 1878. In 1880 the value of the gold exported was 1,220,263*l.* 

The construction of a comprehensive system of railways connecting the chief towns of the colony, was commenced, at the expense of the Government, in the autumn of 1872. At the end of December 1878, the length of miles open for traffic was 1,089, while 450 miles were in course of construction, under contract, and 160 miles authorised were waiting to be commenced. Of the railways open for traffic, 172 miles were in the North Island, and 546 miles in the South Island. The construction of railways made such rapid progress that on June 30, 1879, there were open for traffic in the South Island 809 miles, and in the North Island 336 miles; and in 1881 852 in the South Island, and 434 in the North Island. There was a balance of profit on their working during the year 1878 of 172,6821. in the South, and of 39,935l. in the North Island; in 1881 the surplus on the whole was 316,496l. The total expenditure on construction of all the lines to June 30, 1879, was, in the South Island 5,757,188l., and in the North, 2,800,000l.; on March 31, 1881, the total expenditure had amounted to 9,599,355l. The profits in the South Island were 3 per cent. on the whole outlay, and in the North  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. In addition to the already constructed lines the General Assembly of New Zealand in 1879 sanctioned a further length of 938 miles, to be executed in the next five years. The whole of the above railways are to cost, when completed, with their equipments, about 16,000,000l.

On March 31, 1881, the colony had 3,758 miles of telegraph lines, and 9,587 miles of wire. The number of telegrams despatched was 1,304,712, of which total over a million were private messages. The total receipts from telegrams amounted to 73,002l. The total

number of telegraph offices in the colony was 227.

The post-office in the year 1880 received 22,824,468 letters, of which number two-thirds came from places within, and one-third from places without the colony. The total number of newspapers received in 1880 was 10,272,917, of which number over two-thirds came from places within, and less than one-third from places without the colony. The total revenue of the post-office amounted to 213,617l. in 1880.

Agent-General of New Zealand in Great Britain.—Sir, Francis Dillon Bell.

### QUEENSLAND.

#### Constitution and Government.

The form of government of the colony of Queensland was established December 10, 1859, on its separation from New South Wales. The power of making laws, and imposing taxes, is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of thirty members, nominated by the Crown for life. The Legislative Assembly comprises fifty-five deputies, returned from as many electoral districts, for five years, by the ballot vote of all taxpayers. Persons having property, either leasehold or freehold, or a licence to depasture lands from the Government in any electoral district in which they do not reside, have the right of a vote in any district in which such property may be situated, as well as in the district for which they claim as residents.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown. Governor of Queensland.—Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., born 1810; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; entered the army as ensign 1827, and retired as captain 1848; Inspector of Irish poor laws, 1849-51; Governor of Sierra Leone, 1851-54; Governor of Western Australia, 1854-62; Governor of Vancouver's Island, 1865-67; Governor of the West African Settlements, 1867-72; Governor of Hong Kong, 1872-76; appointed Governor of Queensland, April 10, 1877; assumed office, July 20, 1877.

The Governor is commander-in-chief of the troops, and also bears the title of vice-admiral. He has a salary of 5,000*l*. per annum. In the exercise of the executive authority he is assisted by an Executive Council of six ministers, consisting of the following members:

Colonial Treasurer and Premier.—Hon. Thomas McIlwraith.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Alfred H. Palmer.

Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. John M. M'Crossan.

Secretary for Public Lands.—Hon. Patrick Perkins.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. Boyd Dunlop Morehead.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 1,000*l*. per annum. They are jointly and individually responsible for their acts.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The public income of the colony nearly doubled in the decennial period 1868 to 1877, while the disbursements increased at the same

rate. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of Queensland during each of the eleven years from 1871 to 1881:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881	£ 823,169 996,323 1,120,034 1,160,947 1,261,464 1,263,268 1,212,530 1,559,111 1,461,824 1,483,097 1,771,251	.e 787,555 865,743 948,750 1,121,710 1,404,198 1,283,519 1,205,671 1,543,820 1,678,631 1,722,103 1,996,660

The greater part of the revenue of Queensland is derived from customs duties, land sales, and rents of public lands; while the chief expenditure is for works of general utility, and for Government aid to immigration.

The public debt of the colony amounted, on June 30, 1881, to the sum of 13,249,036l.

# Area and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including, in the terms of the Letters Patent establishing the colony, 'all and every the adjacent islands, their members and appurtenances, in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria.' The boundaries of Queensland are, on the north the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the east the Pacific Ocean, on the south the colony of New South Wales, on the west the 141st meridian of longitude from the 29th to the 26th parallel, and thence to the 138th meridian north to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The vast territory thus defined is of an estimated area of 669,520 English square miles, or 428,492,800 acres, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. The colony formed, under the name of Moreton Bay, a part of New South Walesuntil it was erected into a separate colony, with the name of Queensland, by an order of Her Majesty in Council, which took effect on December 10, 1859, upon the arrival of the first Governor.

The first settlement of the colony was by convicts sent from Great Britain, the earliest of them arriving in 1825. In 1842 the country was thrown open to free settlers, and an enumeration taken in 1846 showed the total population, free and felon, to number 2,257. In 1851, the total population had increased to 8,575, and in 1856 to

17,082. The population amounted to 24,870 on December 31, 1859; to 29,074 on December 31, 1860; to 34,367 at the same date in 1861; to 45,077 on December 31, 1862; and to 107,427 on December 31, 1868. On September 1, 1871, the population had increased to 120,104, while at the last enumeration, taken May 1, 1876, there was a total population of European descent, numbering 173,283 souls, of whom 105,009 were males, and 68,274 females. The census of April 3, 1881, gave the population as 213,525—125,328 males, 88,200 females. The number included 11,229 Chinese, of whom only 29 were females, engaged in the gold mines; and 6,348 'Polynesians,' 5,975 of whom were males. No return is made of the aborigines.

Queensland is divided into twenty municipalities, the largest of which, as regards population, is Brisbane. It contains the city of Brisbane, the capital of the colony, and the seat of government, with a population of 31,109 on April 3, 1881. The three next largest towns of the colony are Rockhampton, with 7,435, Mayborough,

with 7,083, and Ipswich, with 5,699 inhabitants.

The immigrants into the colony in former years, chiefly from the United Kingdom, have more recently consisted to a great extent of natives of China and the South Sea Islands. In 1877 the immigration was 22,596, and the emigration 10,408, the excess of persons arriving being 12,188, while in 1878 the immigrants numbered 7,178, and the emigrants 7,565. The immigrants of 1879 numbered 6,896, and the emigrants 8,134. The immigrants of 1880 were 13,396, and emigrants 10,349.

### Trade and Industry.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland, in the six years from 1875 to 1880, is given in the following table:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	#
1875	3,328,009	3,857,575
1876	3,126,559	3,875,581
1877	3,201,665	3,615,785
1878	3,436,077	3,190,419
1879	3,080,889	3,434,034
1880	3,087,296	3,448,160

The commercial intercourse of Queensland is chiefly with the other Australasian colonies, and, next to them, with the United Kingdom. The subjoined tabular statement gives the value of the exports, exclusive of gold, from Queensland to the United Kingdom,

and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Queensland in each of the six years 1875 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Queensland to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Queensland
	£	£
1875	930,106	1,123,214
1876	984,568	893,490
1877	976,840	1,072,891
1878	999,261	916,757
1879	897,348	694,840
1880	963,103	893,082

The staple article of exports from Queensland to the United Kingdom is wool, the value of which was 769,889l. in 1875, 848,996l. in 1876, 843,907l. in 1877, 930,316l. in 1878, 816,158l. in 1879, and 839,130l. in 1880. The only other notable articles of export to Great Britain are preserved meat, of the value of 45,020l., and tallow, valued 37,850l. in 1880. Among the imports of British produce into Queensland in the year 1880, the chief were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 106,569l., and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 199,850l.

The growth of cotton and of the sugar-cane have been attempted in recent years, and both industries are reported to be rapidly growing. In March 1881, there were 20,223 acres under sugarcane, out of a total of 120,881 acres under cultivation. The live stock at the end of 1880 numbered 178,443 horses, 3,137,204 cattle, 6,392,529 sheep, and 66,302 pigs.

There are several coal mines in the colony, the produce of which amounted to 55,012 tons, in 1879. Gold-fields were discovered in 1867, the produce of which amounted to 373,266 ounces, valued at 1,306,431*l.*, in the year 1877; in 1880 it was only 267,186 ounces, valued at 934,976*l.* 

At the end of 1880 there were 635 miles of railway open for traffic in the colony, and 200 miles more in course of construction.

The post-office of the colony in the year 1880 carried 4,576,849 letters, 4,326,247 newspapers, and 326,253 packets.

At the end of 1880 there were in the colony 5,768 miles of telegraph lines, and 8,150 miles of wire, with 159 stations. The number of messages sent was 523,073 in the year 1880.

Agent-General of Queensland in Great Britain.—Mr. Thomas Archer.

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

#### Constitution and Government.

The constitution of South Australia bears date October 27, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of eighteen members, six of whom retire every four years, their successors being then elected for twelve years. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. It is elected by the whole colony voting as one district. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are that he must be twenty-one years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50l. value, or a leasehold of 201. annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house of 251. annual value. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he must be thirty years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the province for three years. President of the Council is elected by the members.

The House of Assembly consists of forty-six members, elected for three years. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for six months, and of having arrived at twenty-one years of age; and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 33,368 registered electors in 1877. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members, as well as aliens who have not resided five years in the colony. The

elections of members of both Houses take place by ballot.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of the responsible ministers,

and specially appointed members.

Governor of South Australia.—Colonel Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, K.C.M.G.; entered the army in the Royal Engineers, and served at the Cape of Good Hope, 1841–48; executed the fortifications of Alderney, 1852–55; Inspector-General of Fortifications, 1856–75; Governor of the Straits Settlements, 1875–77; appointed Governor of South Australia, July 3, 1877.

The Governor, who is at the same time commander-in-chief of the troops, has a salary of 5,000l. per annum. The ministry, of

which he is the president, is divided into six departments, presided over by the following members:—

Chief Secretary .- Hon. J. Cox Bray.

Attorney-General.-Hon. John W. Downer, Q.C.

Treasurer .- Hon. Lavington Glyde.

Commissioner of Crown Lands .- Hon. Alfred Catt.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. James Garden Ramsay.

Minister of Education .- Hon. John Langdon Parsons.

The Ministers have a salary of 1,000*l*. per annum each. They are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The total annual revenue and the total annual expenditure of the colony of South Australia for each of ten financial years, ending June 30, from 1870 to 1879 were as follows:—

Years ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1870	657,576	736,817
1871	778,094	759,477
1872	697,442	700,200
1873	937,648	914,121
1874	974,628	943,807
1875	1,055,936	1,167,050
1876	1,316,794	1,183,655
1877	1,491,225	1,415,703
1878	1,501,411	1,353,582
1879	1,662,120	1,768,167

The revenue for 1880-81 was 2,010,682*l.*, and the expenditure 1,979,425*l.* The revenue for 1881-82 is estimated at 2,068,720*l.*, and the expenditure 2,075,135*l.* 

The greater part of the revenue of the colony is derived from customs duties, and the sale of Crown lands, while the main portion of the expenditure is on account of public works. The customs duties and the sale of Crown lands produce together about one-half-of the total revenue, the rest being derived from a great number of sources, including railways, telegraphs, post-office, Adelaide water rates, and port and harbour dues. About one-third of the expenditure is for administrative charges, comprising salaries of judges &c., civil establishments and police, gaols, and prisons. The disbursements for public works amounted in recent years to about one-third of the total expenditure.

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1852, amounted, on the 30th June 1879, to 6,622,000l. The debt was 9,831,100l., exclusive of bonds to the amount of 1,365,380l., voted by the

legislature, but not issued at the date, at the end of June 1881. The whole of the existing debt was raised for reproductive public works, mainly railways, telegraphs, and harbour improvements.

### Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the colony, according to the statutes of 4 and 5 Wm. IV. cap. 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the 26° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the south the Southern Ocean. The boundaries of the colony were subsequently extended, under the authority of Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, so as to embrace all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude. The total area of the colony is calculated to amount to 903,690 English square miles. Of this total, about 250,000 square miles were put to profitable use at the end of 1876.

South Australia was first colonised in 1836 by emigrants from Great Britain, sent out under the auspices of a company called the South Australian Colonisation Association, which in 1835 obtained a grant from the Imperial Government of the lands of the colony. The conditions were that the land should not be sold at less than 12. per acre; that the revenue arising from the sale of such lands should be appropriated to the immigration of agricultural labourers; that the control of the company's affairs should be vested in a body of commissioners approved by the Secretary of State for the colonies, and the Governor be nominated by the Crown.

The total population of each sex, at nine enumerations taken in the years from 1844 to 1881, was as follows:—

Date of cen	sus	1	Males	Females	Total
February 26, 1844		•	 9,526	7,840	17,366
., 26, 1846			 12,670	9,720	22,390
January 1, 1851			35,302	28,398	63,700
March 31, 1855			43,720	42,101	85,821
April 8, 1861 .		Ċ	65,048	61.782	126,830
March 25, 1866			85,334	78.118	163,452
April 2, 1871 .			95,408	90,218	185,626
March 26, 1876			117,208	108,469	225,677
April 3, 1881 .			 149,530	130,335	279,865

The enumerations here given, except the last, did not include the aboriginal population. The number of aborigines living in settled districts was found to be 3,369, namely, 1,833 males and 1,536 females, at the census of March 26, 1876. In 1881 the number of aborigines was stated to be 6,346—3,478 males, 2,868 females. Of the population in 1881, 2734 were Chinese (adult males).

As regards religion, the census returns of 1876 stated the most numerous body to be that of the Church of England, counting 56,100 members, next to it coming 32,668 Roman Catholics, and 36,040

Wesleyan Methodists.

The population was distributed over twenty-six counties, more or less settled, and in five 'pastoral districts,' at the census of March 26, 1876. The total population of the counties was 207,009, and that of the 'pastoral districts' 3,987, besides which 1,532 persons were accounted for as belonging to shipping, and 743 as inhabitants of the partly unexplored Northern Territory. The population of Adelaide, the capital of the colony, was, in 1881, 38,479, exclusive of suburbs.

The number of acres under cultivation doubled in the ten years from 1866 to 1876. There were 739,714 acres under cultivation at the end of 1866, and 1,444,586 acres at the end of 1876. In March 1881, there were 2,754,489 acres under cultivation. Of the total at the last date, 1,733,542 acres were under wheat. The live stock of the colony comprised 148,219 horses, 283,315 horned cattle, and 6,443,904 sheep.

### Trade and Industry.

The total value of South Australian imports and exports, inclusive of bullion and specie, from and to various countries, in each of the six years 1875 to 1880 was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
1875	£ 4,203,802	4,805,051
1876	4,576,183	4,816,170
1877	4,105,634	4,792,657
1878	5,719,612	5,355,022
1879	5,014,150	4,762,727
1880	5,581,497	5,574,505

The imports into the colony consist of numerous articles of general consumption, textile manufactures, and British colonial produce, the principal article being drapery goods. The three staple articles of export are wool, wheat and flour, and copper ore. The total exports of wool in 1880 amounted to 1,716,1711.; the exports of wheat and flour to 2,458,9421.; and the exports of copper to 346,1471.

The subjoined table shows the commercial intercourse of South Australia with the United Kingdom, giving the value of the total exports, exclusive of gold, from the colony to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into South Australia, in each of

the six years from 1875 to 1880:-

Years	Exports from South Australia to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into South Australia
1875	£ 2,955,759	£ 1,984,579
1876	3,493,843	2,121,884
1877	2,624,992	2,338,439
1878	3,079,218	2,376,707
1879	3,059,174	2,207,450
1880	3,642,587	2,446,488

The staple export article from the colony to the United Kingdom is wool, of the value of 1,652,344l., in 1874, of 1,864,302l. in 1875, of 1,753,618l. in 1876, of 2,043,939l. in 1877, of 2,081,538l. in 1878, and of 2,158,932l. in 1879. The next most important articles of export to Great Britain are corn and flour, and copper. The corn and flour exports in the year 1876 were of the value of 82,092l.; of 514,176l. in the year 1877; of 514,176l. in 1878; of 464,049l. in 1879, and of 1,025,077l. in 1880. The exports of copper amounted to 228,035l. in 1880. The imports of British produce in 1880 comprised iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 630,544l.; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 282,770l.; cotton fabrics, of the value of 149,950l.; and woollen fabrics, of the value of 167,804l.

Mining operations are pursued on a very extensive scale in the colony. The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly in copper, besides which there exist iron ores of great richness.

The colony had 821 miles of railway open for traffic in July 1881, and 298 miles of lines in course of construction. There are two principal lines of railway, namely, the Port Line, extending from Adelaide to Port Adelaide, and the North Line, 128 miles in length, connecting Adelaide with the chief copper mines.

The colony had 4,754 miles of telegraph in operation at the end of 1880, with 6,904 miles of wire. Inclusive of the total is an overland line, opened in 1872, constructed at the expense of the South Australian Government, running from Adelaide to Port Darwin, across the centre of the continent of Australia, a distance of 2,000 miles, in connection with the British Australian cable, forming telegraphic communication with all parts of the world.

In 1891 there were 468 post-offices in the colony; and during 1880 there passed through them 10,340,772 letters and packets, and 5,790,768 newspapers.

Agent-General of South Australia in Great Britain.—Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G.

### TASMANIA.

# Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of Tasmania was established by Act 18 Vict. No. 17, supplemented by Act 34 Vict. No. 42, passed in 1871. By these Acts a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly are constituted, called the Parliament of Tasmania. The Legislative Council is composed of sixteen members, elected by all natural born or naturalised subjects of the Crown who possess either a freehold worth 301. a year, or a leasehold of 2001., or have a commission in the army or navy, or a degree of some university, or are in holy The House of Assembly consists of thirty-two members, elected by householders of 71. per annum, or freeholders of property 50l. in value, and all subjects holding a commission, or possessing a degree. The legislative authority rests in both Houses; while the executive is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Tasmania .- Major-General Sir G. Cumine Strahan, C.M.G., born 1840; entered the Royal Artillery, 1857; chief secretary to the Government of Malta, 1868-69; Governor of the Bahamas, 1871-73; Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, 1874-76; Governor of the Windward Islands, 1876-80, Appointed

Governor of Tasmania, August, 1880.

The Governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops in the colony; he has a salary of 3,500l. per annum. He is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of five members, as follows:-

Premier and Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. William R. Giblin.

Colonial Secretary .- Hon. William Moore. Attorney-General .- Hon. John S. Dodds.

Minister of Lands and Works .- Hon. Christopher O'Reilly. Each of the ministers has a salary of 700l. per annum. ministers must have a seat in either of the two Houses.

# Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is chiefly derived from customs, including bonding rents and excise duties. The subjoined statement shows the total general revenue and expenditure during each of the five years from 1876 to 1880 :--

The revenue for 1880-1 was estimated at 447,370l., and expenditure 432,613l.; for 1882 the former was estimated at 464,260l. and the latter 436,618l.

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1876	327,016	338,001
1877	361,771	348,650
1878	385,936	379,231
1879	375,367	405,838
1880	444,845	423,712

Not included in the above receipts and disbursements are certain sums raised and expended for 'redemption of loans,' under the name of 'Territorial Revenue.'

The public debt of Tasmania amounted, December 31, 1879, to 1,943,7001. The entire debt, consisting chiefly of 6 per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1876 to 1902, was raised for the construction of public works.

### Area and Population.

Tasmania, once known as Van Diemen's Land—in honour of a governor of the Dutch East Indies—was discovered by the navigator Tasman in 1642; and afterwards partially explored by Captain Cook. The first penal settlement formed here was in 1803; and till 1813 it was merely a place of transportation from Great Britain and from New South Wales, of which colony it was a dependency. Transportation to New South Wales having ceased in the year 1841, Tasmania, to which had been annexed Norfolk Island, became the only colony to which criminals from Great Britain were sent; but this ceased in 1853, when transportation to Tasmania was abolished.

The area of the colony is estimated at 26,215 square miles, or 16,778,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west. The total number of acres granted, or sold, up to the end of the year 1877, was 4,051,815, but not quite one million of acres were under cultivation. At the end of 1881, the number of acres of land alienated was 4,232,870, while 2,557,918 acres were held on depasturing leases, at an annual rental of 8,8331.

The census of February 7, 1870, showed the population of Tasmania as follows:—

	Married	Single	Total
Males . Females .	15,665 15,498	37,188 30,977	52,853 46,475
Total .	31,163	68,165	99,328

The population at the census of April 3, 1881, was 115,705—61,162 males and 54,543 females. The aborigines of Tasmania are entirely extinct.

Distributed according to religious tenets, the population stood as follows at the census of 1870:—

Church of England	er cent. 53.41	Independents			cent.
Church of Rome .	 $22 \cdot 24$	Wesleyan Methodists	•		3.96
Church of Scotland	 6.69	Jews	*		7.23
Free Church ditto.	 2.43		•	•	0.53
	 ~ 10	Other sects .	•		3.84

At the census of 1870, the proportion of persons returned as being able to read and write was 56.32 per cent.; of being able to read only, 14.04 per cent.; and of not able to read or write, 29.46 per cent. In 1881 the number of persons unable to read was 31,080, or 26.86 of the whole population.

The number of immigrants and of emigrants was as follows in each of the ten years, from 1871 to 1880:—

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879	4,648 5,665 6,787 6,265 6,535 8,571 9,717 9,524 10,578	5,326 6,127 7,039 7,514 8,075 8,169 9,270 8,483 9,932 10,025~

The movement of population is almost entirely between the Australian colonies and Tasmania.

# Trade and Industry.

The total imports and exports of Tasmania, including bullion and specie, were as follows, in each of the six years 1875 to 1880:—

Total Imports	Total Exports
1,185,942 1,133,003 1,308,671 1,324,812 1,267,475	£ 1,085,976 1,130,983 1,416,975 1,315,695 1,301,097
	1,185,942 1,133,003 1,308,671 1,324,812

The commerce of Tasmania is almost entirely with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies of Victoria and New South Wales.

The total value of the exports from Tasmania to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British produce into Tasmania, in each of the six years, from 1875 to 1880, was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Tasmania to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Tasmania
1875 1876	£ 477,289	£ 244,044
1877	455,953 497,769	$256,472 \\ 269,125$
1878 1879	501,113 557,651	262,953 265,238
1880	542,589	243,816

The staple article of exports from Tasmania to the United Kingdom is wool. The value amounted to 388,892*l*. in 1875, to 397,390*l*. in 1876, to 419,242*l*. in 1877, to 410,680*l*. in 1878, to 448,176*l*. in 1879, and to 436,049*l*. in 1880.

There were in the colony 25,267 horses, 127,187 heads of cattle, 1,783,611 sheep and lambs, and 48,029 pigs, on March 31, 1881.

The soil of the colony is rich in iron ore and tin, and there are large beds of coal. Gold has also been found. The exports of tin amounted in value to 341,726*l*., and those of gold to 201,655*l*. in 1880.

The first line of railway in Tasmania was opened in February 1871. At the end of 1880 there were open for traffic, 179 miles of railway, consisting of a main line 120 miles in length, connecting the two principal ports, Hobart Town and Launceston, and a branch line from the Marine from

line from the Mersey river to Deloraine.

Tasmania has a telegraph system, belonging to the Government, through the settled part of the colony. At the commencement of 1881 the number of miles of line in operation was 745; the miles of wire 963, and the number of stations 64. The number of telegraphic messages sent was 108,730 in the year 1880. On May 1, 1869, telegraphic communication was established with the continent of Australia by a submarine cable, which carried 14,871 messages in 1880. The revenue of the Government telegraph system was 5,0081 and the expenditure 6,4641 in the year 1880.

The number of letters carried by the Post-office in the year 1880 was 2,682,329; of packets, 149,967; and of newspapers, 2,195,733. The Post-office revenue in 1880 was 19,484l., and the expenditure 27,154l. There were 201 post-offices at the end of 1880.

### VICTORIA.

#### Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of Victoria was established by an Act, passed by the Legislature of the colony, in 1854, to which the assent of the Crown was given, in pursuance of the power granted by the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers: the Legislative Council, composed of thirty members, and the Legislative Assembly, composed of eighty-six members. property qualification is required both for members and electors of the Legislative Council. Members must be in the possession of an estate of the value of 2,500l. or of the annual value of 250l.; and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 50l. per annum within municipal districts, or of the clear value of 1,000l. or 100l. per annum beyond these districts. electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne university, ministers of religion of all denominations, certificated schoolmasters, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy. Six members, or a fifth of the Legislative Council, must retire every two years, so that a total change is effected in ten years. members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. Clergymen of any religious denomination, and persons convicted of felony, are excluded from both the Legislative Council and the Assembly.

The number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Council was 32,664, and the number of electors for the Legislative Assembly

176,022, according to the latest returns.

In 1881 a Bill to reform the Upper House was passed, with the following leading features:—The number of provinces is increased from six to fourteen, by subdivision of old provinces; each province will have 3 members, or 42 in all, sitting for six years, one-third retiring triennially; the franchise is reduced from 50l. for free-holders and occupiers to 10l. for the former and 25l. for the latter. The number of electors is increased from 30,000 to 108,000. The first election of new members takes place Sept. 1882.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown. Governor of Victoria.—Rt. Hon. George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, born 1819, only son of the first Marquis; Member of Parliament for Scarborough, 1847-58; Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1858-63; succeeded his father as second Marquis, 1863; Governor of Queensland, 1871-74; Governor

of New Zealand, 1874-78. Appointed Governor of Victoria, Dec.

10, 1878; assumed the government, February 27, 1879.

The Governor, who is likewise commander-in-chief of all the colonial troops, has a salary of 10,000*l*. a year. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a cabinet of nine ministers, composed as follows:—

Premier, Attorney-General and Treasurer.—Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Education .- Hon. J. M. Grant.

Minister of Mines.—Hon. Robert Burrowes.

Solicitor-General.—Hon. Dr. Dobson.

Postmaster General.—Hon. H. Bolton.

Minister of Lands.—Hon. Walter Madden.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs.—Hon. J. H. Graves.

Commissioner of Railways and Roads .- Hon. Thomas Bent.

The Premier has a salary of 2,000*l*., Chief Secretary of 1,600*l*., and each of the other ministers of 1,500*l*. a-year. At least four out of the nine ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly.

### Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt.

The total amounts of the public revenue and expenditure of the colony—estimated in 1879-80—in each of the ten financial years, ending June 30, from 1871 to 1880, was as follows:—

Years Ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure		
1081	£	£		
1871	3,261,883	3,428,082		
1872	3,734,422	3,659,534		
1873	3,644,135	3,504,952		
1874	4,064,924	4,177,262		
1875	4,406,906	4,325,277		
1876	4,528,605	4,488,658		
1877	4,512,429	4,358,109		
1878	4,504,013	4,634,349		
1879	4,525,998	4,855,676		
1880	4,462,282	4,875,029		

The actual revenue for the financial year ending June 30, 1881, was classed under the following headings in the official reports:—

Customs					1,418,018
Excise, &c.					508,805
Public Works					1,700,464
Posts and Harbours					20,579
Posts and Telegraphs					272,315
Land		1.2			833,146
Various	9.				298,794
η	PoteT	Rarran	110		5 115 121

The revenue for 1881-2 is estimated at 5,241,544l.

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, mainly railways, which amounted to 20,056,600*l*. at the end of June 1880. Of this sum, the greater part was borrowed for the construction of railways, and the rest for water supply, docks, and other public works. It was further increased in the end of 1880 by a railway loan of 5,000,000*l*.

The payment of both principal and interest of the public debt of Victoria are made primary charges upon the revenues of the colony.

### Area and Population.

The colony, first settled in 1835, formed for a time a portion of New South Wales, bearing the name of the Port Phillip district. It was erected in 1851—by Imperial Act of Parliament, 13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 59—into a separate colony, and called Victoria. The colony has an area of 88,198 square miles, or 56,446,720 acres.

The growth of the population, as shown by the census of ten successive periods, is exhibited in the following table:—

Dates of enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Number of females to every 100 males	
November 8, 1836	186	38	224	20.4	
September 12, 1838.	3,080	431	3,511	14.0	
March 2, 1841	8,274	3,464	11,738	41.9	
, 2, 1846	20,184	12,695	32,879	62.9	
$\frac{1}{1}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1851}{1}$	46,202	31,143	77,345	67.4	
April 26, 1854	155,887	80,911	236,798	51.9	
March 29, 1857	264,234	146,432	410,666	55.4	
April 7, 1861	328,651	211,671	540,322	64.4	
April 2, 1871	401.050	330,478	731,528	82.4	
June 30, 1874	432,928	364,121	797,049	84.1	
April 3, 1881	450,286	408,296	858,562	90.6	

The following table gives a summary of the population of Victoria, according to the census taken on the 3rd April 1881:—

	Males	Females	Total
Population, exclusive of Chinese and		17 14	A control
aborigines	438,186	407.791	845,977
Chinese	11,639	196	11,835
Aborigines	461	309	770
Total	450,286	408,296	858,562

During the last decade there has been a large decrease both in Chinese and aborigines.

As regards religion, the preliminary results of the census of 1881 showed that there were 319,922 Episcopalians, 140,216

Presbyterians, 116,966 Methodists, 65,151 other Protestants, 211,820 Roman Catholics, 4,429 Jews; 21,794 Pagans; other sects, 8,202.

The colony is divided, for administrative purposes, into thirty-seven counties, the population of each of which, including the Chinese and aborigines, was as follows at the censuses of 1871 and 1881:—

Counties	1	Population 1871	Population 1881
Anglesey		5,492	6,604
Benambra		1,228	3,755
Bendigo		46,109	56,612
Bogong		25,797	23,086
Borung		11,140	27,104
Bourke	•	236,778	306,477
Buln-buln.	- 7	4,116	11,606
Croajingolong	-	372	481
Dalhousie .	•	26,471	21,339
Dargo	•	2,222	4,143
Delatite	•	11,903	15,608
Dundas	•	6,888	8,447
Evelyn	•	5,997	7,201
Follett	•	1,240	1,654
Gladstone	•	16,688	19,448
Grant	•	73,828	67,671
Grenville		60,917	42,817
Sunbower.	8.	614	1,425
Hampden	•	7,172	6,323
Heytesbury	•	3,059	5,471
Kara-kara	1	9,611	16,400
Karkarooc.	31	349	351
Lowan		1,883	6,712
Millewa	•	1,000	167
Moira		3,352	21,169
Mornington	- •	7,397	11,494
Normanby.	•	10,750	11,636
Polwarth .		3,837	5,354
	•	14,010	12,066
Ripon		7,390	18,184
Fachera	•	563	3,507
Talbot		84,762	67,640
Tambo		486	830
		11,001	13,796
Tangil	•	21,031	20,798
Weeah	•	21,001	20,100
	•	3,972	2,732
Wonnangatta	•	2,252	2,102
Persons in Ships	. :	742	1
Migratory Population		142	Maria A
Total of Victoria .		731,528	858,562

It will be seen that some of the counties had but a very small population in 1871, and that one, the county of Weeah, was as yet unsettled.

About one-half of the total population of Victoria live in town The following table gives the population, male and female, of the cities, towns and boroughs at the census of April 2, 1871:—

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	Males	Females	Total
Amherst	1,577	1,301	2 0 0 0
Ararat	1,272	1,001	2,878
Ballarat	12,224	1,098	2,370
Ballarat East .	8,537	12,084	24,308
Beechworth .		7,860	16,397
Belfast	1,516	1,350	2,866
Brighton	1,211	1,274	2,485
Browns and Scarsdale	1,441	1,618	3,059
Brunswick	1,174	947	2,121
Buninyong	2,266	2,122	4,388
Carisbrook	1,021	960	1,981
Castlemain .	552	389	941
Chewton	3,709	3,226	6,935
Chewton	1,382	1,005	2,387
Chiltern	617	595	1,212
Clunes	3,180	2,888	
Collingwood East	9,006	9,592	6,068
Cragie .	982	752	18,598
Creswick	2,444		1,734
Daylesford	2,608	1,525	3,969
Dunolly .	866	2,088	4,696
Eaglehawk		687	1,553
Schuca	3,569	3,021	6,590
Emerald Hill	870	779	1,649
Sesendon and Flemington	8,447	8,654	17,101
itzroy .	1,231	1,225	2,456
ootseray	7,557	7,990	15,547
loolows	1,334	1,139	2,473
eelong	7,012	8,014	15,026
raytown	854	568	1,422
uilford	687	469	1,156
Iamilton	1,182	1,167	2,349
lawthorn	1,587	1,742	2,040
leathcote	840	714	3,329
lotham .	6,783	6,708	1,554
nglewood	618		13,491
amieson .	220	571	1,189
ew	1,146	169	389
ilmore		1,284	2,430
oroit	775	780	1,555
almesbury	913	759	1,672
aryborough.	676	681	1,357
elbourne (without suburbs)	1,654	1,281	2,935
ewton and Chilwell	28,137	26,856	54,993
owcon and Chilwell	2,190	2,559	4,749
ortland	1,110	1,262	2,372
ahran	6,679	7,417	14,096
meenscliff	463	491	954
ywood	303	225	
chmond thergien	8,383	8,506	528 16,889

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs			Males	Females	Total		
Sale .					1,032	1,073	2,105
Sandhurst .					11,867	10,120	21,987
Sandridge .					3,301	3,087	6,388
Sebastopol .					3,403	3,093	6,496
Smythesdale .				- 11	568	435	1,003
South Barwon,	-				863	821	1,684
St. Arnaud .					582	519	1,101
Stawell					2,781	2,385	5,166
Steiglitz					572	486	1,058
St. Kilda .	З.	101		. 1	3,971	5,114	9,085
Tarnagulla .					730	629	1,359
Wangaratta .				× []	796	673	1,469
Warrnambool .			-		1,963	1,836	3,799
Williamstown.					3,519	3,607	7,126
Woodend .					764	688	1,452
Wood's Point .					579	480	1,059
	Total	l	•		190,425	183,725	374,150

In 1881 the population of Melbourne proper was 65,860; includ-

ing a ten mile radius, 280,836.

The progress of population of the colony since its establishment was greatly aided by immigration, which, however, declined in recent years, on the nearly complete withdrawal of the system of 'assisted' immigration, which reached its highest point in 1863, when 8,622 persons—3,213 males and 5,409 females—were brought into the colony at the expense, partly or wholly of the State. In the 37 years from 1838 to the end of 1874, more than 167,000 immigrants received assistance from the public funds for defraying their passage to the colony. The total immigration into and emigration from the colony of Victoria was as follows in each of the fifteen years from 1864 to 1878:—

Years	Immigration	Emigration
1864	36,156	21,779
1865	30,976	25,292
1866	32,178	27,629
1867	27,242	25,142
1868	32,805	25,552
1869	33,570	22,418
1870	32,554	21,087
1871	28,333	19,951
1872	27,047	25,295
1873	29,460	26,294
1874	30,732	27,365
1875	32,744	29,342
1876	35,797	31,977
1877	41,196	33,943
1878	42,268	37,492

The birth-rate in Victoria was 43 per 1,000 in 1861, 36 per 1,000 in 1871, and 31 per 1,000 in 1878.

#### Trade and Commerce.

The total values of the imports and exports of Victoria, including bullion and specie, in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880, were as follows:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports		
	£	£		
1871	12,341,995	14,557,820		
1872	13,691,322	13,871,195		
1873	16,533,856	15,302,454		
1874	16,953,985	15,441,109		
1875	16,685,874	14,766,974		
1876	15,705,354	14,196,487		
1877	16,362,304	15,157,687		
1878	16,161,800	14,925,707		
1879	15,035,538	12,454,170		
1880	14,556,894	15,954,559		

The most important, in value, of the imports into the colony are woollen manufactures, live stock, sugar, cottons, apparel and haberdashery, and tea. Besides these chief articles the colony also im-

ports grain in varying quantities.

The two staple articles of export from the colony are wool and gold. The total exports of wool amounted to 54,431,367 lbs., valued 3,363,075*l*. in 1869; to 76,334,480 lbs., valued 4,702,164*l*. in 1871; to 58,648,977 lbs., valued 4,651,665*l*. in 1872; to 74,893,882 lbs., valued 5,738,638*l*. in 1873; to 88,662,311 lbs., valued 6,373,641*l*. in 1874; to 89,763,852 lbs., valued 6,580,192*l*. in 1875; to 77,270,033 lbs., valued 5,938,676*l*. in 1876; to 73,839,840 lbs., valued 5,653,130*l*. in 1878. The total quantities and value of the exports of gold are given below. Among the minor articles of exports from the colony are tallow and preserved and salted provisions.

The trade of Victoria is mainly with Great Britain and the British colonies in Australasia. The commercial intercourse of Victoria with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the total exports, exclusive of gold and bullion, to Great Britain, and of the British imports, in each of the

ten years from 1871 to 1880 :-

Years	Exports from Victoria to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Victoria		
	lbs.	£		
1871	5,344,015	4,244,006		
1872	5,982,874	5,941,379		
1873	5.743.141	6,643,544		
1874	6,993,052	6,939,260		
1875	8,042,858	6,538,795		
1876	8,485,188	6,198,380		
1877	8,584,299	6,724,495		
1878	7,561,016	5,859,750		
1879	7,571,384	4,506,934		
1880	8,178,044	4,963,160		

The staple article of exports from Victoria to the United Kingdom is wool. The exports of wool to Great Britain were as follows in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880 :-

Years	Quantities	Value
1, 100	lbs.	£
1871	67,466,312	4,190,289
1872	64,178,711	4,269,161
1873	67,435,425	4,509,883
1874	86,216,596	5,649,842
1875	91,284,769	6,706,709
1876	96,930,460	7,188,480
1877	103,351,169	7,486,916
1878	94,340,389	6,598,508
1879	93,655,501	6,614,471
1880	94,512,721	6,507,765

Among the minor articles of merchandise exported to the United Kingdom are tallow, of the value of 155,7211.; hides, tanned and untanned, of the value of 213,057l.; and preserved meat, of the value of 89,321l., in 1880.

The British imports into Victoria embrace nearly all articles of home manufacture, chief among them iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 626,982l.; woollen goods, of the value of 602,092l.; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 571,9101.; and cotton

goods, of the value of 743,934l., in the year 1880.

Since the discovery of gold mines, in 1851, large quantities of gold have been exported from Victoria. In the ten years from 1852 to 1861 the exports of gold amounted to upwards of two millions of ounces in weight per annum, but subsequently there was a gradual decline, till the year 1867, when the exports fell to under a million and a half ounces. The subjoined statement gives, after official returns, the estimated quantities of gold, with value, obtained in Victoria in each of the nine years from 1872 to 1880:-

Years	Number of ounces	Declared Value		
1872	1,282,521	£ 5,130,084		
1873	1,241,205	4,964,820		
1874	1,155,972	4,623,888		
1875	1,095,787	4,383,148		
1876	934,224	3,736,896		
1877	799,613	3,198,452		
1878 1879	755,754 758,947	3,023,016 3,035,788		
1880	829,121	3,316,484		

The total quantity of gold raised from the date of the first discovery in 1851, to the end of the year 1880, is estimated at 49,500,003 ozs. 11 dwt., which at 4l. per oz. gives the value as 198,000,014l. The number of miners at work in the gold-fields on Dec. 31, 1880, was 38,568, of whom 8,486 were Chinese. The number of miners decreased in recent years.

There were 1,688,725 acres of land under cultivation in the colony at the end of March 1880. In recent years there was a slowly increasing cultivation of the vine, the number of acres planted amounting to 4,284. In the year ended March 31, 1880, there were in the colony 216,710 horses, 1,129,358 heads of cattle, 8,651,775 sheep, and 144,733 pigs.

The railways in Victoria now all belong to the State. There were 1,199 miles of railway completed at the end of 1880, forming the greater part of the lines opened, or planned, by the Government since 1875. Besides these, 480 miles were in progress.

	Length of	Total Cost		
Name of Railway	Proposed Total Length	Extent opened	of construction	
Government Lines.  Melbourne, Sandhurst, and Echuca Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballarat. Williamstown Branch Melbourne and North-Eastern Ballarat and Ararat Castlemaine and Dunolly	miles 1564 914 6 187 57 474	miles 1564 914 6 187	10,294,420	
Ballarat and Maryborough Others	42½ 380	=	10,777	
Private Lines.  Melbourne, Sandridge, and St. Kilda Melbourne, Windsor, and Brighton Melbourne and Hawthorn	} 17	17	862,304	
Total	984}	4571	11,573,452	

VICTORIA.

The total cost of the whole of the lines, exclusive of stores and materials on hand at the end of 1880, was 18,041,295*l.*, being an average of 15,047*l*. per mile for the 1,199 miles open. On this the net revenue paid 3.76 per cent. The borrowed capital amounted to 17,660,259*l.* at the end of 1880, and on this the net interest amounted to 797,029*l.* The gross earnings in the year 1880 were 1,492,917*l.*; the expenditure 814,070*l.*, or 54.53 per cent.; and the profits on working, 678,842*l.* The weight of goods carried in 1880 was 1,258,254 tons, and of live stock 44,961 tons. The train mileage in 1880 was 3,240,078 miles, and the earnings per train mile were 6s. 9d., and per average line mile open 1,193*l.* The proportions of passenger and goods traffic to the total revenue were 40 and 60 per cent. respectively.

There were 3,215 miles of telegraph lines, comprising 6,019 miles of wire, open at the end of 1880. The number of telegraphic despatches in the year 1880 was 1,160,912. The revenue from telegraphs was 61,478l. in the year 1880. At the end of the year 1880 there were 286 telegraph stations. In 1870, a uniform rate of one shilling for telegrams not exceeding ten words, and of one penny for each additional word, was established, causing a large increase of

messages.

The Post-office of the Colony forwarded 24,195,149 letters, 3,558,480 packets, and 10,640,540 newspapers in the year 1880. There were 1,100 post-offices on the 31st December, 1880. The total postal revenue, including the receipts from telegraphs, was 265,649l. in the year 1880.

Agent-General of Victoria in Great Britain.—Mr. Murray Smith appointed February 1, 1882.

### WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

### Constitution and Government.

The administration of Western Australia is vested in a Governor, who exercises the executive functions. There is besides a Legislative Council, composed of seven appointed and fourteen elected members, the latter returned by the votes of all male inhabitants, of full age, assessed in a rental of at least 10*l*. The qualification for elected members is the possession of landed property of 1,000*l*.

Governor of Western Australia.—Sir William C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.; born 1832; entered the Colonial service, 1855; Governor of the Falkland Islands, 1866-70; Governor of Prince Edward Island, 1870-73; Governor of the Leeward Islands, 1873-74; Governor of Western Australia, 1874-77; Governor of the Straits Settlements, 1877-80, Appointed Governor of Western Australia, January 23, 1880.

The Governor has a salary of 2,500l. per annum. He is assisted in his functions by an Executive Council, consisting of eleven members, and including the Lord Chief Justice, the Surveyor General, the Director of Public Works, the Postmaster General, the Collector of Customs, and six Secretaries of State.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony during the seven years from 1874 to 1880 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	C
1874	148.073	143,266
1875	157.775	169,230
1876	162,189	179,484
1877	165,412	182,159
1878	163,334	198,243
1879	196,315	145,312
1880	180,849	204,337

The revenue for 1882 is estimated at 199,365l. and the expenditure at 188,964l.

Rather more than one-third of the public income is derived from customs duties, and the rest mainly from licences and leases of crown lands, mining and other licences, and land sales. The colony has an imperial grant in aid, amounting to 15,324*l*. per

Western Australia had a public debt of 561,000l. at the end of 1880, the total including a loan of 41 per cent., raised in 1879 for the construction of a railway.

#### Population and Trade.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E. longitude. The greatest length of this territory is 1,600 miles from north to south, and 1,000 miles from east to west, while the occupied portion of the colony is about 600 miles in length from north to south, by about 150 miles in average breadth. The total estimated area of the colony is 1,000,000 English square miles.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small. In 1850, the colony had not more than 6,000 inhabitants, but at the census of December 1859, the population had risen to 14,837, namely, 9,522 males and 5,315 females. On the 31st December 1867, the population numbered 21,713, comprising 13,934 males and 7,779 females. At the census taken on the 31st March 1871, the total population was 25.353. of whom 15,565 were males and 9,788 females. Included in these numbers were 1,790 male prisoners, either in prisons or at working depôts in various parts of the colony.

The following table gives the number of the population, and also those of inhabited houses, in each of the twelve districts in which

the colony is divided, at the census of March 31-1871:-

		Population.			
Districts.	Males Females		Total	Inhabited Houses	
Albany	998	587	1,585	253	
Champion Bay	803	494	1,297	208	
Fremantle	1,758	1,455	3,213	536	
Greenough and Irwin .	970	587	1,557	223	
Murray	. 452	242	694	107	
Perth	2,770	2,237	5,007	796	
Roebourne	143	29	172	31	
Sussex	615	365	980	100	
Swan	978	696	1,674	272	
Todyay	1,542	930	2,472	327	
Wellington	1,345	826	2,171	291	
York	1,531	962	2,493	356	
	13,905	9,410	23,315	3,500	
Prisoners	1,470		1,470		
Total	15,375	9,410	24,785		

At the end of 1878, the estimated population of the colony was 28,166, according to the returns of births and deaths; and the results of the census of April 3, 1881, are expected to show a total population of 31,000.

The religious division of the population was as follows, at the census of March 31, 1871:—

Reli	igious d	livisi	ons			Number	Per cent.
Church of En	gland					14,619	58.98
Wesleyans						1,374	5.54
Independents						882	3.55
Presbyterians				~		529	2.13
Baptists .			•			54	0.21
	To	tal ]	Protes	stants		17,458	70.41
Roman Cathol	ies				•	7,118	28.72
Jews .	. •	•	•			62)	0.87
No Denominat	ion		•		• *	147 )	0.01
•	To	tal	•	•		24,785	100.00

The agricultural prosperity of the colony has been greatly on the rise in recent years; still there were only 63,902 acres of land under cultivation at the end of 1880, out of a total of 626,111,323 acres. The live stock consisted, at the same date, of 34,568 horses, 63,719 cattle, and 1,231,717 sheep.

The total value of the imports and exports, including bullion and specie, of Western Australia, in the six years from 1875 to 1880, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1875	349,840	391,217
1876	386,037	397,292
1877	362,706	373,351 *
1878	379,049	428,491
1879	407,099	447,913
1880	353,669	499,183

The value of the commercial intercourse of Western Australia with Great Britain is shown in the following table, which gives the total exports of the colony to Great Britain, and the total imports of British home produce, in each of the six years from 1875 to 1880:—

Years	Exports from Western Australia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Western Australia
	£	£
1875	221,324	161,881
1876	170,152	197,398
1877	177,277	145,430
1878	204,061	141,360
1879	187,233	172,245
1880	246,085	159,602

The exports of the colony to Great Britain consist almost entirely of wool, and of lead ore. The wool exports were of the value of 132,680l. in 1875, of 142,504l. in 1876, of 150,039l. in 1877, of 146,202l. in 1878, of 157,589l. in 1879, and of 179,833l. in 1880. Of lead ore the exports to Great Britain amounted to 11,388l. in 1880. Recent scientific researches prove the colony to be rich in mineral ore, principally copper, and coal has been found in small quantities.

There were 78 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1879.

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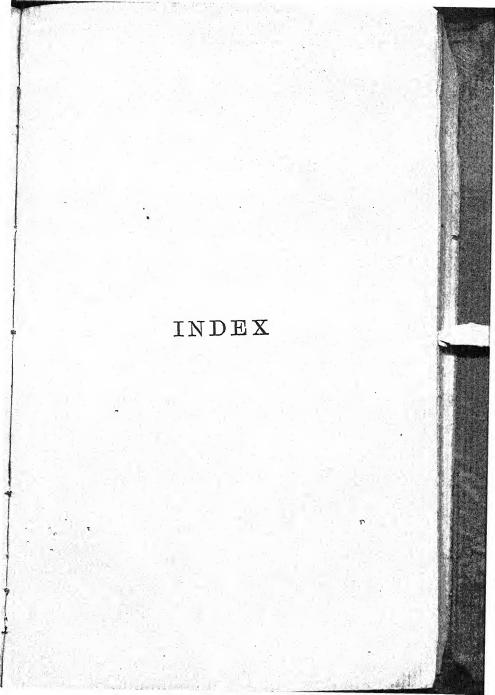
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MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

# SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

6 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH; 17 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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House, Edinburgh.

JAMES A. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Stracathro, LL-D., M.P.

### THIS SOCIETY differs in its principles from other Offices.

Instead of charging rates higher than are necessary, and afterwards returning the excess in the shape of periodical Bonuses, it gives from the first as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with safety bear-reserving the Whole Surplus for those members who have lived long enough to secure the Common Fund from loss.

A Policy for £1, not to £1, 250 may thus at most ages be had for the Premium usually charged for (with profits) £1,000 only; while, by reserving the surplus, large additions have been given—and may be expected in the future—on the Policies of those who participate.

The New Assurances effected in 1880 were 1,769 for £1,054,566; Premiums received, £399,538; Total Receipts, £566,444.

The Funns (increased in year by £283,022) were at its close, £3.913,252.

They now exceed Four MILLIONS. While 46th on the List of Offices in point of age, the Institution is now

5th in amount of Punds.

The cost of management was only 5.4 per cent. on Premiums, and 6.5 on Income. The ratio of expenditure has steadily failen, as the income increased, in each year of the Septennium.

### THE FIFTH SEPTENNIAL INVESTIGATION

showed a SURPLUS of £624,473, of which a third £208,150) was reserved for after division, and £416,325 divided among 6,662 Policies ontitled to Participate. Policies of £4,000 sharing a first time are increased to sums varying from £1,180 to £1,300 or more. Other Policies lave been raised to £1,400, £1,500, and upwards. A few of the early Policies have been doubled.

# Examples of Premiums for £100 at Death-With Profits.

Parable Age cluring Life	Limited to	Age Payable	Limited to	Age	Payable during Life	Limited to 21 payments
American Company of the Company of t	21 payments	35 £2 6 10 40 2 14 9	£302	45	£3 5 9	£3 17 6
25 £1 18 0 30 1 5	2 15 4	40 2 14 9	875	50	4 1 7	

Rates for other ages, or limited to other periods (as 7 or 14), may be had on application.

Reporters with Statement of Principles may be had on application.

December 1881

IAMES WATSON, Manager. J. MUIR LEITCH, London Secretary.

## LEGAL AND GENERAL

#### ASSURANCE SOCIETY

(EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT),

10 FLEET STREET, TEMPLE BAR.

#### TRUSTEES.

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WILLIAMS, C. REYNOLDS, Esq. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Esq.

Solicitors.-Messis. Lawrence, Graham. & Long.

## FINANCIAL POSITION on 1st January 1881.

Annual Revenue	£220,000
Net Assurance Fund	1,805,358
Existing Assurances	4,915,000
Reversionary Bonus thereon	568,000
Assurance Claims and Bonus paid	3,364,500

Share Capital, fully subscribed ... £1,000,000 (Paid up, £160,000)

SECURITY.—Higher Reserves against Policy liabilities are maintained by the Institute of Actuaries' Tables of Mortality, which are employed by this Society, than by any other in recognised use. (See Government Schelle.)

BONUS .- A quinquennial investigation takes place as at 31st Deceraber, 1881. The Assured receive Nine-tenths of the total Profits. The Division of 1876 averaged £84 per £1,000 policy.

Parliamentary Accounts, Bonus Report, Proposal Forms, and full information will be forwarded on application to

E. A. NEWTON, Actuary and Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

# Scottish Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society,

1 to the Members, in whose interest the business is conducted, with the primary object of dealing equitably with all concerned. Every suggested improvement in Life Assurance considered, and when ascertained to be of general advantage is adopted, with the result, that although established when Assurance Contracts were surrounded by restrictions, no Office at the present time offers more liberal conditions.

The Claims paid at Deuth exceed Twelve Millions Sterling.

I. The Surrender Values allowed by the Society, and the amounts of the 'Paid-up Policies,' or Policies free from premium payments, given in lieu of such values, are not arbitrary proportions of premiums paid, or of the sums assured, but each is the result of separate valuation, in which the circumstances of the assurance to be surrendered and the relation in which it stands to the other assurances are taken into account, and the interests of the retiring and continuing Members are equitably adjusted.

EXAMPLES of SURPENDER VALUES of POLICIES of £1000

As at 31st Dec. last (1880) in relation to premiums paid; and also of the amount of 'Paid-up Policy" allowed in lieu of a cash value:—

	weren sele w mission	with the day	TICH OF SE CHOTT	runuc	
Age at Entry, Premium, &c.	Duration of Policy	Amount of Premiums paid	Surrender Value in Cash	Percentage of Value to Premium	Amount of Paid-up Policy
Policy issued at Age 35, at annual premium of £29, 1s, 8d.	1 year 5 ., 10 ., 15 20	#20 1 8 145 8 4 296 16 8 486 5 0 581 13 4 872 10 0	£9 12 5 84 4 0 184 12 10 298 1 5 419 0 0 743 16 3	33 per cent. 58 ". 63 ". 68 ". 72 ". 85 ".	£25 185 275 555 710 1070

It will be observed that assurances with this Society bear a surrender value from the outset; that the proportion between such values and the premiums paid increases rapidly with the endurance of the assurance; and that, except in the case of newly effected assurances, the 'Pail-up Policy' exceeds in amount the premiums paid.

II. Loans are granted on Security of Policies for amounts nearly equal to their surrender values, without expense to the borrower, except where the title to the policy

has become complicated and legal assistance is necessary

III. The whole Profits realised are divided among the Members in the form of additions to the sum assured, which when vested, can be surrendered for present

the form of admitons to the sum assured, which when vested, can be surrendered to present raise in cash, or applied to reduce or extinguish premiums.

EXAMPLES of the effect of BONUS ADDITIONS on POLICIES of 41009, in force at 31st December, 1880, taken at 55, as the average age at entry.

Such of the following sums as become claims before 31st December 1887 will be increased by \$1.3s. per cent, for each annual premium said between 31st December 1889 and that dat. Additions marked a pre-centingent on the lives assured surviving they years after date of assurance.

Year of	Total Sum payable	Year of	Total Sum payable	Year of	Total Sum payable
Entry	Dec. 1880	Entry	Dec. 1880	Entry	Dec. 1880
1834	£2548 14 10	1854	£1508 11 7	1870	£1197 9 8
1831	2309 3 11	1858	1413 5 1	1872	1158 3 0
1838	2026 18 9	1862	1334 6 9		1119 0 0
1845	1767 8 8	1864	1303 1 11	1876*	1085 0 0
1847	1702 19 7	1866	1272 0 9	1878*	1051 0 0
	1561 0 5	1868	1236 17 1	1880*	1017 0 0

IV. Premiums paid can never be wholly forfeited. Notices are given of each premium falling due, and other steps are taken to prevent the lapsing of assurances, and to have such as lapse revived. When a lapsed assurance is not revived, and no application is made for its value, the amount is passed to the credit of the retiring member, and intimation sent to him.

• TO SUCH EQUITABLE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOCIETY'S AFFAIRS is mainly to be attributed its general acceptance with the public, whose preference is marked by the New Business annually effected with it throughout the United Kingdom having long largely exceeded in number and amount that effected with any other Life Office in the same time and field.

number and amount that effected with any other Life Office in the same time and field.

The New Assurances of last Septennium amounted to nearly NNS MILLIONS Sterling.

Policies in force amount to over Twenty-Five Millions Sterling.

Branch Offices:—London Oppice, 28 Corphil, E.C., A. Day, Scortary in London;

West End Agency, 42 Pall Mail, Dublin, 41 Westmoreland Street; Glassow, 114 West
George Street; Mangiester, Albert Square; Liverpool, 48 Castle Street; Braming Ham.

12 Bennett's Hill; Leeds, 21 Park Row; Emstol, 40 Corn Street; Belfast, 2 High Street;

Newcastra, 12 Grey Street; Nonwich, 59 Prince of Wales Road.

Head Office: 9 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Aw. H. TURNBULL, Manager.

J. J. P. ANDERSON, Secretar

# BRITISH EMPIRE

# MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

#### ESTABLISHED 1847.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

#### DIRECTORS.

JOHN RUNTZ, Esq., Chairman.

AUGUSTUS BENHAM, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

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Surveyor.—SAMUEL WALKER, Esq. Actuary.—J. MARTIN, F.I.A., F.S.S. Sc Surgeon .- JOHN MANN, Esq.

Secretary.—EDWIN BOWLEY, F.I.A., F.S.S.

THIS COMPANY being established on the Mutual Principle, all profits belong to the Members. Every third year a careful Valuation of the Business is made and large Bonuses have been declared. The next Division will be declared in 1882.

It has Policies in force, assuring nearly Three Millions and Three-quarters Sterling.

It has an ANNUAL INCOME of more than One Hundred and Forty-Thousand Pounds.

It has an ACCUMULATED FUND, arising solely from Premiums, of nearly Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds.

It has paid in CLAIMS upwards of Nine Hundred and Seventyeight Thousand Pounds.

LÔANS ON CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, BUILDINGS, &c. advanced at Four and a Half per Cent. interest.

Loans on Personal Security in connection with Life Assurance.

Prospectuses, Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, &c. can be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

EDWIN BOWLEY, Secretary.

The Directors are prepared to entertain Applications for Agencies.

# PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1806.

## 50 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

INVESTED FUNDS	•••		£2,124,711
ANNUAL INCOME			279,852
CLAIMS PAID exceed		·	6,600,000
BONUSES DECLARED			2,342,000

### HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM,

Applicable only to With-Bonus Policies for the Whole Term of Life (TABLE A) and to Lives not exceeding 60 years of age.

Under this system one-half the Premium only is payable during the first 5, 7, or 10 years, in the option of the Assured; the other half-premium remains a charge against the Policy, bearing 5 per cent. interest, payable in advance.

The arrears of half-premium may be paid off at any time, or be deducted from the sum assured when the claim arises, or from the Office Value in case of surrender.

This system offers the advantage of a low Premium during the early years of life, and thus enables an Assurer to open a policy for a larger amount than could be obtained under the ordinary terms.

The large Bonuses declared by this Office may reasonably be expected (except upon Policies of a very recent date) to clear off any charge which may be due for these arrears of Premium.

Prospectuses, and further information to be obtained at the Head Office, or of any of the Agents.

CHARLES STEVENS, Secretary.

# EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

FOUNDED A.D. 1762.

The Oldest Life Office on the Mutual Principle in the World.

#### BONUS TABLE FOR 1882.

Table showing the Amount payable under a Policy for £1,000 (with it additions), in the event of its becoming a claim after payment of the premium due in the year 1882.

AC - Same about	Policies effected since December 31, 1816.	Sum payable with Additions.	
-	From 25th Jan. 1817 to 24th April 1817	£ s.	
1	" 24th April 1817 to 16th April 1818		
	, 18th April 1818 to 4th Feb. 1819		
1	, 5th Feb. 1819 to 3rd Jan. 1820		
- 1	,, 7th Jan. 1820 to 22nd Dec. 1820		
- [	23rd Dec. 1820 to 30th Nov. 1821		
, 1	., 1st Dec. 1821 to 7th Mar. 1828		
	, 7th Mar, 1823 to 24th May 1824		
. 1	, 25th May 1824 to Sth Mar. 1825		
1	, 9th Mar. 1825 to 3rd Nov. 18264		
1	. 7th Nov. 1826 to 15th July 1828		
	, 21st July 1828 to 1st Mar. 1830		
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The EQUITABLE has NEVER allowed COMMISSION.

J. WARE STEPHENSON, Actuary.

## ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

### Capital FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

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IN a Life Assurance Contract Security should be the paramount consideration, and next to Security in importance are the terms and conditions on which a Policy of Assurance may be obtained. The conditions of the Alliance have been placed on a footing eminently favourable to the Assured, and the rates of Premium for Policies which do not participate in profits have been materially reduced. Assurances may be thus effected with the Office, free from many restrictions which usually attach to Life Policies and at a minimum cost in premium, while the Security afforded by the large Capital and Reserves of the Company is of

the highest character. Participating Policy-holders receive 80 per cent. of the declared divisible profit from all

Life Assurances.

Important concessions have been made to the Assured as regards Foreign travel and

Under favourable circumstances Whole World Policies are granted free of extra premium. The following are specimens of the reduced charges for Assurance for the whole of life. without profits:

£1 12 7 per cent, per annum for life, aged 20 next birthday. 30 2 16 40

50 Premiums for Policies payable during the lifetime of the Assured, and for other classes of non-participating Policies, are equally favourable.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.-Fire Policies are granted on the usual terms. Life and Fire Proposal Forms, Detailed Prospectuses, and Statements of Accounts may be had on application to the Head Office of the Company, or to any of the Branch Offices,
Loans are granted on the security of Life Interests in Property, coupled with Life

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ROBERT LEWIS, Chief Secretar

# Equity & Law Life Assurance Society,

18 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

# CAPITAL, £1,000,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

Chairman—John M. Clabon, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—Henry Fox Bussrowe, Esq., Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy
of Lancaster.

HENRY P. BOWLING, Esq.
R. J. P. BROUGHTON, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Denman.
CHARLES J. DIMOND, Psq.
SIMON DUNNING, Esq.
WILLIAM HILLIAND DUNSTER, Esq.
ALEX. STAVELEY HILL, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L.,
M.P.
WILLIAM E. HILLIAND, Esq.
JAMES INGRAM, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Kay.
The Mas Glover Kensty, Esq.

EDWARD MOBERLY, Esq.
PREDERICK PEARK, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert J. Phillimore.
Grorge Thomrson Powell, Esq.
W. B. S. Rackham, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Henry Cecil. Raikes.
George Uffor Robins, Esq.
CECIL Henry Russell, Esq.
ALFRED A. SHADWELL, Esq.
ALFRED A. SHADWELL, Esq.
HORACE WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., M.A.
RICHARD SMITH, Esq., M.A.

SOLICITOR—GEORGE ROOPER, Esq., 17 Lincoln's Inn Fields, MEDICAL OFFICER—E. Symes Thompson, M.D., 33 Cavendish Square. ACTUARY and SECRETARY—G. W. Berridge, Esq.

#### Sums Assured, £5,400,000. Total Income, £202,650.

Assets, £1,670,683. Expenses of Management, £8,143.

The Reserve retained by the Society in respect of its Liabilities under Policies has been calculated according to the HIGHEST STANDARD, viz., the Tables of the Institute of Actuaries, interest being taken at 3 per cent., and all the loading on premiums reserved.

NINE-TENTHS of the Total Profits are divided among the Assured. Considerably more

NINE-TENTHS of the Total Profits are divided among the Assured. Considerably more than One-tenth of the Profits is derived from Policies which do not participate in Profits, so that the Assured have larger Bonuses than if they formed a Mutual Insurance Company, and received the whole of the Profits derived from their own Policies.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held on June 18, 1880, the sum of £1,239,650 was set aside as the value of the Society's Liabilities under its Assurance and Annuity Contracts, and £244,409 was ordered to be divided as Bonus; leaving a Balance of undivided Profit of £52,407.

Nine-tenths of the sum divided was allotted among holders of Policies for £2,865,571.

## TABLE of the TOTAL ADDITIONS made up to December 31, 1879, to POLICIES of £1,000 each.

Age							Nus	BE	R O	F PR	CMI	UMS	PAI	)		-					
at Entry	Thir	y-fi	ve	Th	irty	- 11	Twen	ty-i	ive	Tv	ren	ty	Fii	tee	n	44	Cen		F	ive	
20	£ 804	s. 0	d. 0	£	s. 10	d. 0	£ 554	s. 0	d.	£ 404	s. 10	d. 0	£ 283	s. 0	d.	£ 165	s. 10	d.	£ 76	s.	de
30 40	*917 *1.051	10	0	9753 9862		0	*615	0	0	443 502	10	0	803 342	10	0	182		0	84 91	10	0
45 50	*1,134 *1.228		0	*937	0	0	*758	10	0	\$543 \$599		0	368	10	0	218 241	10	0	98 108	0	(
55 60			- 1	*1,176		Q	*955 *1.117	10	0	*681 *793		0	462 *540		0	276 323	0	0	123 145		(

In the cases marked \* the Bonuses, if surrendered, would be more than sufficient to extinguish all future premiums, and the Policy holders would still be entitled to share in future profits.

JOHN M. CLABON. Chairman.

..£3,028, 833 14 2

351,273 19 2

£3,380,107 13 4

£464,399 18 6

£1,478,300 7 6

# NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT. ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

### CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.

RESOURCES of the COMPANY as at 31st December, 1880 :-

I .- Subscribed Capital :-

£500,000 0 0 Paid-up Uncalled 1,500,000 0 0

£2,000,000 0 0

IL - Fire Fund :-

£844,576 19 11 Premium Reserve .. 317,057 16 10 Balance of Profit and Loss Account ..

39,608 9 2

£1,261,243 5 11

Directors.

III .- Life Fund :-Accumulated Fund of the

Life Branch

Accumulated Fund Annuity Branch

Deputy-Chairman: CHAS. MORRISON, Esq. J. S. MORGAN, Esq. CHARLES W. MILLS, Esq. GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq. JOHN SANDERSON, Esq. Baron J. H. W. SCHRODER. GEORGE YOUNG, Esq.

IV .- Revenue for the Year 1880 :-From the Life Department.

Life Premiums and Interest £450,675 4 8 Annuity Premiums and Interest 13,724 13 10

From Fire Department

Fire Premiums and Interest £1,013,900 9 0

RICHARD BARING, Esq. RICHARD BRANDT, Esq. A. H. CAMPBELL, Esq. EDWARD COHEN, Esq. DAVID DAVIDSON, Esq. P. DU PRE GRENFELL, Esq. QUINTIN HOGG, Esq.

Chairman: JOHN WHITE CATER, Esq.

Manager of Fire Department: G. H. BURNETT.
Manager of Life Department: HENRY COCKBURN.

Medical Officers: A. H. HASSALL, M.D.; R. C. CREAM, M.D.; HERMANN WEBER, M.D. Solicitor: Sir W. R. DRAKE.

#### LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Principles on which this Company was founded, and on which it continues to act, combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital and Accumulated Funds, and thus afford all the facilities and advantages which can prudently be offered by any Life Assurance Office. Under these principles the business of the Company continues rapidly to increase.

Ninety per cent, of the whole Profits is divided among the Assurers on the Participating Scale.

The Profits are divided every Five Years.

Policies Indisputable after Five Years.

Annuities of all kinds are granted, and the Rates fixed on the most favourable terms.

DEPARTMENT. FIRE

Property of every description, at Home and Abroad, insured at the most favourable rates.

The net Premiums for 1880 amounted to £951,173.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the

CHIEF OFFICES:-

London-61 Threadneedle St., E.C.; West End Office-8 Waterloo Place, S.W. Edinburgh-64 Princes Street.

# EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY

# (FOR LIVES ONLY).

PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

#### Directors.

GEORGE RUSSELL, Esq., Chairman.

CHARLES JELLICOE, Esq., F.R.G.S., Deputy-Chairman. N. Esq. William A. Gey, M.B., F.R.S. THOMAS ALLEN, ESC. CHARLES EISCHOFF, Esq. Right Hon. Sir James Fragusson, Bart., K.C.M.G. The Hon. Tuos, F. PREMANTLE, M.P.

RAIPH LUDIOW LOPES, Esq. HENRY PAULL, Esq. Sir Philip Rose, Bart. Colonel The Hon. W. P. TALBOT.

Actuary and Secretary. GEORGE HUMPHREYS, Esq., M.A.

£8,520,623 3,051,954 1,500,000 367,763 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ANNUAL INCOME ...

During the past 33 years the Company has paid in Claims £6,800,000 And divided Bonuses amongst the Assured, exclusive of those taken in Reduction of Premium, amounting to..

Annual Reports, Prospectuses, and Forms may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office or to any of the Company's Agents.

## NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE."

Head Office: 2 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. ESTABLISHED 1830.

The Premiums are moderate to begin with, and by the application of Profits, in Class B. are gradually reduced until they are extinguished altogether; a result which may be expected to be attained, on an average, in 20 to 25 years from the time an Assarance is effected; after which the further profits will be applied in making additions to the Sum Assured

VALUATION BALANCE-SHEET, December 31st, 1880. Assurance Fund (accumulated solely from Premiums) .. £769,555 15 2 Net Liability under Assurance and Annuity Transactions ... 434,355 14

£335,200 1 0

ASSURANCE FUND 2800,000 | CLAIMS PAID .. £1.570.000 ANNUAL INCOME .. 117,000 AMOUNT ASSURED 2,545,000

Surplus available for future Bonus and Expenses . .

Full Prospectures and further information may be obtained on application at the HRAD HENRY JOHN PUCKLE, Secretary. OFFICE, or at any of the Society's Adencies.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1720.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

No. 7 ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

Branch Offices { No. 16 CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER. No. 30 EXCHANGE ST. EAST, MANCHESTER.

WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq., Governor.
GEORGE L. M. GIBBS, Esq., Sub-Governor.
LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Esq., Deputy-Governor.

### DIRECTORS.

H. GOUGH ARBUTHNOT, Esq. ROBERT BURN BLYTH, Esq. WILLIAM T. BRAND, Esq. EDWARD BUDD, Esq. EDWARD BUDD, Esq. MAJOR-GENERAL H. P. BURN. GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Esq. MARK WILKS COLLET, Esq. GEORGE B. DEWHURST, Esq. ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. HOWARD GILLIAT, Esq. HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq. EDWIN GOWER, Esq.

A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
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ROBERT HENDERSON, Esq.
LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.
CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.
CAPT. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
P. F. ROBERTSON, Esq.
ROBERT RYRIE, Esq.
DAVID P. SELLAR, Esq.
COL. LEOPOLD SEYMOUR.

Secretary-JOHN P. LAURENCE, Esq. | Actuary-ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq.

Underwriter-JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq.

Manager of the Fire Department-WILLIAM H. HORE, Esq.

Medical Officers.

EDWARD CLAPTON, M.D., St. Thomas's Street, Southwark. JOHN HARLEY, M.D., 39 Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.

### Solicitors.

Messrs. JOHNSONS, UPTON, BUDD, & ATKEY, 20 Austin Friars. Messrs. COLLYER-BRISTOW, WITHERS, & RUSSELL, 4 Bedford Row.

West End Agents-Messrs. GRINDLAY & CO., 55 Parliament Street, S.W.

The Corporation has granted Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances for more than a century and a half. During that long period it has endeavoured to introduce into its practice all the real improvements that have from time to time been suggested, and to afford every facility for the transaction of business.

Of the Share Capital the sum of £448,275 has been paid up. The total funds on the 31st December 1880 exceeded Three Millions sterling.

Copies of the Accounts, pursuant to 'The Life Assurance Companies' Act, 1870,' can be had on application personally or by letter.

J. P. LAURENCE, Secretary.

### THE

### Clergy Mutual Assurance Society.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

### Offices:-1 & 2 THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER.

Trustees.
The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of WINCHESTER.
The ARCHDEACON of MAIDSTONE.
ROBERT FEW. Esq. His Grace the Auchbishop of Canterbury. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

Chairman-The Archdeacon of Westminster. Deputy-Chairman\_Robert Few, Esq. Solicitors-Messrs. LEE, Bolton, & LEE, No. 2, The Sanetnary, Westminster. Physician ... Dr. STONE, 14 Dean's Yard.

Actuary\_Stewart Helder, Esq. Secretary\_Matthew Hodgson, Esq.

THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT, containing the declaration of the Tenth Bonus. was presented on the 7th July 1881 to the General Meeting, held at No. 3 The Sanctuary, Westminster, under the Presidency of the Archdeacon of Westminster. The claims caused by death in the past financial year were less in amount than in any of the four previous years of the quinquennium-being very little more than £1. 13s. per cent. of the total amount of existing assurances, and, both as to number and amount, considerably under the expectation of any known table of mortality used in the practice of Life Assurance. The total income of the Society was £321,386, and the expenses of management on all accounts, £3.7s. 2d. per cent, on this amount. The total funds amounted on the let of June last to £2,879,344, of which the sum of £143,092 was added during the year, after payment of all outgoings. As the financial year was the last of the quinquennium, the Directors also report upon the operations of the Society for the past five years, and state the result of the quinquennial investigation and valuation. The increase in the business of the Society in the five years was—after deducting claims paid, policies purchased, and lapsed assurances—in number of policies 1,103, in sums assured £755,358, and in annual premiums payable thereon £24,034. The increase in the Society's resources in the same period was, in the Life Assurance Fund £526,823, and in the annual revenue £44,307. The assets of the Society are vouched and accounted for by certificates from two Committees of Directors, and from the Society's Bankers, Messrs, Coutts & Co. The valuation of the Society's liabilities has been made upon the same strict principles which have heretofore characterised each quinquennial investigation; the rate of interest assumed throughout has been three per cent.; and in no way have future profits been anticipated. The result of the valuation gives a surplus of assets over liabilities of £502.275. Of this sum the Director retain £64.928, making with the guarantee Fund of £5,183 a total reserve of £70,111, and divide £437,347 amongst these members who are entitled to participate in the profits.

The Report, which is of a highly satisfactory character, concludes as follows:-It cannot fail to be a matter for great congratulation amongst the members of the Society that it has thus entered upon its fifty-third financial year with renewed claim to public confidence, having turned to the best commercial advantage, consistently with undoubted security, the large funds it has collected, distributed and accumulated for the benefit of its members, and that the principles on which it has acted have stood the test of such a long series of years.

Great, however, as has been the success of the Society, the Directors believe that it may be still more useful, and that there is yet ample scope for its further development. It might, for instance, with great advantage, afford facilities for life assurance against dilapidations, a plan for which has already been adopted by the Winchester Diocesan Conference Committee, and is alluded to in an article in the Church Quarterly Review for January last.

But the Directors would more especially urge upon the assured members of the Society, the importance of pressing its advantages upon the attention not only of the Clergy, but of their lay relatives and those of their wives. It ought to be more generally known that admission to the Society is open to all persons who are connected with the Clergy by kindred or by marriage, and many laymen would doubtless be glad of an opportunity of uniting with their clerical relatives in an association for mutual assurance if aware of the many benefits which would thereby accrue to them.

At a time when, owing to keen competition, new business is often obtained at a large outlay, the Directors desire, in conclusion, again to state that they employ no Agents, and allow no Commission for the introduction of Assurances. The Clergy and their relatives are therefore advised to apply on all matters of Assurance direct to the Society's Office, or to instruct others, who act for them, to do so on their account.

Copies of the Fifty-second Annual Report and Forms of Proposal for Assurances may be obtained on application at the Office as above.

# THE ECONOMIC

### LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 6 NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

### Directors.

HENRY BARNETT, Esq., Chairman.
THE RIGHT HON. E. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, Deputy-Chairman.

CHARLES ARTHUR BARCLAY, ESQ.
MICHAEL BIDDULPH, ESQ., M.P.
EDWARD CHARRINGTON, ESQ.
JOHN HARMAN, ESQ.
C. H. W. ACQUET REPINGTON, ESQ.

GEORGE KEITILBY RICKARDS, Esq. ALFRED SARTORIS, Esq. AUGUSTUS KEPPEL STEPHENSON, Esq. Right Hon. Lord Sudeley. RICHARD TAYLOR, Esq.

Actuary .- RICHARD CHARLES FISHER, Esq.

### ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

The lowest rates of Premium on the Mutual System for young and middle-aged lives, with early participation in Profits.

Number of Policies in Force	 10,162
Sums Assured, with Bonus Additions	 £9,495,700
Security-Accumulated Fund	 3,470,703
Annual Income	 377,065
Total Claims paid, with Bonus Additions	 6,276,545
Total Bonuses declared to 1878 inclusive	 3,507,415

Bonus.—The Society being on the Mutual principle, the Assured share the whole of the profits. Policies effected before 31st December of each year receive a full year's Bonus for the year of entry.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1879.

Assets ... ... ... ... £3,512,661 Liabilities ... ... ... 2,949,995

Surplus ... ... £562,666

Prospectuses, Statement of Accounts, and full particulars may be obtained on application to JOHN RALPH GRIMES, Secretary.

## THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

### FIRE-LIFE-MARINE.

£2,500,000 250,000 holders exceed .. 660,000 Total Annual Premium Income exceeds

Chief Offices: 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. West End Office: 8 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

#### DIRECTORS.

W. REIERSON ARBUTHNOT, Esq. ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. (Barclay, Bevan, & (co.)

W. MIDDLETON CAMPBELL, Esq. (Bosanquet,

Curtis, & Co.)
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq. (J. & J. Colman). R. C. FERGUSSON, Esq. ALFRED GILES, Esq., 27 Great George Street,

S.W.

EDMUND S. HANBURY, Esq. (Truman, Hanbury, & Co.) FEEDERICK W. HARRIS, Esq. (Harris &

Dixon). JOHN HOLMS, Esq., M.P. (Wm. Holms &

Brothers). F. LAREWORTHY, Esq., Bank of New Zealand. CHARLES J. LEAF, Esq. (Leaf, Sons, & Co.) WILLIAM LEASK, Esq., 14 Enstcheap. E. A. MAVROGORDATO. Esq. The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P. General Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B. Sir Henry W. Peek, Bart., M.P. (Peek Brothers, & Co.)

P. P. RODOCANACEI, Esq. (P. P. Rodocanachi

& Co.)
Thos. Russell, Esq., C.M.G.
P. G. Sechiari, Esq. (Secolari, Bros. & Co.) Andrew B. Scorle, Esq., Q.C. Alexandre Sim, Esq. (Churchill & Sim). JOHN P. TATE, Esq. HENRY TROWER, Esq. (Trower & Lawson).

Secretary-Samuel J. Pirkin.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Manager-D. Manshall Lang.

Unbounter Security guaranteed by a large and fully subscribed Capital. MODERATE RATES of Premium, based on an equitable system of Assessment. CLAIMS liberally and promptly settled.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Actuary-T. E. Young, B.A.

The Life Funds are invested in the names of Special Trustees as Security for Claims on this Branch, and Life Policy holders possess, in addition, the Security of the Paid-up Capital, £250,000 and the fully subscribed and uncalled Capital of £2,250,000, and the other Funds of the Company, the large extent of which will be seen on reference to the Company's printed Balance Sheet.

The Assured are wholly free from liability in respect of the engagements of the Company. The EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT, exclusive of commission, are limited by Deed of Settlement to a small percentage on the Premium Income.

Fixed Minimum Summexder Values are guaranteed on ordinary whole Life Policies after

three years' duration. CLAIMS are paid one month after proof of death.

NEW LIBERAL CONDITIONS have been introduced into the Company's Policies (issued after October 1879), by which the limits of free residence and travel have been considerably extended; and such Policies, if effected for the whole term of Life, are, after five years' duration, and under certain conditions, rendered exempt from extra Premiums for residence and travel abroad. Full particulars are contained in the Book Prospectus, a copy of which will be forwarded on application.

> MARINE DEPARTMENT. Underwriter-J. CAHR SAUNDERS.

RATES for Marine Risks on application to the Underwriter.

## LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND

Assurances in Force Claims Paid under Policies £11,207,448. 3,048,099. 2,401,216. 435,945. Funds in hand . Revenue from Premiums and Interest

This ASSOCIATION differs from other Assurance Offices in the mode of DISTRIBUTING PROPITS and the SPECIAL BERGLES to the FOLICY HOLDERS. Assurers have the choice of two Classes of Polices affording distinctive advantages and benefits, so as to meet their varying wants.

CLASS A. CURRENT STREES.—The System of ALLOCATING PROPITS in this Class is adapted to remove a serious objection to Life Assurance on the usual plan namely, the burden of making annual

remove a serious objection to Life Assurance on the usual plan-namely, the burden of making annual syments during life.

The RESELT is, that a policy effected at the ordinary premium payable annually during the whole effice is trustedened, after a low years, into a PAID-UP POLICY for the FULL SUM ASSURED—requiring no payments and no care to keep it in force, carrying the high value and Privileges of such a document, and entitled at Bonas Aciditions at furure Divisions of profit.

CLASS B.—The Bonnes in this class are declared every Five Years, and are in the form of Continent Additions to the Sama Assurad. Four divisions of profit have been made namely, in December, 1888, and ADDITION, AT THE RATE OF A FER SION ADDITION, AT THE RATE OF A FER SION ADDITION, AT THE RATE OF A FER SION ADDITION AND THE RATE OF A FER SION and BY SION ADDITION AND THE RATE OF A FER SION ADDITION AND THE SINNEY AND ADDITION AND THE ADDITION ADDITION ADDITION AND THE ADDITION ADDITION AND THE ADDITION ADDITION AND THE ADDITION ADDITION ADDITION AND THE ADDITION ADDITION AND THE ADDITION ADDITION AND THE ADDITION THE POLICIES ARE UNUSUALLY FAVOURABLE AS REGARDS INDISPUTABILITY, NON-FORPEITURE, RESIDENCE, &c.

### DIRECTORS AT LONDON.

Sir WILLIAM DUNBAR, of Mochrum, Bart., Chairman,

A. B. WHITE, Esq., St. Michael's Buildings, J. L. WYLLE, Esq., 19 Birchin Lane, Cornhill,

Gracechurch Street.

GEORGE MOFFAT, Esq., of Line Street.

GEORGE BARNET, Esq., 20 Gt. Winchester St.

#### MEDICAL OFFICERS.

S. MACKENZIE, M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., 26 Finsbury Square, W. S. PLAYFAIR, M.D., F.R.C.P., 31 George Street, Hanover Square, W.

Edinburgh: 82 Princes Street.

London: 5 Lombard Street, E.C.; and 48 Pall Mall, S.W.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

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### PUBLISHING OFFICE: 52 CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.

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Advertisements should be sent to the Publisher, H. Villers, at the Office, 52 Carey Street, W.C., on or before the Wednesday previous to the Saturday on which they are intended to appear. \* THE ACADEMY' is a destrable medium for all Advertisements addressed to the educated classes.

### SPECTATOR.

NEWSPAPER. INDEPENDENT LIBERAL

EVERY SATURDAY, price 6d.; by Post, 6 ld.

TIME Proprietors, who in 1861 purchased the Spectator, have since that date I conducted it themselves. They are therefore exempted from many influences which press severely on the independence of journalism, and have from the first made it their chief object to say out what they believe to be truth in theology, politics, and social questions, irrespective not only of opposition from without, but of the opinion of their own supporters. Their object is to reflect the opinion of cultivated Liberals, but in the matter of the American War they fought against the mass of the very class they are trying to represent, and were finally acknowledged by them to have been in the right. In politics fas object of the Spectator is to maintain liberal institutions everywhere, that is, the right of free thought, free speech, and free action, within the limits of law. under every form of Government; but, nevertheless, to maintain that in a free State the power of the whole community may be usefully employed in constructive enterprise; in theology, to maintain the views usually known as those of the Broad Church; in ecclesiastical affairs, to defend the inclusion within the Established Church of every variety of opinion consistent with belief in the Divinity of Christ, and the right of the State to control the Church; and in social questions, to urge the faith that God made the world for the people in it, and not for any race, class, colour, ereed, or section, with all the consequences to which that principle leads.

The journal commands the best sources of information, and has repeatedly during the past year been the first to make the true bearing of events apparent to its readers. Its object, however, is not so much to supply news as to express the feeling of the educated classes on the news, and correct that vagueness and bewilderment of thought which the constant receipt of news in little

morsels has such a tendency to produce.

Original papers supply comments critical and explanatory on Public Events. Political Appointments, Law Amendment, Commercial Affairs, Personal Incidents, and Theological Controversies.

The News of the current week is compressed into an animated narrative, which the laziest or busiest may read, without missing the life or import of the events.

Every important work is noticed as it appears, with a full and critical account, so as to let the reader know what the book is, what it tells, and what is its place among other books. Of nearly every work some report is given. Notice is also taken of the general course of Literature, its progress, rights, tendencies, personal events, &c.

The Spectator contains a List of all Books published during the week (not under one shilling in price), with the names of the publishers and the prices attached, a feature which will greatly increase its value to booksellers,

librarians, literary institutions, and private gentlemen.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO 'THE SPECTATOR.' Yearly Half-yearly Quarterly Including postage to any part of the United Kingdom ... £1 8 6 .. 0 14 3 .. 0 7 2 Including postage to any part of India, China (rid Southampton), America, France, Germany

.. £1 10 6 .. 0 15 Including postage to India &c. (vid Brindisi) .. £1 12 6 .. 0 16 B .. 0

Office-1 Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C. And by Order of all Booksellers and Newswindows.

## The Guardian.

The GUARDIAN is issued every Wednesday Afternoon, price 6d. by post, 7d.; and is supplied regularly, post-free, direct from the Office, to Subscribers paying in advance only, at—

Per	Quarter	(13 numbers)	0 7	0
53	Half-year	(26 numbers)	0 13	6
	Year	(52 numbers)	1 6	0

\* \* An edition on thin paper is published for Foreign Countries and the Colonies.

Advertisements must be sent to the Office before 5 p.m. on Monday, and in any urgent case of a short Advertisement not later than 11 a.m. on Tuesday, and payment made at the time.

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